price in sub-divisions Kooshtea, Meherpore and Sudder, but as regards other sub-divisions the price has been nearly as stationary.

4. No additional information has been received regarding stocks. So far it seems nearly certain that no severe distress will be felt by the inhabitants of any tracts, except those which have all along been recognised as the distressed tracts. Accurate information regarding stocks cannot be had, but the steadiness of the market seems to show that there is food enough in the district (if distributed) to feed the inhabitants till the next aous crop is reaped.

5. *State of the crops.*—All the rubbee crops have now been harvested. Boro dhan has also been gathered in certain portions of the district and has yielded a tolerable outturn. The late opportune showers have been of much benefit to the agriculturists. The cultivation of aous dhan (which is reported to be unusually extensive this year) has made satisfactory progress, and the sowings of amun have begun. Indigo and sugarcane have also derived great advantage.

6. Rain has fallen in nearly all parts of the district sufficient for the cultivation and sowing of early rice. More rain is required, and from the present unsettled state of the weather it is to be hoped for.

7. No case of actual misery or starvation has yet been reported here. There has also been no very noticeable increase in grain-thefts and robberies. The total number of grain-thefts reported by the police amounts to four only, two in the sudder sub-division, one at Meherpoor, and the other at Chooadangah.

8. The abkari revenue has not, on the whole, been much affected by the high rise in the price of grain. No remarkable fluctuation in the income has taken place during the fortnight under report in any of the sub-divisions.

9. *Condition of the people.*—The condition of the people here, with the exception of the distressed portions, cannot generally be considered to be bad. Though the rice has reached nearly double the price which it attained last year, the majority of the ryots, living as they do on the paddy lent by the mahajuns, do not feel this increase. Some of the middle-class people, and especially the helpless widows of high caste and of some status in society, have much felt the pressure of distress. The laboring classes who would otherwise have suffered intensely have been provided with sufficient work; in some portions of the district where distress does not exist, it has even been difficult sometimes to obtain laborers for roads. The weavers are the only laboring class whose condition excites some anxiety. They are being closely watched, and relief will be opened for them as soon as it becomes necessary to help them. At present this necessity has not shown itself. The number of beggars has increased, but to a trifling extent. I am glad to say that private charity is still quite adequate to meet their wants. No persons who can properly be termed famine-stricken are to be seen in the streets. I am assured by every one that the people are generally far better off than they were in 1866 at the same period.

10. *Condition of any special tracts.*—The distressed tracts have been suffering severely from cholera, occasioned, no doubt, by the miserably bad water-supply. The disease has now, however, considerably abated, and the recent rain has provided water for present consumption. In many of the tanks also (both tuccavi and Government) water has been reached and is already available to the villagers. Exceedingly little, if any, of the lands cultivated for aous rice will remain unsown for want of seed, but there may be more difficulty as regards the amun rice, since it was that crop which failed in the distressed tracts. The Sub-Committees are gradually extending their relief operations, and are introducing paddy-husking as well as jute spinning, both of which operations are said to be more profitable than cotton-spinning. It has not been necessary to set any of the other Sub-Committees to work. I may as well mention that I am not pressing the house-cess collections much in the distressed tracts.

Relief Works.

11. The construction and repairs of roads are going on except in the case of the kutcha roads of the sudder sub-division, which have been almost entirely stopped; only a little is being done in one or two places in order to keep women and children employed. The excavation of tanks at Government expense, and of those undertaken by the private persons who have obtained loans from Government, are going on fairly well. The Sub-Deputies and the Overseers are keeping a watch on the tuccavi works, which are, I believe, being honestly and satisfactorily done as a rule. I am not now giving any fresh loans, since the season is far advanced, and it is obviously desirable that those works which have been begun shall be completed. The number of men employed on Government tanks on Saturday last was 1867, and the total number of laborers employed during the fortnight may be roughly estimated at 7,000.

Transport of Food.

12. The traffic in food-grains, as it appears from sub-divisional reports, has considerably decreased; some 1,900 maunds of rice have been imported in sub-division Ranaghat, 500 maunds in Bongong, and 400 in Kooshtea. The quantity exported amounts to 2,000 maunds from Kooshtea, 800 maunds from Bongong, and 10,000 maunds from Meherpore. The quantity passing through Meherpore has been exported to the district of Moorshedabad, and that which passed through Ranaghat and Bongong have been exported either to the sudder sub-division or to the other side of the River Hooghly.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

13. Charitable relief is being extended in thanas Kaligunge, Nakasipara, and Tehatta. The different modes of relief adopted are jute and cotton spinning and paddy-husking. It appears that the Committees are undertaking their duties with some energy, though the members are, as might have been expected, somewhat unequal in this respect. The Debogram Committee has sub-divided its jurisdiction into circles, each of which comprises from 10 to 20 villages. The Muragatcha Committee's sub-divisions are fewer and larger, but I am suggesting that the Debogram plan may be adopted there also. In a short time, when we have to undertake petty village roads and such works, these circles will be of great service. The work has not become sufficiently systematic yet in either division, and I regret therefore that I cannot state the number of persons relieved. I have, however, called for this information, and hope to obtain it in a day or two. I will then, to same time, forward a copy of my communication direct to Government. I have not, I may mention, thought it desirable to place large sums of money in the hands of the Sub-Committees *in the first intance*; for I think it desirable that they should from the first be induced to sift the cases little more than they probably would do if they thought the supply of money was practically unlimited; at the same time funds are not being withheld, and remittances to the Committees will be gradually increased. The Muragatcha Committee has the advantage of having a medical practitioner as secretary; this gentleman (who, I may observe, has been liberal in the other ways,) has been freely dispensing his own medicine, but he has now been supplied out of the Relief Fund with a small stock for gratuitous distribution.

14. FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure under several heads up to the date of last report	1,30,065	9	11
Expenditure during the fortnight—			
Advance for boro dhan cultivation	0	0	0
Ditto under Land Improvement Act	8,101	0	0
Relief tanks and grants to private persons for digging tanks	2,500	0	0
Advances for cotton and jute spinning and paddy-husking	800	0	0
Charitable relief	400	0	0
Total ...	11,801	0	0
Grand Total ...	1,41,866	9	11

No 3346—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 25th May 1874.

From—J. F. K. HEWITT, ESQ., Offg. Junior Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 20M.A., dated 20th instant, forwarding the fortnightly narrative of the Collector of Nuddea for the period ending the 16th idem. The state of the district continues satisfactory, and in the distressed tracts the recent rainfall seems to have induced the mahajuns to come forward and lend grain to the ryots. The numbers of relief works do not seem to increase, and should the present favorable prospects for the coming crops continue, it may be confidently expected that no very severe distress will be felt in the district.

No. 126, dated Mymensingh, the 15th May 1874.

From—H. J. REYNOLDS, ESQ., Collector of Mymensingh,
To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, with the Lieutenant-Governor, Monghyr.

WITH reference to your No. 83, dated the 30th April, and in continuation of this office No. 106 of the 6th instant, I have the honor to submit a statement in the prescribed form up to the 15th May.

2. I have received intelligence of the arrival of the 5,000 maunds of Government rice from Kallygunge, which were allotted to the Dewangunge circle in this district. This grain will be made over to the zemindari omlah of the Pátiladaha estate on the following conditions:—

(1) The trustees of the estate will agree to be responsible to Government for the value of the rice at Rs. 3-8 per maund.

(2) The zemindari omlah will engage not to sell the rice at a cheaper rate than 12 seers for the rupee.

(3) They will engage to furnish the Deputy Collector of Jamalpore with weekly statements of all sales that they may effect, so that timely notice may be given in case a further importation is necessary.

3. These arrangements will be completed in a few days, and I have accordingly entered the whole quantity of 5,000 maunds in column 11 of the statement.

4. The importation of this rice had an immediate effect upon prices in the local market. The rice arrived on the 6th May: the price at Dewangunge on that date was 6 pice a seer, which is equal to Rs. 3-12 per maund. On the 7th rice was sold at 5 pice, or Rs. 3-2 per maund.

5. If the weather continues favourable, I do not imagine that any further importation will be necessary. The receipt of this supply has restored confidence: the seasonable rain we have lately had has produced favourable expectations of the outturn of the aous crop, and prices everywhere show a tendency to fall.

6. No relief-works have been opened in the Dewangunge circle, nor is there any prospect that any will be required. No gratuitous relief has been given by Government, and I do not suppose that it will be necessary to give any. The zemindari omlah are quite capable of coping with any individual cases of distress that may occur. All that was wanted was an increased supply of food in the circle, and this has been furnished by the present importation.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Mymensingh on the date nearest the 15th May, for which returns may be available.

1. Name of circle—Dewangunge.
2. Date for which figures are given—15th May 1874.
3. Total allotment of Government grain—5,000 maunds.
4. Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts—5,000 maunds.

11. Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight—5,000 maunds.

MYMENSINGH, *The 15th May* 1874.

H. J. REYNOLDS, *Collector.*

No. 1539, dated Julpigoree, the 8th May 1874.

From—SIR W. J. HERSCHEL, BART., Commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your endorsement No. 2767—S.R. of 30th April, on the Lieutenant-Governor's instructions to Major Lindsay in regard to relief works in the south of Julpigoree.

2. In my letter No. 1230 of the 18th ultimo, I brought to the notice of Government the rise of prices in the 4½ tokés of South Boda, and stated generally the measures taken for importing food into them. I proceed now to lay the present state of things before the Government.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

3. The supplies of food in the hâts are very low indeed, and the naib of Boda reports that the common people are in great want of food. The rates are as high as 10 seers in the best-off toké, Magoora, the most northern, and 7½ seers in the worst at Mulkadaha, the most southern. The stocks of food in the hands of the people are, I fear, very low too. The jotedars, as a rule, are in the habit of keeping sufficient in hand for their own tenants, and have some resources still; but these are plainly insufficient for the supply of markets on which the people mainly depend.

4. The rainfall, which had been holding back to an extent which has largely affected the local prices, has now been abundant even, it is said, to excess. Considering the sandy character of the soil, the blessing may well be received without question. The crops are reported to have suffered from hail; it cannot have been very serious from what we hear.

5. The physical condition of the people begins to show signs of want of food. At the relief works on the Magoora bund the inspector of relief works reports the appearance of the laborers as robust, but in the southern tokés the inspector of stores has found common people coming to him to beg, whom he relieved at the cost of a rupee. On the Shelgazi bund relief-work the Cooch Behar State overseer reports that the laborers that come in are not in good condition; "repressed by famine" is his exact expression. The naib reports generally that the people are in distress.

6. No cases of misery or of starvation have been heard of. Some cases of want of food in particular houses, reported by the naib or tehsildar, were every one examined by the Deputy Commissioner in person, in the first week of April, but found to be clear exaggeration. The accounts above given are the worst since received, and those are from unrebuked sources (so to call them).

B.—Relief Works.

7. On the occasion of his last visit in the first half of April, the Deputy Commissioner selected three places* for relief works, and impressed the only Department Public Works overseer in the district (the only official of the kind there is in fact) to start them. The great need of overseers was supplied, as far as was possible, by a single man from Cooch Behar, who has been now for a fortnight in charge, having relieved the Department Public Works overseer, whose services could not be spared longer. Rice is sold at the rate of six pice per seer to the laborers. This is $10\frac{2}{3}$ seers per rupee.

* 1. Shelgazi's bund, Mulkadaha.
2. Juggernath tank, Sonahar.
3. Sonahar road and bund.

8. The wages are 3 annas a day for men, 2 annas for women (none of whom however come), $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna for children, of whom a few do come. The number of men on the work has so far been nothing to speak of, but it is steadily increasing.

9. The principal relief-work on which we rely is the Bagdogra feeder, which runs through the centre of the distressed tract from side to side. Another considerable one is getting ready, viz. the Haldibari feeder, running all across Boda from Haldibari (on the Makligunge side) to Pochagur and Magoorah (on the Atwari side). A novice Engineer, Mr. Vivian, is lining it out, and I hope that next week, if work is wanted so far north as this feeder is, employment will be found ready. These two feeders are at an average distance of 11 miles apart.

10. Besides these three, the Deputy Commissioner had already, at the end of March, opened a bund at Magoorah, the northern toké. Here also the numbers are steadily increasing, but show no great pressure. To give an idea of the extent of these works, I reckon them as good for so many mouths.

	Men.	
The Bagdogra feeder in the Julpigoree district, 14 miles ...	28,000	(1 day each).

Mr. Carter's rough estimate—

Shelgazi bund, say	8,000
Juggernath tank	8,000
Kharija Sonahar embanked road	5,000
Magoorah Tangun bund	6,000
The Haldibari feeder, 12 miles	24,000
Total ...	79,000

There is also the railway which skirts Boda at a distance from it of from 5 miles to 1 mile. It is of little or no use as a relief-work at present in Boda, and can scarcely, I think, be made so without demoralising agriculture beyond 3 or 4 miles on either side of it at this season of the year. Later in June or July it may be very useful.

11. These works would, I have no doubt, be sufficient if they were far more scattered. But the experience already gained on the railway and on the district relief-works shows that the great variety of cultivation

going on in Boda—a variety quite exceptional, makes it impossible for the laborers to walk more than two or three miles to the work, and they mostly work only half a day in consequence. I have therefore instructed Mr. Bradbury (the manager of the Chaklajat estates, of which pergunnah Boda is one, and who has gone to Mulkadaha, the worst of the tokés under arrangements which I completed on the 30th of April) to furnish the Deputy Commissioner with a good list of village works showing what headman of each place can undertake the charge, how many men it is good for, and how much rice should be sent to the spot.

12. The inspector of relief-works, an active, young pleader, who has shown some promise in his work so far, is also looking out for openings of the kind, and it will of course be one of the Deputy Commissioner's chief cares in his present tour, on which, under the same arrangements, he is now starting.

13. The Bagdogra feeder (the chief relief-work) has by this time, I hope, been commenced. The work is not at all under my control, but I have urged its being put in hand, and, at the suggestion of the Relief Commissioner of Rajshahye, I have advanced funds to Mr. Carter, who has meanwhile sent his overseer out. I have also arranged with Mr. Carter that rice for sale at 6 pice to the seer shall be stocked on the work, sufficient for the estimated number of men. Enough is stored on the Dabidoba end of the road now to meet all possible calls; there is also ample there and at Mulkadaha and Sonahar now for the three district relief-works. At the Tangan bund the relief inspector reports that local supplies in the hâts are sufficient; the laborers buy there at 10 seers the rupee. A stock is being sent out there, however, sufficient to meet the consumption in future. The stores at Chillahatti are ample to supply the Haldibari feeder during the next fortnight, and are being rapidly replenished.

14. On the whole, I feel that I have not been quite forward enough in the organisation of petty village works. I wish they were ready to start now. As it is, it will be a week before any additions are made. My own inspection of the country in early March led me to think that relief would not be called for before the month of June, as the intermediate crops are so good and many. I freely take all the responsibility, if it shall turn out that I over-valued the resources of an exporting district. I trust it will not prove so, though at present I confess that the strain is greater than I anticipated.

C.—Transport.

15. The total amounts ordered are as follow:—

	Mds.
First fleet from Goalundo	14,000
Second ,, ,, ...	25,000
From Cooch Behar	1,000

The principal obstacle to starting immediate relief has been the stoppage of the first fleet on the Teesta for want of small boats; the demand of the Government agent at the mouth of the Teesta was very great. The difficulties have, however, been overcome, and 5,000 maunds have been delivered in the golahs, whence they are being issued to relief-works and for charitable relief. The rest of the first fleet cargo is now in our hands at the ghât at Mekligunge, whence it is being delivered to Chillahatti much faster than we can consume it, unless we begin wholesale loans or sales, which I do not think advisable as yet.

16. The second fleet has begun to arrive in the Teesta. Abundant provision of boats has been made for its forwardal. A place has been selected at Ghoramara opposite Debigunge, whence a fair cart-road is in existence to Debigunge. Part of the first fleet has been stopped there in order to get the transport machinery along that line into order, and it has delivered some 700 or 800 maunds at Debigunge successfully. The road is to be improved and repaired by the District Superintendent who is ordered out there. The supply of carts, both in the Ghoramara and Mekligunge line, is abundant.

17. Up to date about 15,000 maunds are believed to have left Goalundo (12,000 reported left, and 3,000 more should be off). The first of these boats are daily expected at Ghoramara, as they were at the mouth of the Teesta on the

28th ultimo, and the river is open for such small boats as were expressly employed for the first lot.

18. The present arrangements on the river and on land make it, I think, quite safe to reckon on a continued arrival of 600 maunds a day in the golahs from now till the whole is delivered. If the stocks accumulate at Ghoramara, (to which place the whole of the second fleet are coming) it will be easy to double the carriage. The last 1,000 maunds is now coming across from Cooch Behar.

19. *Storage in Golahs.*—The quantities now stored are as last reported three days ago—

	Mds.	
Mulkadaha	700	
Sonahar	0	but by this time probably 500 maunds there.
Debigunge	700	
Chillahati	4,300	being pushed down.
Magoorah	0	with all urgency to the south and to Magoora.

This is besides expenditure already taken place on relief-works by sales, probably some 100 maunds or so, and on charitable relief, which is probably some 50 maunds.

20. Till some such quantities as these were stored, it would have been obviously unadvisable to begin any considerable relief measures. Our supplies are now however fairly secure, and the Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Bradbury are doing their utmost to recover the start, a small one I think, which the distress has unquestionably got of us.

Charitable Relief.

21. An allotment of rice in store was made for this purpose by the Deputy Commissioner when he last inspected the tokés in the middle of last month. This the tehsildars have been distributing. But so far none but professional beggars have been reported as applying. The Deputy Commissioner himself found no signs of others, though applying the test of gratuitous distribution. The reports of inspector as above noticed show the signs of an extension being needed, and this Mr. Bradbury is now doing in person—organising local committees. I expect his first report in to-day.

Course of Trade.

22. On the first signs of the increase of distress in South Boda, feeling the insufficiency of our arrivals to meet failing supplies, I consulted the Deputy Commissioner about the best means of encouraging trade from the north of the district to the south. I authorised him, if other means failed, to make advances to residents in the south to enable them to come with their own carts to the north. He was able, however, to induce some baparies of Julpigoree bazar to undertake a venture themselves, and this succeeded well enough to lead them to repeat it. The example is now being followed by more regular traders, and if our relief measures are not too ominously extensive in their eyes, I hope to see the trade thus begun take a regular hold on the bazar. The quantities so far sent are only a few score maunds, but the difficulty is great to persuade the rice-owners that our stocks will not feed the whole population. As I mentioned in my previous report (dated 18th ultimo), they are calculated (besides the reserve) to feed one-fifth of the whole population for two months (15th June to 15th August). The population of the whole of Boda is 140,000, area 475 square miles. The area over which distress was thought likely to spread is 250 square miles, containing a population of about 75,000; of this area, not more than 100 square miles is at present in distress. Its population is probably not over 25,000, so that by the end of the present week I hope the Deputy Commissioner will be in a position to issue, if need be, a maund of rice to every house in the place, whether by sales or by loans.

P.S.—A sketch map is herewith enclosed.

ENCLOSURE NO. TO THE 18TH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Return of Men, Women, and Children employed on Relief Works in Districts of Rajshahye, Patna, and Bhagulpore Divisions for the Fortnight ending 21st May 1874.

	Name of District.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Rajshahye Division.	Moorshedabad	54,855	3,257	1,338	59,450	3,916	234	95	4,245	4,090	328	88	4,506	40 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Dinagepore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Information not received.
	Maldah	59,546	17,530	10,386	87,462	4,159	1,178	719	6,056	3,385	1,142	571	5,098	94 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Rajshahye	13,877	1,404	255	15,536	986	99	16	1,101	836	151	.....	987	80 Ditto ditto.
	Rungpore	34,468	97,321	293,082	424,871	2,462	6,951	20,934	30,347	31,108	8,404	18,398	57,910	No information regarding non-laboring class.
	Bogra	182,654	189,320	198,703	520,677	9,455	13,513	14,179	37,147	10,393	10,339	11,704	32,438	98 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Total	295,400	308,832	503,764	1,107,996	20,978	21,975	35,943	78,896	49,814	20,364	30,761	100,939	
Patna Division.	Patna	76,042	114,545	35,972	226,559	5,445	8,179	2,467	16,091	5,704	8,953	2,615	17,272	11 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Gya	11,173	16,140	4,814	32,127	796	1,148	342	2,286	938	1,534	433	2,905	No information regarding non-laboring class.
	Shahabad	68,196	43,822	15,776	127,794	4,891	3,127	1,086	9,104	5,621	3,585	1,292	10,498	80 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Tirhoot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Information not received.
	Sarun	988,507	707,364	572,044	2,267,915	74,282	50,449	43,269	168,000	76,190	52,218	45,500	173,908	45 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Chumparun	871,710	569,799	239,571	1,681,080	62,265	40,699	17,112	120,076	71,309	36,401	15,117	122,426	37½ Ditto ditto.
	Total	2,015,628	1,451,670	868,177	4,335,475	147,679	103,602	64,276	315,557	159,762	102,691	64,957	327,410	
Bhagulpore Division.	Monghyr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Information not received.
	Bhagulpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto.
	Purneah	218,614	22,209	13,427	254,250	15,615	1,586	959	18,160	15,260	1,371	849	17,480	91 per cent. Girhasts.
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Information not received.
	Total	218,614	22,209	13,427	254,250	15,615	1,586	959	18,160	15,260	1,371	849	17,480	

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department.

APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRESENT FAMINE ON THE PREVALENCE OF DISEASES.

No. 2874—S. R., dated Calcutta, the 4th May 1874.

From—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the Statistical Department.
To—Dr. J. M. Coates, Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.

I am directed to forward copy of a memorandum received from England, indicating the the points on which it will be well to make observations during the present famine in Behar and Northern Bengal. I am to request that you will arrange to visit the worst* famine districts in order to consult with the local medical officers, and to issue distinct instructions to each of the civil medical officers as to what they are to observe, and how they are to record and report their observations.

* Tirhoot. Chumparun. Dinagepore. | Rungpore. Maidah. North Bhagulpore.

2. During your tour you should enquire into the sanitary state of the relief-works and of the relief-houses. Any recommendations or suggestions you may have to make should in the first place be communicated verbally, and then forwarded in writing from time to time through the Magistrate-Collector to Government. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that you have had some previous experience of famine affairs, and that you take much interest in the subject. He hopes, therefore, that you will do the best that the time and season permit, both for regulating the sanitation of relief operations, and for observing the circumstances of the diseases which may follow in the way of famine.

MEMORANDUM.

I. On the summons of the President of the Royal College of Physicians, the following gentlemen met at the College building in Pall Mall on Tuesday, March 24th, *viz.*,—Sir George Burrows, B.T., F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Physicians; Dr. F. J. Mouat, formerly Inspector-General of Prisons in Bengal; Dr. J. Fayrer, C.S.I., Surgeon-Major in Her Majesty's Bengal Army; Dr. J. M. Cunningham, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India; and Dr. Murchison, F.R.S., Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and formerly of the Bengal Medical Service.

II. A communication was read from the most noble the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India in Council, addressed to the President of the Royal College of Physicians, suggesting the propriety of instituting some investigation into the pathology of the fevers and other diseases consequent on famine, and requesting the assistance of the President, in connection with Dr. Cunningham, in drawing up instructions for the guidance of the officers who may be hereafter selected by the Government of India for the conduct of the inquiry.

III. After some discussion it was unanimously agreed—

1st.—That the present unhappy calamity in India ought not to be permitted to pass without obtaining a complete and scientific record of the diseases and deaths caused by famine in India, which would be calculated to throw light upon the pathology of many important diseases, and could be referred to for information and guidance on future occasions.

2nd.—That it would be desirable to appoint a commission composed of carefully selected officers of the Indian Medical Service, whose sole duty for the time should be to investigate the influence of the present famine on the prevalence of diseases.

3rd.—That it would not be expedient to fetter the operations of such a commission with any specific code of instructions, but that their investigation should have special reference to the following points:—

(*a*).—The nature of the fevers prevalent in the populations suffering from the famine, careful records being made of their symptoms (including temperature) from their commencement to their termination, in their varieties as well as in typical cases, of their rate of mortality, of their *post-mortem* appearances, of facts bearing on their contagious or non-contagious character, and of all circumstances tending to show how far any fevers are in their origin due to the famine; whether the ordinary fevers of the locality have been merely increased in prevalence, or any new fevers have appeared.

(*b*).—Whether any increase or modification of type of cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, or other epidemic diseases, can be traced to the famine.

(*c*).—Whether any maladies, or modifications of any maladies, can be traced to special articles of food, such as new rice (*i.e.*, rice soon after the crop is cut) or of any substances which are not commonly eaten.

(*d*).—Whether the diseases or the modifications of them, which may appear to result from the famine, call for any special dietetic or therapeutic treatment.

No. 1799, dated Calcutta, the 22nd May 1874.

From—A. O. HUME, ESQ., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I AM directed to enclose a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 8, dated 10th April 1874, and its enclosure, on the subject of the appointment of a special commission to investigate the influence of the present famine on the prevalence of diseases, together with a copy of a note thereon by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

2. A copy of the memorandum prepared by the President of the Royal College of Physicians has been already communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor by His Excellency the Viceroy, and His Excellency is aware that the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal has been already instructed to visit the worst famine districts, in order to consult with the local medical officers and to issue distinct instructions as to the points to be observed and the method to be adopted in recording observations.

3. Dr. Cunningham, who was present at the meeting at which the desirability of appointing a special commission "to investigate the influence of the present famine on the prevalence of diseases" was discussed, has explained that when the proposal was made "it was supposed in England that wide-spread distress over a large area in Bengal was inevitable, and that, in spite of all the Government could do, the people must suffer more or less from famine and from the diseases consequent on famine." Fortunately such a state of things does not exist, and His Excellency therefore agrees with Dr. Cunningham that there is "practically no opportunity of studying the points suggested," and that, consequently, the appointment of the proposed commission is at present unnecessary. Inasmuch, however, as a condition of things may at any moment arise in which the appointment of the proposed commission would be desirable, His Excellency requests that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will take whatever preliminary measures are possible with a view to inquiries being instituted, such as are suggested in the memorandum, in the event of the possibility of conducting such inquiries unfortunately arising.

4. His Excellency approves generally of Dr. Cunningham's suggestions, and would feel obliged to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor if he would instruct the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal to place himself in direct communication with Dr. Cunningham on the subject, in order to carry them out and to make whatever further arrangements may be necessary.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India,—No. 8, *dated* 16*th April* 1874.

THE expediency of instituting some inquiry as to the pathology of fevers and other diseases consequent on famines having been suggested to me, I requested the President of the Royal College of Physicians to frame some instructions for the guidance of the gentlemen who might hereafter be entrusted with such an investigation.

2. I now transmit a copy of a memorandum, which has been prepared for this purpose by Sir George Burrows, in conjunction with several physicians of much Indian experience.

3. I concur in the opinion expressed by these gentlemen that the present occasion should be taken of obtaining, as far as may be possible, a complete and scientific record of the diseases and deaths caused by famine, and I have to request that Your Excellency will take steps to give effect to their recommendation by appointing a Commission of two carefully selected officers to undertake the necessary inquiries with special reference to the points indicated in the memorandum.

Endorsement by the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 107, *dated* 16*th May* 1874.

Transferred to the Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department, for disposal.

ENCLOSURE No. 2 TO DESPATCH No. 30 OF 1874.

Note by J. M. CUNNINGHAM, ESQ., M. D., *Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, dated* 20*th May* 1874.

WHEN the meeting in question took place at the College of Physicians, and the suggestions contained in the memorandum were drawn up, it was supposed in England that widespread distress over a large area in Bengal was inevitable, and that, in spite of all the Government could do, the people must suffer more or less from famine and from the diseases

consequent on famine. But no such state of things even now exists; there is no scarcity of food anywhere, and there is thus, practically, no opportunity of studying the various points suggested. I think, therefore, that the appointment of such a special commission as that ordered by the Secretary of State could not at present lead to any results At the same time it is very desirable that the course of events should be carefully watched, and that everything should be arranged beforehand; so that, in the event of scarcity or distress arising in any quarter, the effects on health may be studied at once by those who are competent to undertake the inquiry.

The memorandum prepared at the College of Physicians has been already circulated to some extent among medical officers, and the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal has been deputed to visit the worst famine tracts, and to issue distinct instructions as to what should be observed. For the present, this will suffice; but if scarcity should occur and bring in its train, as it is sure to do, an increase of disease, and particularly disease of any unusual character, then a more special inquiry will be needed, and two selected officers should be appointed for the purpose as directed. I would suggest that, in the event of this contingency arising, Drs. Lewis and Cunningham, who are attached to my office, should undertake the duty. I have perfect confidence in their doing all that is desired to the full satisfaction of the College of Physicians; and their appointment will have this advantage, that, while they can be quite ready to start at a moment's notice, they will be able to continue their other work until they are really wanted, if they should be wanted at all.

I would not call in their assistance merely because disease happened to prevail. Dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and fever prevail more or less every year in Bengal, and may be expected independent also either of any deficiency in the food-supply of the people. It is more especially for the investigation of fevers, and especially of any fevers that may seem to be connected with famine, that I would reserve their assistance. At the same time other circumstances may arise in which their scientific aid may be of great value, and arrangements should be made now, so that it may be promptly rendered if necessary.

I would therefore recommend—

1*st*.—That the orders already given to the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal should be followed, and that they should be communicated, with the College of Physicians' memorandum attached, more widely among the civil surgeons, so that the matters in hand may be observed not only in the special districts where distress may occur, but also in others where there is no chance of any distress; for it will be important to compare the results in the one with those in the other.

2*nd*.—That Dr. Coates should prepare his more full instructions for the civil surgeons; but, in order that there may be some unity in the inquiry, that they should be drawn up in communication with this office. By this means Drs. Lewis and Cunningham will be able to assist, and also lay the foundations of their own subsequent investigations, should they be required.

3*rd*.—That Dr. Coates should keep me informed every week of the health and condition of the people, making reports at shorter intervals in the event of anything unusual occurring [reports in the usual sense are not required, a mere line from each district will suffice]; and

4*th*.—That if it should appear to me that Drs. Lewis and Cunningham's services are required, I may be authorized to depute them to visit any particular place at once, and make a personal inquiry into disease on the spot without further reference.

No. 3442—S. R., dated Calcutta, the 29th May 1874.

From—J. F. K. Hewitt, Esq., Offg. Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—Dr. J. M. Coates, Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.

In continuation of orders No. 2874—S. R., dated the 4th instant, I am directed to forward, for your information, copy of a further communication, No. 1799, dated the 22nd idem, with its annexures, from the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, regarding the appointment of a special commission to investigate the influence of the present famine on the prevalence of diseases. With reference to the above, I am to request that you will be good enough to act according to the suggestions contained in paragraph 4 of the orders of the Government of India.

2. I am to add that the Surgeon-General has been desired to place at your disposal two medical officers for the purpose of diagnosing and reporting upon the condition of the relief labourers on some of the principal works in Tirhoot and North Behar, and to analyse the condition of the labourers, &c., in the same way as Dr. Birch has already done.

3. Any further arrangements that you may make in communication with Dr. Cunningham should of course be reported for the information of Government.

FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS AS TO THE SALE OF GRAIN IN FAMINE DISTRICTS.

No. 3504—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 1st June 1874.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department,

To—All Commissioners and Magistrate-Collectors in the distressed districts of the Rajshahye, Patna, and Bhagulpore Divisions.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has recently received information that there are large stores of grain at or near some of the railway-stations in Northern India, most of which is intended for transmission to the famine districts.

2. It is probable that much or most of this grain will find its way into the less distressed districts on the banks of the Ganges, where Government grain is not being sold to the public. But some part of these supplies may possibly reach some of the more distressed tracts. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore desires to draw the attention of all officers to Rule (*g*) of the instructions to relief committees, which provides that "sales (to the public) should be stopped as soon as the local trade receives sufficient supplies, and any competition with the local trade should be carefully avoided."

3. If therefore any intending importers ask what is to be the policy of Government, they should be told that if they bring in sufficient supplies to any market where Government sales are going on, those sales will cease in such market from the date of the actual arrival of the supplies until "a serious deficiency of supplies" is again apprehended. The action of all Magistrates and sub-divisional officers must be in accordance with this principle; where sufficient supplies come into a market, Government sales therein must be stopped, but they must be resumed when apprehension of serious deficiency again arises.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor must leave it to the discretion of Magistrates, and sub-divisional officers acting under the Commissioner's orders, to decide when "*sufficient* supplies" have been brought into any market or tract where there was previously a serious deficiency. The range of prices will be one among the several tests of such sufficiency or insufficiency. The requirements of the poorer and middle classes must always be borne in mind; and it must not be forgotten that the sale of Government grain to the public is one of the means for giving the people the benefit of the arrangements which the Government has made for averting the consequences of the scarcity.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET CUMBOO, EARL	
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.
	BENGAL.														
	Western Districts.														
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. A 12 8	S. Ch. 12 8	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 25 8	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. 20 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...
2	Bankoora	B 13 0	13 4	15 8	21 0	21 0	23 0	10 10	10 10	16 8	12 8	12 8	19 8	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 13 0	13 8	16 8	15 0	15 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	11 10	21 0	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	26 0	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 13 0	13 0	15 0	E 16 0 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	15 0 to 32 0	9 0 and 10 0	9 0 and 10 0	10 0	12 0 and 12 8	12 0 and 12 8	18 8	...	...
	Howrah	11 4	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	17 8	12 4	12 0	22 0	...	...
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	12 0	12 0	...	13 12	14 12	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E 10 8	11 0	15 0	E 13 5	13 5	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	F 12 0	12 0	17 12	...	...
7	Nuddea	13 5	13 5	15 4	22 8	22 8	32 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	G 11 0	11 0	17 12	...	...
8	Jessore	12 8	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	H 11 8	12 0	19 12	13 0	14 8	25 0	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	I 14 8	13 0	16 0	E 17 to 19	18 to 20	30 to 35	9 0	9 4	14 0	10 0	10 4	19 0	E 14 0	15 0
10	Dinagepore	10 0	9 8	15 0	10 8	10 0	22 8	J 7 12	7 12	23 0	8 8	8 8	27 8	...	...
11	Maldah	13 8	12 8	19 0	17 0	16 0	35 0	9 4	9 0	22 0	12 0	10 8	23 0	14 0	14 0
12	Rajshahye	10 0 to 10 8	11 0 to 12 0	16 8	18 12	18 12	33 12	7 8 to 8 0	7 8 to 8 0	15 0	9 12 to 11 4	10 8 to 12 0	21 0	...	...
13	Rungpore	11 12	11 4	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	7 7	7 15	24 0	...	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	15 0	8 4	9 0	30 0	...	...
15	Pubna	14 4	15 0	21 0	22 8	22 8	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 8	12 12	26 4	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	...	...
17	Julpigoree	6 6	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*														
	Eastern Districts.														
18	Dacca	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	K 9 0	9 8	21 0	10 6 to 11 8	10 8 to 12 0	30 0	...	...
19	Fureedpore	12 0	16 0	21 4	20 0	20 0	40 0	L 6 0	6 0	10 0	11 8	11 0	27 0	...	...
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	M 12 0	12 0	13 8	14 8	14 8	28 0	...	...
21	Mymensingh	12 8	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	N 8 0	11 8	24 0	9 0	13 12	32 0	...	...
22	Sylhet†	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	O 14 0	14 0	22 0	16 10	16 10	32 0	...	...
23	Chittagong†	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	P 12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	...	...
24	Noakholly†	...	...	...	...	...	...	Q 12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...
25	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	32 8	...	...
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	16 0	12 6	12 6	20 0	...	...
	Hill Tipperah†	...	...	10 6	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	21 6	16 0	15 6	32 0	...	...

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 23rd May received after publication of last *Gazette*.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice from 10·8 to 11·12 seers, and common 11·8 to 13·8 seers, and gram from 14·8 to 16 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 13·8 seers, barley from 18 to 22 seers, best rice from 11 to 12·8 seers, rice from 12·8 to 13·12 seers, maize from 16 to 20 seers, and gram from 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12·8 to 15 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice from 11 to 12 seers, and common from 12 to 13·4 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 13·8 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, and common rice from 12 to and gram from 12 to 14·8 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 11·8 to 14 seers per rupee.

G Course rice at 13·5 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 30th May 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	23 0	110 0	110 0	...	8 12	9 0	9 4	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	35 0	14 4	14 0	22 12	480 0	500 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 5	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 8	240 0	240 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0 and 14 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	22 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	22 8	120 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 0	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 12	18 12	180 0	180 0	...	6 12	6 12	6 8	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	14 8	13 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8 to 15 0	13 8 to 14 4	25 5	320 0	240 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 13	15 0	107 0	128 0	128 0	6 12	7 2	7 0	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	5 14	6 6	6 0	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	20 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	...	6 0	7 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 5	7 0	Julpigoree.
																		Cooch Behar.*
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 and 14 0	14 0 and 14 8	20 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Fureedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†
...	...	...	20 0	20 0 to 25 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	21 0	..	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	Mymensingh.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	107 0	107 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Sylhet.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 4	7 0	7 8	Chittagong.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	7 8	Noakholly.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 7	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†

H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 11-8 to 17-14 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 13 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, common rice from 10 to 11 seers, and gram from 14 to 17 seers per rupee.

J In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 9 seers and of common rice from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

K In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

L Large purchases and stormy weather prevailed since last week hence the rise in prices.

M In Patuakhali best and common rice at 14-4 seers per rupee.

N The price of rice has risen generally all over the district, in consequence of the rise in the river having afforded facilities for exportation. Large quantities of rice have been exported during the last week from almost every mart, and the dealers are unwilling to sell, in expectation of a further rise.

O In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 13 to 15 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 19-8 seers per rupee.

P In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 15 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 17 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 13 to 16-8 seers, and of common rice from 15 to 21-4 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.															
27	Patna	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 15 12	S. Ch. 24 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 18 8	S. Ch. 34 0	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 11 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 12 12	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 18 8	S. Ch. ...
28	Gya	R 11 8	11 8	16 0	15 8	15 8	28 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...
29	Shahabad	S 14 8	14 0	19 8	18 0	18 0	30 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...
30	Tirhoot	T 11 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	25 0	6 4	6 8	19 0	8 8	8 8	19 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	14 8	14 8	14 0	16 12	16 8	25 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	16 8	...	...	...
32	Chumparun	U 12 8	11 8	14 8	15 0	14 0	28 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	10 8	10 0	27 0	...	...	...
33	Monghyr.*															
34	Bhagulpore	V 13 14	13 14	20 3	17 11	17 11	31 9	9 7	9 7	15 2	10 11	10 1	16 6	...	...	...
35	Purneah	11 0	12 0	15 0	4	...	30 0	8 4	9 12	18 0	9 0	10 8	21 0	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	W 11 0	11 0	14 0	19 0 to 19 8	19 0 to 20 0	22 8 to 37 8	8 8	9 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	32 0
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack†	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	21 0	X 27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...
38	Pooree†	11 13	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	27 9	28 14	31 8	...	...	...
39	Balasore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	38 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*															
40	Hazareebagh	11 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 12	11 8	17 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	10 8	10 8	14 0	17 8	19 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 8	18 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	Y 10 8	10 8	16 0	E 16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 22 0	24 0 to 40 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 23rd May received after publication of last *Gazette*.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 13-6 seers, barley from 16-4 to 18-8 seers, best rice at 8-12 seers, common rice from 9-12 to 11-8 seers, maize from 13 to 15 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16-12 seers, per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat at 14-8 seers, barley from 17-8 to 19 seers, best rice from 8 to 8-8 seers, common rice from 11 to 12 seers, bulrush millet from 15 to 16-8 seers, maize from 15 to 17 seers, and gram from 17-12 to 18 seers, per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 7-12 to 14 seers, barley from 11-8 to 17 seers, best rice from 7-4 to 12 seers, common rice from 8-8 to 14 seers, maize from 11 to 16 seers, and gram from 10 to 17 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd June 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 30th May 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BEHAR.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	34 0	19 0	17 4	34 0	150 0	140 0	170 0	7 8	7 4	8 0	Patna.
E (13 0 to 15 0)	(13 0 to 16 0)	20 0	E 15 0 to 17 0	15 0 to 17 0	25 0 to 28 0	13 8	13 4	...	14 0	14 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	...	6 4	5 14	7 8	Gya.
E 18 8	18 8	23 0	E 20 0	20 0	...	17 8	17 8	29 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	E (11 8 to 17 0)	11 8 to 16 0	16 0 to 55 0	13 0	13 0	...	14 0	13 8	22 4	180 0	180 0	...	6 8	5 8	7 8	Tirhoot.
17 4	17 4	24 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	15 8	15 8	24 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	E 15 0	13to16	40to51	14 8	13 8	38 0	14 0	13 8	24 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 4	Chumparun.
																		Monghyr.*
...	...	...	E (12 12 to 15 0)	12 12 to 15 0	60 0	15 2	15 2	30 5	15 12	15 12	27 12	176 12	164 2	164 2	7 4	7 4	8 3	Bhagulpore.
13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	13 0	14 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 12	6 12	7 8	Purneah.
...	...	...	E (16 0 to 24 0)	16 0	...	13 0	13 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...	27 9	27 9	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 2	Cuttack.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	23 10	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-West Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	16 8	17 0	30 0	E 13 0	E (12 0 to 14 0)	21 8 to 37 8	12 8	12 8	19 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 4	6 0	7 4	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	30 0	15 0	16 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 12	5 8	6 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	E 22 0	24 0	75 0	11 8	11 0	22 0	300 0	300 0	280 0	6 5½	6 8	8 0	Manbhoom.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, barley from 13-12 to 17 seers, best rice from 9 to 12 seers, common rice from 10 to 14 seers, maize from 13 to 16 seers, and gram from 14 to 15 seers per rupee.

V In the interior price of best rice ranges from 9 to 11 seers, common rice from 10 to 13 seers, maize at 14 seers, and gram from 9 to 13 seers per rupee.

W In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 15 seers, best rice from 8 to 14 seers, common rice from 9 to 15-8 seers, bulrush millet from 15 to 18 seers, maize from 14 to 16 seers, and gram from 12 to 17 seers, per rupee.

X Rice is sold in the interior from 34 to 42 seers per rupee.

Y In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 15 seers, best rice from 10-5½ to 15 seers, common rice from 12-8 to 16 seers and gram from 10 to 13 seers, per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. Knight,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 30*th May* 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL			
	Western Districts.		
Burdwan Division. 1	Burdwan, 2nd* June 1874	2·41	Rain has fallen freely in all parts of the districts but Jehanabad. The standing crops, cotton and teel (oil-seed), have been benefited thereby; sowing of aous or early paddy progressing favorably. Fever as before. Cholera prevalent in the west of the district.
2	Bankoora, 30th May 1874	2·70	Heavy showers fell on different dates throughout the district. Temperature much lower. The general rain has rendered cultivation everywhere possible. The aous or early paddy is being sown and ploughing progressing. Indigo is flourishing. Small-pox and cholera still prevalent.
3	Beerbhoom, 30th „ „	2·06	Damp and cool. Rain has fallen. Prospects improved by the change in the weather, which enables the cultivators to commence ploughing. No crops on the ground except teel (oilseed), which is being gathered, proving about a 6-anna crop. Exportation by rail for week ending 23rd May, 2,866 maunds, chiefly to Bhagulpore Division. Prices shew a downward tendency.
4	Midnapore, 30th „ „	03·6	Only a third of an inch of rain fell in the Sudder Station, and at Tumlook; nearly a full inch at Garbetta and Contai. News from the north-west of the district show a copious rainfall, and the rivers are rising. Rain has fallen most copiously where it was most needed, viz. all along the north. Ploughing there is going on freely, and the prospects are wonderfully improved, especially aous or early rice and amun or late sowings and indigo. If more rain falls by the 10th June the prospects of the season will be good.
5	Hooghly, 30th „ „	·71	Cloudy and stormy. Wind from south and south-east. A heavy shower commenced on the evening of the 30th May. Three inches of rainfall between four and five that evening; good for crops, but the Collector fears injury to Government grain in transport.
	Howrah, 30th „ „	·50	There was a little rain on the 25th and 26th May throughout the district. Weather sultry and at times cloudy; wind generally from the south. The ryots have finished reaping boro paddy. They are sowing aous or early rice, and preparing lands for amun or late rice; but rain is still wanted; the rain has not been sufficient. Shampore, Khanacool, and Jugutbullubpore complain of want of rain. Sugarcane, jute, and teel (oil-seed) are also suffering for want of rain.
	Central Districts.		
Presidency Division. 6	24-Pergunnahs, 2nd† June 1874.	1·02	Days hot, evenings generally cloudy, and nights close. Rain has fallen throughout the district during the week, and, except in Diamond Harbour and Satkhira, the showers have been heavy. These have done much good; the early rice and jute sowings have now nearly been completed. A few deaths from cholera reported from thanas Bankipore and Muthoorapore. The disease has abated in thana Hurwah, but a few cases are still reported from Baduria. Fever continues in Barripore.
7	Nuddea, 30th May 1874	2·38	There has been generally sufficient rain for the present. The rice and indigo are getting on very well. The Collector has heard that a little early rice has been sown a second time in consequence of the failure of moisture, but this was very exceptional. So far prospects, on the whole, are good. Prices, however, are continuing to rise slowly. Cholera has almost disappeared.
8	Jessore, 30th „ „	2·42	Cloudy, with thunder and lightning and showers of rain, which have been very general throughout the district. The copious rainfall amounting in some places to as much as four and five inches during the week has been very beneficial. There is, however, some fear, owing to the lateness of the sowing, of injury from early inundation, especially to indigo and rice, should the rivers rise early this year. There has been a very marked rise in prices throughout the district during the week.
Rajshahye Division. 9	Moorshedabad, 23rd „ „	3·16	Rain on three days of the week, and heavy clouds throughout. Temperature somewhat cooled. The seedlings of both the early and late rice are looking extremely well. The heavy storm reported last week passed over a large area; much harm was done to mangos, a very large number of which were blown down. Prices have not risen much since the last report, excepting at Rampore Haut, where there has been a considerable rise. Cholera and small-pox still prevalent in parts of the district.
10	Dinagepore, 30th „ „	3·32	Rain general throughout the district. The boro paddy nearly all cut; the crop is a very good one. The rain has done immense good to the bhadoi or early crop, which was in some parts beginning to suffer from want of moisture.
11	Maldah, 30th „ „	2·71	Cloudy and rainy, cool easterly winds. There has been rain throughout the district; the only place where it has not been sufficient is Thana Kaliachack. The bhadoi or early crop now promises to be a very good one. Coarse rice is cheaper—12 seers for the rupee.

* Telegram of the 2nd June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 2nd June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
RAJSHAHYE DIVS.—(*Contd.*) 12	Rajshahye, 30th May 1874	6·02	There has been heavy rain all over the district on several days since the 24th May. The rain of the last five days has made a material change in the prospects of the growing crops, the condition of which is now most hopeful. In some of the lower lying parts of the district, there has been as much rain as is needed at present, and a further fall, without an interval of dry weather, will not be beneficial to the growing plants, and will also interfere with ploughing. The boro paddy is still being reaped. In the north-west of the district this crop was a good deal injured by a heavy storm of wind and rain of some seven hours' duration on the 24th May. In a few places prices have risen slightly during the week, the effects of the late rain not having been felt as yet. Cholera and small-pox have considerably abated.
13	Rungpore, 30th ,, ,,	5·90	Heavy storms and much rain all over the district. The rain has done much good to the rice crop. Millet is being harvested, and the early rice is being cut in many places and brought to market. Much damage was done in the south to the millet and rice for want of rain, but now matters are improving; some early rice has been destroyed by inundation from the Brahmaputer river. Prices still high, Rs. 5 to 6 per maund.
14	Bogra, 30th ,, ,,	4·53	Seasonable. Prospects of the early rice good.
15	Pubna, 30th ,, ,,	8·68	Heavy rain on 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 27th May. The clouds have, however, at present cleared off and the weather seems to have set in fair. The late rain has been very favorable to cultivation; sowing of aous or early rice and early amun or late rice is going on vigorously. Some of the young plants in the low lands are said to have suffered from too much rain. The aous or early rice already sown looks very well. Health of the district good.
COOCH BEHAR DIVS. 16	Darjeeling, 30th ,, ,,	1·04	In the hills there have been good showers daily throughout the week. In the plains there have been frequent rains. The Indian-corn in the hills looks very well and a splendid crop is hoped for. Potatoes are not so promising, but no serious complaints are heard of it. The rain has done great benefit to the crops in the Terai. The bhadoi or early rice promises well, and rapid preparations are being made for the later crops.
17	Julpigoree, 30th ,, ,,	7·26	Hot, sultry, with occasional storms. Rain has fallen. Kowni (millet) good. Bhadoi or early rice progressing very favorably. Jute promising.
	Cooch Behar, 30th ,, ,,	5·70	Cool for this time of the year. Several thunder storms. Rain has fallen. Reaping cheena (millet) is nearly over, reaping kowni (millet) is going on; the harvest of both is good. Aous or early rice prospects very good. The earliest kind is being reaped in the south.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVISION. 18	Dacca, 2nd* June 1874	6·23	Rain has fallen. Weather very hot last four days. State of crops very good. The only fear now is, a too sudden rise of the rivers.
19	Fureedpore, 30th May 1874.	9·74	Nearly ten inches of rain fell during the week at the head-quarters, and the accounts from every part of the district show that heavy rain has been general. The rain has done much good to the country; sowing everywhere, excepting in the very high lands, about ½ of the entire area of the district, have been completed; should the bright dry weather now being experienced continue for two or three days longer, the area remaining to be planted out will be finished. Price of coarse rice has fallen slightly at Fureedpore on account of larger imports, remains the same at Madareepore and Bhanga, and has risen slightly at Goalundo and Gopalgunge; the rise is in consequence of large purchases having been made, and at Goalundo the stormy weather having prevented the native craft from venturing on the river.
20	Backergunge, 23rd May 1874.	Nil	Very hot. There has been rain in some parts of the district, and where this has occurred, the crops are good; for instance, the crops are generally good in Dakhin Shabazpore and in the Mendigunge Thana. In the former place, and also in some other parts of the district, the high tides have partially made up for the want or insufficiency of rain. In Gournadi Thana and in the country round about Burisal the prospects are unfavorable.
21	Mymensingh 30th May 1874.	3·35	Rain on five days of the week. The weather is fine and seems likely to continue so at present. The river has risen very much. The condition of the crops is good, and the rain has had a beneficial effect; but the unusual rise of the river causes some apprehension that the aous or early crop on the low-chur lands will be inundated and destroyed.
22	Sylhet, 23rd May 1874	5·20	Heavy rain and severe storms all over the district; weather hot at the latter end of the week. The crops on the low land are slightly injured through the heavy rains lately. Boro paddy cut, outturn very good. The sowing and transplanting of the early and *kataria* crops progressing. About 3,500 maunds of rice, 10,000 maunds of paddy, exported during the week. District on the whole healthy.

* Telegram of the 2nd June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)		
	Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)		
	CHITTAGONG DIVN.		
23	Chittagong, 23rd May 1874.	1·20	A good fall of rain, with wind: thunder and lightning at Sudder Station on the morning of the 22nd. In other parts of the Sudder Sub-division rain fell on various dates within the week. None reported from Cox's Bazar up to 20th. Weather otherwise breezy and very hot. The rain has done much good to the young paddy. Ploughing going on actively. Cholera still very prevalent all over the district.
24	Noakholly, 23rd May 1874	0·3	Weather hot; storm and rain on the 22nd May. Sudharam.—The moong (pulse) have yielded and the chilly crops are expected to yield an average produce of 8 annas, and the sesamum (oil-seed), not yet ripened, 4 annas. The sowing of the aous or early paddy is progressing and the land is being ploughed for sowing the amun or late rice. Bamney.—The sowing of the early rice is completed and that of the late rice commenced. The plants are doing well. Sundeep.—Rain has done much good to the young early rice. Luskerpore.—The sowing of the early rice completed and that of the late rice commenced; about 12 annas of the moong (pulse) reaped; the chilly and sesamum (oil-seed) are doing well. Begumgunge.—Reaping of the chilly nearly completed, sowing of the late rice commenced and that of the early rice completed. Crops look well, but require more rain. Ramgunge.—Sowing of the early rice completed, that of the late rice progressing. Moong (pulse) and chilly reaped. Sesamum (oil-seed) getting on well.
25	Tipperah, 30th „ „	9·87	Very heavy rain, violent storms, looks like the commencement of the rainy season. Most of the early and late rice has been sown; as far as the season has gone, nothing can be better than the prospects of these crops.
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 23rd May 1874.	.....	Cloudy and sultry. No change to report. Sowing still going on.
	Hill Tipperah, 23rd May 1874.	Nil	There has been no rain at Head-quarters during the week, but there has evidently been some in the interior, as the air has been cooler than before. More rain is very much wanted. Ploughing is still going on, and about head-quarters the young paddy is coming up about 4 or 5 inches above ground. In some places it looks withering and dried up from want of moisture, but there is every appearance of rain coming shortly.
	BEHAR.		
	PATNA DIVISION.		
27	Patna 1st June 1874 ...	Nil	Hot, with strong east wind. No rain at head-quarters, but slight falls have been reported from different parts of the interior. The cheena (millet) is being cut. No other crops on the ground. Health of the district good, though cases of small-pox are still reported from the city.
28	Gya, 30th May 1874	·07	Hot. No crops on the ground except sugarcane. Rain much wanted. Health good. Small-pox still prevails.
29	Shahabad, 30th „ „	Nil	Prevailing wind east. Very hot weather, at times threatening; a little rain fell on Sunday the 24th May, and some hail to the north-east of the district. No change since last week. Sugarcane, cheena (millet) and vegetables on the ground are doing well. Mango crop promising. Rain required to commence ploughing for the bhadoi or early crops. Small-pox still prevalent.
30	Tirhoot, 30th „ „	0·9	Excessively hot, east wind prevailing. The rainfall in the Hajeepore Sub-division was too partial to do much good to the crops, except those in the chur lands. In the high lands it will have done more harm than good by caking the ground. The low-lying moong (pulse) and paddy will have benefited by it. In the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division 1·06 inches of rain fell and has done much good to the paddy and bhadoi or early crops, as well as to the indigo crop. The people have commenced to sow paddy in low land, but more rain is wanted soon. No report has been received from Durbhunga and Tajpore Sub-divisions. Want of rain is much felt in the Sudder Sub-division. At Seetamurhee Sub-division station the rainfall was 0·82. An inch of rain fell at Dynchapra and two inches at Syedpore on the 23rd May, and half an inch at Amoon and Seetamurhee; on the 25th May also three-quarter inch fell. The rain has done great good; sowing is going on extensively. Many of the petty ryots have deserted relief works for their own fields. Prices remain stationary. Cholera has broken out in some parts of the town of the Sudder Sub-division.
31	Sarun, 30th „ „	Nil	Hot and clear, with occasional clouds. East wind prevailing. From Police and Sewan Sub-Divisional Officers' reports it appears that on the 25th May there was a good fall of rain within the jurisdiction of thanas Baragaon and Borowlee and over the northern and eastern portions of thana Sewan, and slight rain in Dorowlee. The rain has been of very great benefit to the crops, where the fall was sufficiently heavy, and will enable the ryots of those parts to sow the remaining lands for the bhadoi (early) crops. The sub-divisional officer adds that kodo and other seeds, which were sown in anticipation of rain, will not germinate well. In other portions of the district, however, there was no rain, though it is most anxiously looked for. The continued drought and excessive heat are proving very injurious to all crops. Indigo prospects continue to be unfavorable. Cheena (millet) in various stages of growth. A large number of mangos have been blown down by the recent high winds. Agricultural operations altogether suspended. Prices steady.
32	Chumparun, 30th „ „	1·50	Rain on the 23rd, 25th, and 29th May. Temperature much lower since the rain. East winds. The rain was more or less general throughout the district, and has been of great benefit to the paddy and bhadoi or early sowings, which are now being pushed on briskly.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
Bhagulpore Divn. 33	Monghyr, 30th May 1874	1·67	Strong easterly winds; heavy rain on the 23rd and 25th May. Weather cool and cloudy. Very little on the ground. Ploughing is going on actively. If more rain comes within a week, a vast area will be sown down.
34	Bhagulpore, 2nd* June 1874.	·58	On 23rd, 24th, and 28th May rain over all Muddehpoora and north and east parts of Soopool Sub-divisions; very favorable to all crops and cultivation. Ryots engaged in cultivating. Cholera reported from Kootri. Health elsewhere very good.
35	Purneah, 30th May 1874	0·36	Warm, strong easterly winds. Rain general throughout the district on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th May. The bhadoi or early sowings are everywhere going on briskly. The rains, especially heavy in the Arrareah, Kusba Amour, and Kissengunge divisions, have benefited the crops immensely. More rain is wanted in the Sudder Sub-division, where the rainfall has been slight. Kowni (millet) harvested, and is giving a fair yield. Very little sickness reported.
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 30th May 1874.	1·21	Pretty constant shower and heavy clouds; temperature variable; intensely hot before showers, and cool after. Wind in the beginning of the week with thunder and lightning. Still dry at Godda. A little rain at Rajmehal and a little more at Deoghur. Ploughing going on fitfully; ground still hard. Sowing begun. 29th and 30th May clouds all gone. The sun is bright and hot, but the breeze not so hot.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Division. 37	Cuttack, 2nd* June 1874	.....	Rain and storms in several places on 29th and 30th May. Ploughing actively progressing. Cholera in a few places. Public health generally good.
38	Pooree, 23rd May 1874	Nil	Hot and occasionally cloudy, but no rain. The harvest of the dalua rice has been very nearly completed and the crop is good. Cotton is being gathered with a fair outturn. Mangos are ripe, but the crop is poor. Agricultural operations are at a standstill, and sowing of the paddy has not yet been commenced for want of rain, which is urgently required. Sugarcane is doing well. Purchase of rice for export continues on a moderate scale, and prices are almost stationary. Public health generally good.
39	Balasore, 30th „ „	·54	Cloudy, with wind and rain. The week has been marked by timely and useful showers. Tillage is progressing vigorously. Cultivators are everywhere ploughing in their manure, except where early rice is being sown. Cholera disappearing.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 30th May 1874.	1·33	Storms. Rain has fallen. Sowing has commenced, and has been greatly facilitated by opportune storms, which have fallen generally and heavily throughout the district during the week. The people are deserting the Government works for their own cultivation. Works are, however, still being carried on.
41	Lohardugga, 30th May 1874.	1·20	Weather stormy with south-west winds; there has been rain on three days during the week. Sowing is going on generally in Chota Nagpore Proper. The late rains will prove very beneficial. Jungle produce is very abundant this year, particularly the serai, or fruit of sâl tree, which is largely consumed by the poorer classes. Small-pox is still very prevalent in parts, but otherwise the general health is good. Prices appear to have a tendency to fall.
42	Singbhoom, 30th May 1874.	1·54	Cooler and cloudy. Heavy rain fell on the night of 26th May, sufficient for all field operations, which are going on all round.
43	Manbhoom, 30th May 1874.	·69	Stormy with occasional showers of rain. The showers of rain which have fallen have been welcomed both by man and beast. They have cooled the atmosphere, refreshed the withering grass, and checked the ravages of cholera, and have enabled the cultivators to plough and sow the early crops, and given hopes and restored confidence for the future. More rain, however, is wanted to enable the crops which have been sown to germinate freely. Cholera is still bad in some villages, but has abated in those between Barrakun and Rughoonathpore, where it first broke out.

* Telegrams of the 2nd June, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 2nd June 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 10th to 16th May 1874.	Rain from 17th to 23rd May 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·01	0·57	10·75	23rd May	
		Cutwa	2·93	1·20	11·11	ditto.	
		Culna	0·36	0·77	9·88	ditto.	
		Bood-bood	0·10	0·50	7·36	ditto.	
		Raneegunge	0·64	0·19	5·64	ditto	
		Jehanabad	1·08	Nil	9·50	ditto.	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	5·16	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	0·40	6·59	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0·31	Nil	6·43	ditto.	
		Tumlook	0·40	Nil	10·69	ditto.	
		Gurbeta	Nil	Nil	9·05	ditto.	
		Contai (Dy. Collr.'s Office)	Nil	Nil	9·37	ditto.	
		Contai (Exe. Engr.'s Office)	Nil	Not rec.	9·37	16th May	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	7·22	23rd May	
		Serampore	0·04	Nil	7·33	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah	0·04	Nil	6·49	ditto.	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	2·50	Nil	8·75	ditto.	
		Calcutta	0·12	Nil	8·05	ditto.	
		Alipore (Dispensary)	0·13	Nil	8·36	ditto.	
		Alipore (Jail)	0·11	Nil	8·12	ditto.	
		Busseerhat	0·30	0·03	5·29	ditto.	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	8·04	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	0·49	Nil	6·31	ditto.	
		Barripore	0·12	Nil	5·12	ditto.	
		Satkhira	0·62	Nil	6·51	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	6·91	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	5·66	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	1·79	0·98	10·96	ditto.	
		Bongong	0·20	0·27	8·47	ditto.	
		Meherpore	1·60	0·17	12·00	ditto.	
		Chooadangah	5·00	Nil	14·86	ditto.	
		Kooshtea	0·63	0·94	10·83	ditto.	
		Ranaghat	0·23	1·10	9·74	ditto.	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·69	0·27	8·36	ditto.	
		Narail	0·39	0·72	8·43	ditto.	
		Khoolna	0·83	0·30	10·33	ditto.	
		Jhenidah	1·91	0·77	14·13	ditto.	
		Bagirhat	Not rec.	Nil	7·18	ditto	Not rec. 10th to 16th May.
		Magoorah	1·91	0·67	11·32	ditto.	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	0·73	0·19	6·77	ditto.	
		Rampore Haut	0·39	0·15	5·79	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad	0·87	0·12	6·51	ditto.	
		Jungipore	0·12	Nil	5·52	ditto.	
		Azimgunge	0·37	0·16	5·23	ditto.	
		Lalgolla	0·42	Nil	6·43	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	0·17	0·36	6·45	ditto.	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·24	0·14	6·34	ditto	Not rec. 3rd to 9th May.
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	0·66	Nil	6·76	ditto.	
		Nattore	0·91	Nil	9·22	ditto.	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0·38	1·16	13·33	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunj	1·70	0·54	8·41	ditto.	
		Titalya	2·30	0·30	10·22	ditto.	
	Bogra	Bogra	1·33	Nil	18·63	ditto.	
	Pubna	Pubna	1·43	0·32	11·27	ditto.	
		Serajgunj	3·23	0·10	16·30	ditto.	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling (Telegraph Office)	Not rec.	Not rec.	6·60	30th April.	
		Darjeeling (Hospital)	0·45	0·95	11·03	23rd May	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	1·70	0·36	10·17	ditto.	Not rec. 3rd to 16th May.
		Bodah	Not rec.	0·96	9·90	ditto.	From 12th April.
		Buxa (Commissioner's Office)	3·50	Not rec.	14·35	16th May	
		Buxa (Civil Surgeon's ,,)	11·74	1·88	27·82	23rd May	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	5·27	1·79	20·66	ditto.	

Divisions.	District.	Station.	Rain from 10th May to 16th 1874.	Rain from 17th May to 23rd 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—*(Continued.)*							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
DACCA.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office	3·96	0·57	14·45	23rd May.	
		Dacca ... Hospital	3·83	0·36	14·58	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge	2·87	0·69	15·31	ditto.	
		Manickgunge	3·97	1·17	13·34	ditto.	
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore	2·17	2·07	16·89	ditto.	
		Goalundo	1·20	0·39	11·10	ditto.	
		Madaripore	0·29	0·25	8·37	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	0·50	0·09	6·64	ditto.	
		Perozepore	0·26	Nil	4·20	ditto.	
		Patoakhally	1·85	Nil	5·28	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan	3·45	0·21	10·81	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	2·26	2·03	19·88	ditto.	
		Jamalpore	0·89	0·92	12·05	ditto.	
		Atia	2·30	Nil	13·76	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge	2·36	0·38	21·68	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet	7·38	5·27	51·37	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar	7·19	6·51	42·34	ditto.	
		Hylakandy	4·53	Not rec.	33·91	16th May.	
		Koyah	5·65	ditto	37·01	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong Telegraph Office ...	6·30	1·40	12·10	23rd May.	
		Chittagong Jail	6·04	1·20	12·50	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar	9·33	1·13	11·29	ditto.	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	10·43	0·48	17·12	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comillah	5·44	0·34	14·76	ditto.	
		Brahmunberiah	2·57	0·06	15·03	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	7·37	Nil	14·17	ditto.	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	4·51	Nil	17·16	ditto.	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	1·78	ditto.	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	2·65	ditto.	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	2·82	ditto.	
		Dinapore ... Jail	Nil	Nil	1·20	ditto.	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	1·22	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto.	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	2·98	ditto.	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	1·89	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·61	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	1·56	ditto.	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	1·77	ditto.	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	1·90	ditto.	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	Nil	1·80	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	Nil	Not rec.	2·26	16th May ...	Not rec. 3rd to 9th May.
		Durbhunga	0·42	ditto	2·25	ditto ...	Not rec. 19th to 25th April and 3rd to 9th May.
		Hajeepore	Nil	ditto	1·81	ditto ...	Not rec. 3rd to 9th May.
		Mudhoobunnee	0·01	ditto	1·59	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Seetamurhee	0·40	ditto	2·15	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Tajpore	Nil	0·30	2·46	23rd May	
	Sarun	Chuprah	Nil	Nil	1·48	ditto.	
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	1·33	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Motiharee	Nil	Nil	1·41	ditto.	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	1·10	ditto.	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	0·09	2·39	ditto.	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	2·48	ditto.	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	5·74	ditto.	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	2·81	ditto.	
		Soopool	0·06	Nil	2·69	ditto.	
		Muddehpoora	Not rec.	Nil	2·95	ditto. ...	Not rec. 12th to 25th April and 10th to 16th May.
		Banka	Nil	Nil	3·06	ditto.	
		Sanborsa	Nil	Nil	3·75	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah	0·40	Nil	5·11	ditto.	
		Kissengunge	0·78	Not rec.	5·08	16th May	
		Arrareah	0·95	Nil	6·29	23rd May	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghur	Nil	Nil	3·09	ditto.	
		Rajmehal	0·60	Nil	2·20	ditto.	
		Nya Doomka	0·02	0·08	3·58	ditto.	
		Godda	Not rec.	Nil	3·50	ditto ...	Not rec. 10th to 16th May.

Division.	District.	Station.		Rain from 10th May to 16th 1874.	Rain from 17th May to 23rd 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.				Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ...	Telegraph Office ...	0·10	Nil	4·93	23rd May.	
			Hospital ...	0·04	Nil	5·19	ditto.	
		Jajpore		0·30	0·50	4·00	ditto.	
		Kendraparah		Nil	0·50	2·70	ditto.	
		Jugatsingpore		Nil	Nil	1·85	ditto.	
		False Point		Nil	Nil	2·36	ditto.	
	Pooree	Pooree		Nil	Nil	1·71	ditto.	
		Khoordah		Nil	0·03	4·04	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore		Nil	0·32	6·06	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck		0·02	Nil	9·70	ditto.	
		Jellasore		Nil	0·03	8·13	ditto.	
		Sorah		Nil	0·58	5·59	ditto.	
		Chandbally		Nil	0·15	3·04	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore		0·29	Not rec.	2·42	16th May...	Not rec. 19th to 25th April.
	CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	South-Western Frontier Agency.							
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ...	Jail ...	Nil	Nil	4·72	23rd May.	
			Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	4·89	ditto.	
		Pachumba		Nil	Nil	6·54	ditto.	
	Lohardaggah ...	Ranchee		Nil	Nil	7·26	ditto.	
		Palamow		Nil	Nil	3·97	ditto.	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa		Nil	Nil	7·16	ditto.	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia		Nil	0·25	6·39	ditto.	
		Govindpore		Not rec.	Not rec.	5·78	9th May ...	Not rec. 19th April to 2nd May.
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Goalparah ...	Goalparah		7·07	5·45	27·66	23rd May.	
		Dhoobree		14·65	4·30	35·43	ditto.	
	Kamroop ...	Gowhatty		2·77	3·32	21·30	ditto.	
		Burpettah		7·07	3·63	31·37	ditto.	
	Durrung ...	Tezpore		Not rec.	Not rec	1·09	7th Feb.	
		Mungledye		ditto	ditto	2·00	ditto.	
	Nowgong ...	Nowgong		4·35	ditto	15·33	16th May.	
	Seebsangor ...	Seebsangor		7·95	ditto	43·95	ditto	
		Golaghat		5·79	ditto	27·44	ditto	
		Jorehaut		6·98	ditto	34·23	ditto.	
		Nazeerah		6·71	ditto	39·03	ditto.	
	Luckimpore ...	Debrooghur		Not rec.	ditto	12·61	28th Mar.	
		North Luckimpore		7·17	ditto	35·28	16th May.	
		Suddya		Not rec.	ditto	17·74	28th Mar.	
	Naga Hills ...	Samoogoodting		1·63	ditto	11·75	16th May.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	Shillong		2·77	ditto	11·10	ditto.	
		Jaowai		6·71	ditto	21·50	ditto.	
		Cherrapoonjee		Not rec.	ditto	24·17	12th April.	
	Garo Hills ...	Tura		4·82	2·04	18·26	23rd May.	
		Benares		Nil	Nil	0·39	ditto.	
		Akyab		1·30	0·80	3·40	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 30th May 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 24th to 30th May 1874.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity, Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	May 24th	10	29·655	29·673	93·1	83·0	64	S	10·0	...	C, CS	
		16	29·536	29·554	92·0	83·9	67	S S W	15·0	...	K	
	25th	10	29·674	29·692	88·7	81·0	70	S S W	11·8	...	CK	scuds.
		16	29·555	29·573	92·3	81·5	60	S	18·7	...	K	
	26th	10	29·660	29·678	85·3	82·0	86	S W	10·2	0·67	.....	*o*
		16	29·550	29·568	91·0	80·0	60	S	9·8	...	K	
	27th	10	29·661	29·679	87·4	82·2	79	S S W	10·6	...	CK	
		16	29·550	29·568	94·5	81·0	53	S	9·0	...	.....	*b*
	28th	10	29·683	29·701	86·3	82·4	83	E S E	6·0	...	S	
		16	29·558	29·576	84·5	78·0	73	E S E	9·1	...	C	
	29th	10	29·608	29·626	88·7	83·0	77	S S E	6·3	...	CK	
		16	29·475	29·493	95·5	82·2	55	S	3·7	...	K	
	30th	10	29·604	29·622	87·9	80·7	72	S W	6·1	0·03	.....	*b*
		16	29·524	29·542	94·6	80·3	51	W S W	6·0	...	K	
Saugor Island.	May 24th	10	29·716	29·722	87	83	83	S S W	11·8	...	N	*o*, *u*, scuds.
		16	29·583	29·589	89	83	76	S S W	21·0	...	N	*b*, scuds.
	25th	10	29·727	29·733	88	83	80	S S W	13·7	...	N	scuds, *m*.
		16	29·591	29·597	89	83	76	S S W	19·0	...	N	*b*, scuds.
	26th	10	29·683	29·689	89	83	76	S S W	17·1	...	N	*b*, scuds.
		16	29·598	29·604	89	83	76	S	19·7	...	KS	*b*, *m*
	27th	10	29·648	29·654	88	83	80	S S W	15·4	...	KS	*b*, *v*
		16	29·576	29·582	89	83	76	S S E	16·7	...	N	*b*, *v*
	28th	10	29·709	29·715	87	82	79	S W	6·5	...	N	*b*, *v*, *t*, *u*
		16	29·562	29·568	89	83	76	S S E	9·6	...	N	*v*, *u*
	29th	10	29·627	29·633	88	82	76	S S W	4·2	...	N	*v*
		16	29·517	29·523	90	83	73	S	11·0	...	N	*v*, *u*
	30th	10	29·588	29·594	89	77	56	S E	13·4	0·50	CK	*b*, *v*
		16	29·564	29·570	89	80	66	S	12·4	...	N	*v*, *u*
Chittagong.	May 24th	10	29·703	29·795	86	77	64	E	7·8	0·90	K, KS	*b*, *v*, *t*
		16	29·605	29·697	87	80	72	S	8·7	...	K	*b*, *v*
	25th	10	29·698	29·791	82	76	74	E S E	6·6	2·40	C, KS	*b*, *v*
		16	29·605	29·697	87	80	72	S W	10·6	...	K	*b*, *v*
	26th	10	29·649	29·743	77	75	90	E S E	9·0	1·10	N	*r*, *u*, *g*
		16	29·608	29·700	87	80	72	S W	10·4	...	K	*b*, *v*
	27th	10	29·685	29·778	82	79	87	S S W	7·3	1·20	N	*d*, *u*, *g*,
		16	29·563	29·655	87	81	76	S W	11·7	...	K	*b*, *v*
	28th	10	29·667	29·759	87	81	76	S E	6·1	2·10	K, KS	*b*, *v*
		16	29·546	29·638	86	80	75	W S W	10·5	...	CK, KS	*b*, *v*
	29th	10	29·593	29·685	85	80	79	S E	4·9	...	CK, KS, K	*u*
		16	29·466	29·558	87	80	72	W	6·9	...	CK, C	*b*, *v*
	30th	10	29·578	29·670	86	79	72	N N E	3·5	...	K, KS	*b*, *v*
		16	29·522	29·614	86	81	79	S S E	8·1	...	C, CK, K	*b*, *v*
Madras.	May 23rd	10	29·714	29·744	93	78	48	S S W	8	...	.....	*b*, *c*
		16	29·602	29·632	91	79	56	S E	12	...	.....	*b*, *c*
	24th	10	29·742	29·772	93	77	45	S W by W	16	...	.....	*b*, *c*
		16	29·601	29·631	98	76	33	S by W	11	...	.....	*b*, *c*
	25th	10	29·772	29·802	93	77	45	W by S	14	...	.....	*b*, *c*
		16	29·623	29·653	87	77	61	E S E	7	...	.....	cloudy.
	26th	10	29·755	29·785	90	79	53	W S W	11	0·72	.....	*b*
		16	29·637	29·667	88	80	69	S E by E	11	...	.....	*b*
	27th	10	29·756	29·786	91	78	53	S W by S	12	...	.....	*b*, *c*
		16	29·632	29·662	87	79	68	S E by S	13	...	.....	*c*
	28th	10	29·756	29·786	92	77	48	W by S	11	...	.....	*c*
		16	29·636	29·666	90	80	63	S by E	9	...	.....	cloudy.
	29th	10	29·722	29·752	93	78	48	W by S	14	...	.....	*c*
		16	29·615	29·645	99	78	36	S W by S	10	...	.....	*c*
Cuttack.	May 24th	10	29·593	29·674	96	80	47	S	9·8	...	K, CK, C	
		16	29·460	29·531	97	81	48	S S W	10·6	...	K	*b*
	25th	10	29·618	29·700	89	81	69	S S W	7·6	0·30	CK, KS, C	
		16	29·491	29·572	90	79	59	S S W	10·8	...	C, N	
	26th	10	29·596	29·677	91	80	60	S S W	9·1	...	C, CK	
		16	29·489	29·570	93	80	54	S S W	9·9	...	C, N	
	27th	10	29·603	29·684	92	80	57	W S W	5·5	...	CK, C	
		16	29·484	29·565	102	80	35	E	4·0	...	CK	*b*
	28th	10	29·580	29·661	94	83	61	S E	4·1	...	C, CK,	*b*
		16	29·562	29·645	82	76	74	N W	6·1	...	N	*u*
	29th	10	29·559	29·641	85	78	71	S S W	2·5	1·70	CK, C	
		16	29·399	29·480	94	82	58	S W	5·8	...	C	*b*
	30th	10	29·550	29·632	85	77	68	S	4·2	1·00	C	*b*
		16	29·464	29·545	92	79	54	S	2·5	...	C	*b*
Akyab.	May [illegible]th	10	29·774	29·795	85	78	71	N	3·7	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·659	29·680	89	82	73	S W	4·3	...	.....	*b*
	[illegible]th	10	29·801	29·822	85	79	75	N E	3·1	1·80	.....	*b*
		16	29·689	29·710	89	82	73	S W	7·6	...	.....	*b*
	[illegible]th	10	29·792	29·814	77	76	95	N	2·5	0·20	.....	*r*
		16	29·674	29·695	88	82	76	S S W	5·5	...	.....	*b*
	[illegible]th	10	29·742	29·763	85	80	79	S E	3·5	0·20	.....	*b*
		16	29·642	29·663	88	82	76	S	4·8	...	.....	*b*
	[illegible]	10	29·702	29·723	85	81	83	E S E	4·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·587	29·608	86	82	83	S	4·6	...	.....	*b*
	[illegible]	10	29·633	29·655	82	78	82	N	3·8	...	.....	*b*, *g*
		16	29·518	29·539	86	81	79	S W	7·8	...	.....	*b*
	30	10	29·670	29·692	80	79	95	S S E	1·9	0·30	.....	*o*, *d*
		16	29·600	29·622	80	79	95	E	4·3	0·40	.....	*o*, *p*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th May 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of March 1874.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperatures and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Range.	RADIATION. Solar. Mean.	Solar. Max. Day.	Solar. Max. ⊖	Grass Nocturnal. Mean.	Grass Nocturnal. Min. Day.	Grass Nocturnal. Min. ⊖	TEMPERATURE OF AIR. Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Highest Max. Day.	Highest Max. ⊖	Absolute range.	Lowest Min. Day.	Lowest Min. ⊖	HUMIDITY. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	RAINFALL. In inches	Number of days.
Port Blair ...	61	29·830	...	29·877	29·783	...	·094	148·4	19th	156·0	...	...	...	89·8	13·8	76·0	82·2	...	85·0	88·4	...	28th	94·0	21·0	6-10th	73·0	...	...	68	64	..	0·20	1
Madras ...	27	29·880	...	29·943	29·817	...	·126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83·3	...	86·6	85·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	62	...	Nil	...
Vizagapatam ...	31	29·861	29·828	29·934	29·807	29·876	·127	114·6	18th	119·3	...	...	...	84·8	5·2	79·6	82·4	80·2	83·4	84·2	81·9	31st	87·7	12·9	6th	74·8	68	73	66	64	71	Nil	...
Akyab ...	21	29·872	29·843	29·939	29·821	29·884	·118	144·5	18th	151·0	56·7	13th	42·1	88·3	23·7	64·6	76·9	68·5	82·0	83·0	74·2	28th	93·8	36·1	13-14th	57·7	71	86	57	60	80	1·76	3
False Point ...	18·7	29·875	29·861	29·927	29·825	29·886	·102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79·4	75·1	81·2	82·7	78·8	...	...	...	...	...	85	91	80	81	88	0·70	2
Cuttack ...	80	29·781	29·758	29·850	29·704	29·811	·146	149·0	25th	154·9	62·3	3rd	50·7	95·7	24·4	71·3	81·5	72·9	83·9	92·0	77·1	30th	102·7	40·6	3rd	62·1	65	87	57	36	79	0·72	3
Saugor Island ...	6	29·863	29·829	29·933	29·809	29·879	·124	134·9	27th	143·8	70·4	1st	55·4	84·9	11·0	73·9	79·2	75·6	81·0	83·2	77·0	27th	92·7	31·8	12th	60·9	75	84	70	64	83	0·10	1
Chittagong ...	90	29·824	29·795	29·887	29·770	29·842	·117	142·6	29th	150·0	61·6	13th	49·5	86·0	21·5	64·5	75·7	67·3	80·0	82·3	73·3	29th	92·0	38·8	13th	53·2	73	88	64	58	82	1·47	6
Calcutta ...	18·11	29·835	29·802	29·912	29·779	29·845	·133	139·6	25th	146·3	...	...	...	88·2	17·6	70·6	78·6	72·0	79·6	87·3	75·5	30th	96·4	33·0	13th	63·4	67	85	63	41	77	1·94	6
Burdwan ...	102	29·738	...	29·818	29·681	...	·132	140·2	31st	150·0	57·6	13th	46·8	90·4	26·5	63·9	76·1	...	81·4	89·8	...	31st	101·0	45·0	12-13th	56·0	...	...	50	35	...	2·45	5
Jessore ...	20	29·821	...	29·892	29·753	...	·139	142·0	30th	149·9	57·5	13th	45·0	91·0	26·1	64·9	77·3	...	81·0	89·1	...	31st	101·0	48·8	13th	52·2	...	...	57	33	...	1·61	6
Dacca ...	35	29·817	29·794	29·889	29·757	29·829	·132	143·5	10th	151·0	59·6	13th	46·3	87·5	22·2	65·3	76·3	67·6	80·0	85·4	72·2	30th	95·9	40·5	13th	55·4	68	88	62	43	81	3·51	8
Silchar ...	88·91	29·820	...	29·891	29·760	...	·131	128·3	26th	142·0	57·9	13th	47·0	81·8	20·4	61·4	71·4	...	72·5	79·7	...	30th	87·8	35·8	13th	52·0	80	...	73	56	..	8·72	12
Hazareebagh ...	1,994	27·847	...	27·905	27·796	...	·109	138·8	31st	148·5	44·5	12th	37·0	85·5	26·0	59·5	72·1	...	77·8	81·9	...	31st	98·0	46·0	12th	52·0	16	...	26	20	...	0·42	2
Berhampore ...	64	29·776	...	29·848	29·705	...	·143	144·7	30-31st	154·0	49·2	13th	43·0	92·0	29·3	62·7	77·4	...	82·0	90·1	...	31st	103·0	49·0	13th	54·0	...	...	47	33	...	0·22	2
Gya ...	347	29·460	...	29·519	29·402	...	·117	124·2	31st	137·0	56·0	11th	48·3	91·9	27·9	64·0	78·8	...	84·0	88·4	...	31st	103·8	49·0	11th	54·8	...	...	45	42	...	0·07	1
Patna ...	179	29·663	...	29·732	29·601	...	·131	145·5	30th	152·2	56·7	6th	42·4	90·7	29·3	61·4	75·9	...	80·7	89·1	...	31st	101·6	49·7	2nd	51·9	20	...	34	21	...	0·37	3
Monghyr ...	160·4	29·664	...	29·738	29·600	...	·138	144·6	27-31st	150·0	57·1	2nd	51·1	87·6	24·8	62·8	76·1	...	77·7	86·7	...	31st	96·9	41·2	12th	55·0	...	...	40	25	...	0·33	3
Darjeeling ...	6,912	23·336	23·318	23·359	23·317	23·350	·042	108·0	24th	123·0	32·7	20th	27·0	56·4	16·2	40·2	47·9	42·0	52·6	52·2	44·8	30th	62·0	27·8	20th	34·2	70	79	56	59	85	1·05	8
Seebsangor ...	?	29·571	...	29·634	29·490	...	·144	133·8	11th	142·2	54·5	2nd	45·7	73·9	16·0	57·9	65·5	...	66·9	74·6	...	31st	82·5	27·6	20th	54·9	89	...	81	69	...	4·45	15
Goalparah ...	386	29·463	...	29·532	29·379	...	·153	131·9	20th	140·3	57·9	13th	52·2	81·9	22·1	59·8	71·6	...	72·4	80·2	...	27th	88·8	33·3	13th	55·5	68	...	62	44	...	2·64	6
Benares ...	262·74	29·592	29·643	29·620	29·523	29·581	·097	138·1	31st	156·0	50·9	12th	43·2	92·4	34·1	58·3	75·4	60·9	81·8	89·8	69·0	31st	104·0	55·0	12th	49·0	43	62	28	28	54	0·12	1
Roorkee ...	879·7	28·943	28·922	28·994	28·908	28·948	·086	131·8	30th	150·0	46·7	11th	32·0	80·7	27·4	53·3	66·7	55·2	71·3	78·1	62·3	30th	94·7	53·0	12th	41·7	55	74	48	32	66	2·43	6

CALCUTTA—MARCH 1874.

Mean barometric pressures of 16 years ...	29·859	Mean temperature of 16 years ...	80·5	Mean humidity of 16 years ...	67	Mean rainfall of 16 years ...	1·13
Ditto ditto of 1874 ...	29·835	Ditto ditto of 1874 ...	78·6	Ditto ditto of 1874 ...	67	Actual fall in 1874 ...	1·94
Defect in 1874	·024	Defect in 1874	1·9	Equal in 1874	0	Excess in 1874	0·81

CALCUTTA,
The 30th May 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Observations of Sky Serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND. North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Variable.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
Port Blair ...	29·893	82·3	11	26	10	13	...	...	...	2	...	...	68 N, 59 E	91·7	8·39
Madras ...	29·908	83·3	...	2	8	36	12	4	...	...	...	...	81 S, 39 E	248·2	...
Vizagapatam ...	29·893	82·4	...	...	1	26	33	17	44	3	...	...	58 S, 32 W	89·5	8·31
Akyab ...	29·894	76·9	13	9	11	8	13	9	21	40	...	...	32 N, 55 W	125·0	8·12
False Point ...	29·895	79·4	3	10	6	7	6	59	20	6	2	5	49 S, 61 W	...	...
Cuttack ...	29·864	81·7	4	9	3	10	31	42	12	7	...	6	49 S, 36 W	81·3	8·31
Saugor Island ...	29·869	79·2	8	2	4	3	27	52	19	9	...	...	60 S, 47 W	283·2	6·54
Chittagong ...	29·918	75·9	18	13	18	18	9	20	15	13	...	..	1 N, 72 E	148·3	7·90
Calcutta ...	29·854	78·6	9	2	2	6	31	39	15	15	...	...	53 S, 47 W	124·6	...
Burdwan ...	29·846	76·4	2	1	1	2	5	15	27	9	...	...	67 S, 79 W	104·5	7·89
Jessore ...	29·842	77·3	1	...	1	3	7	32	11	7	...	...	71 S, 54 W	86·4	7·85
Dacca ...	29·854	76·3	2	6	...	11	35	46	9	5	...	9	60 S, 27 W	116·5	6·84
Silchar ...	29·914	71·6	...	5	14	7	6	5	4	2	...	6	34 S, 55 E	54·6	5·47
Hazareebagh ...	29·855	76·5	2	...	2	1	3	10	25	19	...	...	69 N, 84 W	192·5	7·76
Berhampore ...	29·842	77·5	5	3	...	2	2	17	24	6	...	3	60 S, 84 W	66·3	5·39
Gya ...	29·814	79·6	2	1	5	2	13	2	17	5	12	3	28 S, 57 W	105·7	8·32
Patna ...	29·848	76·3	2	1	9	4	6	11	27	1	...	1	43 S, 60 W	128·9	6·98
Monghyr ...	29·830	76·4	4	7	4	1	1	18	16	10	...	1	42 N, 87 W	89·1	7·95
Darjeeling ...	.....	.....	...	2	18	19	20	20	28	14	...	2	33 S, 28 W	...	4·58
Seebsaugor ..	.....	.....	22	17	6	5	6	1	...	4	...	1	52 N, 34 E	84·9	3·40
Gowalparah ...	29·863	72·5	3	11	23	2	...	2	14	6	...	1	28 N, 46 E	179·7	7·65
Benares ...	29·862	76·0	1	4	5	...	7	11	26	6	...	1	51 S, 77 W	129·5	...
Roorkee ...	29·856	68·7	...	7	2	9	...	2	1	39	...	61	25 N, 54 W	67·4	7·80

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables, as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st May 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st May 1874.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb	Miles.	In.		
May ...	22nd	29·539	98·0	83·8	142·5	89·6	81·7	77·0	0·67	S & S by E	1·4	158·3	...	...	Scuds and cirrostrati Brisk wind from 12½ A.M. to 5 P.M.
	23rd	·590	96·0	82·0	143·0	88·2	81·3	77·2	·71	S & S S W	1·9	338·7	...	☽	Clear, scuds, cirrostrati and overcast. Brisk wind from 12 A.M. to 4½ P.M. Sheet lightning on W at 10 P.M. Drizzled at 6 P.M.
	24th	·612	93·8	81·5	136·9	87·4	81·2	77·5	·73	S & S S W	2·0	239·3	...	...	Cirrostrati, cumuli, and stratoni. Brisk wind from 10 A.M. to 7½ P.M. Sheet lightning at 2 A.M., 7½ and 8½ P.M. Drizzled at 2½ P.M.
	25th	·621	94·5	78·9	142·3	86·2	79·7	75·1	·70	S S E & S S W	7·6	312·8	0·04	...	Overcast, cirrocumuli, and cumuli. High wind from 8¼ A.M. to 9½ P.M. Thunder from 8½ to 10 P.M. Lightning from 7½ to 11 P.M. Light rain at 9¼ and 10 P.M.
	26th	·616	91·3	76·0	138·0	83·7	79·0	75·7	·78	S S W & S	5·2	302·2	0·85	...	Overcast and cumuli. Brisk wind from 11½ A.M. to 6 and at 8½ P.M. Thunder and lightning from midnight to 4 A.M. and 7 to 10 P.M. Rain from 1 to 5 A.M. and 8½ to 11 P.M.
	27th	·608	94·5	81·0	146·2	86·6	80·8	77·3	·75	S & S S W	...	291·4	...	...	Overcast and cumuli. Drizzled at 8½ P.M.
	28th	·624	90·9	80·2	143·0	84·2	80·1	77·2	·80	S S W & Variable.	2·9	181·1	...	...	Cirri, cumuli, and overcast. Brisk wind from 2 to 2½ P.M. Thunder at 2 P.M. Drizzled at 7½, 8, 9½ A.M., and 3 P.M.
	29th	·564	95·5	77·8	146·5	85·5	79·1	74·6	·71	S E & S by E	...	120·0	...	...	Cirri and cumuli. Thunder and drizzled between 6 & 7 P.M.
	30th	·589	96·5	78·0	144·0	84·0	77·1	73·6	·72	W by N & S S E	4·0	110·0	0·07	...	Overcast and cumuli. Brisk wind from 4½ to 5 P.M. Thunder at 1 A.M. and from 3 to 6½ P.M. Lightning at 1 and 4 A.M. Light rain at 3 A.M., 3, 5, 5½ and 6½ P.M.
	31st	·672	95·6	78·0	147·5	86·3	79·2	74·2	·68	S S E & S by E	...	143·2	...	○	Clear and cumuli.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	○ 22·0
The maximum temperature during the past ten days	...	98·0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	104·0
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0·73
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·73
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... { by lower rain gauge	...	0·96
{ by anemometer gauge	...	0·84
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	2·22
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st May	...	9·01
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	10·79

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 1st June 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON 1873, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DECEMBER 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of April 1874.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Dalwa Rice irrigation.			Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden produce.			Oil-seeds and Pulses			Sugarcane and other crops.			Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, & 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.			Inches during month.	Inches during rubbee season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ..	1,269	217	84	...	84	1,961	62	2,013	80	...	80	32	9	41	2,218	2,969	...	4·94	4·53	a The details of column 18 are—
		High Level, Section I.	675	117	4	...	4	64	3	67	6	...	6	7	9	16	93	37				Acres.
		Taldandah ...	1,300	80	3	...	3	97	14	111	23	...	23	35	1	36	173	161				Cotton ... 2,210
		Matchgong ...	650	56·40	...	...	...	112	12	124	1	...	1	60	5	65	190	243				Sugarcane ... 158
	Total of the month ...		...	...	91	...	91	2,234	81	2,315	110	...	110	134	24	158	a 2,674	3,410	...	...	...	Huldee ... 19
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	965	112	1,077	2,118	92	2,210	37	...	37	79	7	86	3,410	...	...	...	...	Oil-seeds ... 93
																						Garden-produce ... 80
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	120·43	...	...	...	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	43	...	0·71	6·14	9 years. 8·21	Pulses ... 18
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ..	240	11·92	183	...	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	724	1·01	4·55	3 years. 6·96	Dalwa ... 91
																						Wheat ... 1
																						Betel ... 4
	Total of the month ...		...	...	183	...	183	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	b 226	724	...	...	...	Total ... 2,674
	Total of the corresponding month of the previous year ...		...	...	724	...	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	724	...	...	...	...	b The details are—
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	274	...	274	2,262	81	2,343	124	...	124	135	24	159	2,900	4,134	...	...	...	Acres.
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of the previous year ...		...	...	1,689	112	1,801	2,118	92	2,210	37	...	37	79	7	86	4,134	...	...	...	...	At the rate of Rs. 41 1
																						Ditto „ 2 16
																						Ditto „ 1-8 183
																						Ditto „ 1-6 12
																						Ditto „ 1 10
																						Ditto „ 0-10 4
																						Total ... 226

The 27th May 1874.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel*, S. C.,
For Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May 1874, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	30,370½	17,718 8 9	1,634 4 0	130,443 23	24,854 6 2	2,278 6 4	3,992 16 4
Or per mile of railway	192	111 15 5	10 5 6	824 0	157 0 11	14 8 0	24 13 6
For previous 19 weeks of half-year...	573,760	4,25,495 0 3	39,003 12 11	2,702,777 21	9,88,250 13 10	92,176 1 0	131,179 13 11
Total for 20 weeks ...	604,130½	4,43,213 9 0	40,627 16 11	2,833,221 4	10,13,105 4 0	94,454 7 4	135,083 4 3
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	38,519½	28,569 12 9	2,618 18 0	134,809 32	26,456 4 4	2,425 3 2	5,044 1 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	246	182 8 10	16 14 8	861 0	169 0 10	15 9 11	32 4 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	664,262	4,85,393 5 2	44,512 14 6	3,127,645 4	5,92,921 10 5	54,350 13 5	98,863 9 11

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd May 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,541	1,089 0 0	108 18 0	11,250 0	401 0 0	40 2 0	149 0 0
Or per mile of railway	269	39 0 0	3 18 0	401 0	14 0 0	1 8 0	5 6 0
For previous 20 weeks of half-year...	165,742	24,615 0 0	2,461 10 0	378,229 0	12,775 0 0	1,277 10 0	3,739 0 0
Total for 21 weeks	173,283	25,704 0 0	2,570 8 0	389,479 0	13,176 0 0	1,317 12 0	3,888 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,035	899 5 0	89 18 7	24,632 0	864 7 0	86 8 10	176 7 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	180	32 1 11	3 4 3	882 0	30 14 0	3 1 9	6 6 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	140,780	23,923 15 0	2,392 7 10	558,322 0	17,902 12 3	1,790 0 7	4,182 13 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd May 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	121,585	1,49,956 8 6	13,746 0 4	15,42,188 20	*6,63,387 5 6	60,810 10 1	74,556 10 5
Or per mile of railway	.....	117 2 6	10 14 9	.....	518 4 4	47 10 2	58 4 11
For previous 19 weeks of half-year...	2,168,403	32,18,788 15 2	295,055 3 11	29,627,811 30	1,28,11,134 4 2	11,74,353 19 6	1,469,409 3 5
Total for 20 weeks	2,289,788	33,68,740 7 8	308,801 4 3	31,170,000 10	1,34,74,521 9 8	1,235,164 9 7	1,543,965 13 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	111,851	1,50,910 9 8	12,000 2 9	816,037 20	3,90,136 15 6	35,762 11 1	47,762 13 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	102 4 5	9 7 6	.....	304 12 8	27 18 10	37 6 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,414,150	34,68,882 6 10	317,980 17 9	16,254,781 30	80,70,978 3 1	732,839 13 5	1,057,880 11 9

* Rs. 59,549-12-0 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd May 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	3,934	12,936 15 3	1,188 12 9	148,738 0	*43,380 0 0	3,976 10 0	5,165 2 9
Or per mile of railway	.....	58 0 3	5 6 4	.....	194 1 6	17 15 10	23 2 2
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	98,410	3,32,356 1 2	30,465 19 6	2,500,001 0	6,95,878 14 0	63,788 17 11	94,254 17 5
Total for 20 weeks ...	102,344	3,45,293 0 5	31,654 12 3	2,648,739 0	7,39,258 14 0	67,765 7 11	99,420 0 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,614	16,241 15 1	928 16 8	89,084 0	22,563 5 6	2,068 0 2	3,007 2 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	90 13 3	4 4 0	.....	100 15 3	9 5 1	13 9 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	106,079	3,27,644 15 11	30,034 2 6	1,023,837 30	4,56,745 0 6	41,868 2 3	71,902 3 2

* Rs. 9,993-5-0 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta,—June 3, 1874.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 24 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
BENGAL Famine	1409
Prices-current of Food-grains and Salt in the Districts of Bengal on the 13th June 1874	1672
Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 13th June 1874...	1676
Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	1680
METEOROLOGICAL Telegraphic Report for the period 7th to 13th June 1874...	1683
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th June 1874	1684
Statement showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee and Brahmapooter during the month of May 1874	1685
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1686

BENGAL FAMINE.

NINETEENTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL, FROM THE 29TH MAY TO 11TH JUNE 1874.

THE Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Richard Temple) writes from Monghyr on the 10th June the following account of the Tirhoot district to be included in the present narrative:—

"During the last fortnight I have visited Tirhoot, traversing the district from its south-eastern to its western border. I have conferred with all the principal European officers in the district, with some of the European non-official residents, and with many of the principal natives. Many relief circles and sub-circles were inspected."

"As Tirhoot is by far the most important of the distressed districts, and has to bear the brunt of the present trouble, some account may appropriately be given of its condition during the first ten days of June."

"As regards the weather and the crops of Tirhoot, the month of May has been against the district. The drought was great—water was only to be reached at double the usual depth below the surface. The supplementary coarse grains sown in February withered in the heat. The wheat crop was

in many places indifferent. The fruit of the mango groves, so abundant in this district, failed to yield the usual sustenance to the people. The indigo production is marred by one of the greatest failures known in this generation; and but little was done for ploughing or sowing the rice for next harvest. June, therefore, opened ominously. But now the preliminary showers have fallen, in some places abundant, in others scanty; in some parts towards the south their coming was so long delayed that a certain proportion of loss at next harvest was thought inevitable. By long-established agricultural practice, the extensive depressions in the surface of the ground ought, by the beginning of June, to have young rice springing up, but are this year only beginning to be broken up. Countless patches of ground, which ought to be filled with plants of rice ready for transplantation, have this year almost nothing. Thus the want of the April and May showers has caused way to be lost for next harvest, which can hardly be made up in full. The rains, however, seem to be coming; the industry of the peasants is stimulated to the utmost; and the next rice harvest may yet escape any serious diminution."

"On the other hand the poppy has flourished, and the opium yield will be favorable. The tobacco crop, too, has proved a source of wealth to the southern part of the district."

"Still the losses which have been superadded to the destruction of the last rice crop, combined with an apparent possibility of some deficiency on the next rice harvest, have produced an effect on the grain trade; have caused much timidity among the dealers in advancing grain to the cultivators, or in producing it for sale in the markets; and have rendered private rice an almost unobtainable article. Great as the losses have been, low as the private stocks may have fallen, one cannot believe that the rice markets would have been so empty as we found them to be before we opened sales of Government grain, were it not that the holders of grain apprehend losses yet to happen, and keep whatever they have in view of such eventualities."

"It is to be remembered that in Tirhoot—unlike other districts—there is no early rice, and but a small September rice crop, and but little Indian-corn. In the eastern and north-eastern parts of the district, where the distress would be worst, there is nothing, save some coarse grains of inconsiderable quantity, to come in till the great rice harvest of December. In other districts fears arising now might happily be dissipated by August, while in Tirhoot they could not be removed till the end of autumn. This consideration enhances the gravity of the situation in Tirhoot."

"As regards the condition of the people of the poorer classes, the improvement in their appearance in full two-thirds of the district is declared by all witnesses to be marked, and the change for the better is the most perceptible in those parts which were in the outset most threatened with distress. Since the middle of March last, at least one-quarter, often one-half, sometimes even three-quarters of the people have been receiving assistance from Government in some shape or other, which assistance has, in the majority of cases, amounted to maintenance. Hundreds of thousands of persons (literally) who came on relief in March last in a thin and weak state, have recovered from the depression; are now in at least an average physical condition, and are as well as they ever would be in ordinary years. It is this, perhaps, which may have caused a supposition to arise that these poor creatures have been too well cared for. They have been properly fed, that is all. We could not do less than feed them properly, as we undertook to rescue them from what must have ended in starvation."

"Still, however, persons are frequently met with in such a degree of emaciation (such severe distress is sometimes unexpectedly encountered in places previously believed to be beyond the reach of danger) as would prove the peril from which the population at large has escaped, and which would again threaten it if any circumstances were to interrupt or weaken the administration of relief. It is, as I believe, the fact that in many thousands of instances relief was afforded only just in time to save life; and that in many

hundreds of villages the relief officers arrived only just in time to prevent mortality. If this be so, then looking to the narrow border which separates preservation from destruction, can we reasonably doubt that there must have been some cases which terminated fatally before the arrival of aid? If the people had been ready to ask for aid, our officers might have had some opportunity of acting in such cases. But on the contrary the sufferers were too often disposed to die in silence, and to this day, with all our elaborate organisation of relief, there is the danger to be guarded against of destitute individuals remaining unobserved. The metaphor of ships sinking in sight of port is terribly applicable to emaciated persons lying down to die in the very midst of a relief system."

"I have heard much oral evidence of the sickness and mortality, and the sad scenes in consequence, which occurred during 1866 in those parts of Tirhoot where destruction of the rice harvest had occurred. The area of such destruction is known to have been very much larger on the present occasion than in 1866. The prices in Tirhoot of rice, 9, 8, even sometimes 7½ seers the rupee during the hot months, were as dear, or dearer than they were in 1866; and the dearness began in many places at an earlier date than in 1866, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the relief operations are on a much larger scale now than in 1866. From this consideration some notion can be formed of the mortality and its attendant miseries, which must have prevailed in Tirhoot during the spring and summer of 1874 but for the relief operations, and which would still prevail during the summer and the autumn if those operations were to be relaxed. The sad occurrences which, as we hope, were limited in 1866 to a comparatively few places in Tirhoot, would, in 1874, have happened in many places, and would have increased more and more till they spread over perhaps half of this extensive and populous district."

"I have enquired much as to the number of deaths which may be attributable to starvation. As is well known, the authenticated cases are very few. It seems certain that such clear cases of this sad description as could be embodied in official returns are rare. Even if all the deaths in the numerous field hospitals—which deaths are medically attributed to various causes—were deemed indirectly attributable to want of food, still the number would be statistically inconsiderable. And inasmuch as Tirhoot is fortunate in having a great number of well-informed and independent witnesses scattered all over it, who must have stated all they knew, it seems equally certain that no considerable mortality can have occurred in any part of the district. But that the available statistics can show all the deaths from want of food, is, to my mind, incredible. The patience with which, at the first, numbers would pine away without resorting to any authority, and the manner in which individuals will do so even to this day, convinces me that some must have died of hunger of whom we shall never hear."

"My predecessor, Sir George Campbell's view on this matter was expressed in March last to the following effect:—

"'In times of scarcity and the early stages of famine, it is totally impossible to distinguish deaths accelerated by scarcity and bad food from natural deaths. The Lieutenant-Governor has not the least doubt that among a very poor and helpless population, such as exists in North Tirhoot, many people die when food is dear who would not die, or would not die so soon, if it were cheap. He believes that there have not been deaths from direct starvation among healthy adults; but from what he saw of the people about Bahera, and some of those on the works near Durbhunga, he fears that among such a population a good many old, weakly, and sick people must have succumbed to insufficient nourishment.'"

"I entirely subscribe to that view. I am as unable as he was to state any number. But I believe that if it could be exactly known, it would be found so extremely small as not to affect appreciably the death-rate among the large population concerned."

"Looking to all the circumstances, however, and to the numbers receiving some sort of relief in Tirhoot (over 1,100,000 on 1st June, besides the numbers receiving aid indirectly as purchasers of Government grain), I hope that some work of humanity will be found to have been accomplished in this district up

to that date. But there remains the anxious question whether that work can be successfully sustained during the trying months yet to come?"

"In respect to the organisation of relief, I found the circles and sub-circles into which the whole country is divided to be in complete working order. And such working order implies that every village, and the majority of houses in every village, are brought under relief inspection; that those who are unable to labor have tickets entitling them to subsistence; that those who are able to labor are employed on digging the village tanks on piece-work, and are paid in rice; that enquiries are going on village by village regarding the cultivators who need advances of grain; that the village grain-dealers have a supply for retail of rice obtained from the Government stores; that the jeyt ryot, or head-man of the village, has a supply of rice from the neighbouring granary for the disposal of which he is accountable; that there is a sub-depôt of rice in every sub-circle comprising from ten to fifteen villages, and a depôt for every circle comprising from ten to fifteen sub-circles; that arrangements are being made for regularly conveying rice from the depôts to the villages during the flood season by carriers, by bullocks and ponies, and even by canoes; that in every circle there is a poor-house for the worst cases, and a field hospital with native medical attendants; that every sub-circle has its native officials, and every circle its European officer or its superior native officers."

"In respect to relief-laborers, the number returned is 910,657, the largest yet seen in this district. We may, indeed, hope that this may prove to be the highest point, and that during the month of June the number will decline, as agriculture and other private employments may afford subsistence after the falling of the rains. Great numbers have already gone, and will yet go off to the fields. But in case any should linger on the relief-works, while they might be better engaged privately, orders have been issued to discharge all such persons, and to afford every encouragement for the transfer of the laborers from the works to other occupations. The works will, however, be kept open for all who cannot otherwise obtain employment so long as the weather shall permit. It is to be expected that the rains will soon entirely stop tank-digging, and even impede road-making. This, however, is the very season when the men thus thrown out of work will be able to obtain private employ. If any should fail in this, they will be cared for under the circle system just described. At the worst, they would come on charitable relief, but any augmentation of this form of relief (already so large) is to be deprecated; and there is the fear that persons discharged from relief-works may try to resort to the public bounty. Orders have issued to guard against this possible abuse. Still, even during the rainy season, there will be intervals of time when people cannot obtain employment either on relief-works or in private employ. Some of these may have to be admitted to charitable relief; others will, it is hoped, be able to support themselves by what they saved from their earnings while on the works. It is very probable that large numbers have thus saved enough to sustain themselves during such intervals, and orders have issued to prevent those who are thus comparatively independent from claiming further relief. In the dispensing of such liberality as that which has been dispensed, some abuses are practically inevitable; but this is all the greater reason why vigilance should be exercised against all those abuses of the State bounty which can be foreseen. In my last narrative (25th May) I stated that rates of pay for piece-work, which had been appropriate in April, were becoming too high under improved circumstances in May and June, and that a reduction would be undertaken. I am glad to find, on the spot, that this is being carried into effect without difficulty."

"As regards charitable relief in the Tirhoot District, the number of the recipients is now returned as 166,477. Of these, many would even in ordinary years be subsisting on private charity; this year, however, they would be foodless, as the donors, being themselves in difficulties, cannot give. Many again belong to the better castes, even to the Brahmin caste. Special enquiries are being made to search out village by village all those who are pining in hunger at home, and from pride or fear are deterred from seeking relief. The

fear among some castes of being included in the same category with the paupers is such as to lead them on towards extremities. While craving aid, they will ask that they may pay a little, or be debited with part repayment, in order to avoid being classed as recipients of gratuitous relief. In very many places women are set to work with spinning and weaving, cotton being supplied to them for that purpose. The Tirhoot Brahmins constitute a well-known and numerous section of that great caste, and numbers of them are suffering, and will yet suffer more and more, that sort of distress which it appears to be the object of the charitable subscription fund to relieve; distress—borne, perhaps, with false pride, but still with fortitude—enough to straiten them sorely but hardly enough to threaten that immediate danger which State charity undertakes to obviate. Orders have been reiterated to treat these cases according to the generous and considerate intentions of the subscribers."

"As regards advances to the ryot cultivators, there has been, and still is, fear lest this class, the most important class of the community, should incur lasting impoverishment from using up for immediate subsistence that which they ought to keep, namely, their seed-grain, and the little capital of their husbandry—which result, if now allowed to happen, would leave evil traces in the district long after this crisis shall have passed away. The men have got their land, their implements, their cattle, and their own power of labor, but they have not food till next harvest. Ordinarily there are dealers whose business it would be to advance grain for food, but often—perhaps generally—they refuse to do so this year, because the prospect of next crop is not assured. Hence the need of making to the cultivators advances of Government grain repayable hereafter. But as all cultivators are not in need—as many still have small private stores—it is important to make systematic enquiry, village by village, in order to discriminate real from simulated necessity. Such enquiry is being conducted, and it is already seen that the number of really deserving applicants is very considerable. It is better that the advances should be made by the zemindars; and many of the large landlords are doing so. But where the zemindars are petty proprietors (and much of the land in Tirhoot is minutely sub-divided) the advances, if they are to be made at all, must be made by the State. In all these cases, however, the principle is borne in mind (as laid down in the Governor-General's letter of the 16th December last) of inducing the zemindar to become security, or to allow the land to be virtually pledged, in addition to such security as the cultivator himself can offer. It is hoped that a large part of the advances will be thus covered by security. Many zemindars have already agreed: more, doubtless, will yet agree; and I hope to be able to state ultimately that most zemindars, great and small, have done well in this matter. The number of cultivators in Tirhoot under advances of grain for food will be considerable, but it cannot be stated as yet."

"As I have elsewhere stated, it is on the efficiency of the system of advancing grain for food that we must partly rely for preventing the consumption of seed-grain. The ryots still possess some seed; the dealers certainly possess much, though they defer disposing of it to the last safe moment. Assistance is being rendered by making cash advances to cultivators for purchase of seed-grain; by exchanging Government food-grain for local seed-grain, which latter is afterwards sold to the ryots; by importing Government seed-grain from a distance."

"As regards the sale of Government grain, it has just been stated that there is no private rice in the markets of two-thirds of the Tirhoot District; private stores there must be, but they are not brought forward, and whether they will be, depends on the course of the rainy season. At present the local traders say that they have nothing to sell, and that they will not attempt to import until the rising rivers afford water-carriage, land-carriage being too expensive; they will not promise to do so even then. The ordinary course of trade is the reverse, namely that of exportation; they have rarely or never tried importation; the prices down south, whence rice might be obtained, are too high to yield profit to an importer to Tirhoot; they will be glad to buy wholesale from Government, and with that stock to make some profit by retail. One

may pass from mart to mart in Tirhoot, and receive from the grain dealers, great and small, this almost stereotyped reply. One may ask the grain merchants at Patna, which is the great *entrepôt* for Tirhoot, they will say that they have not, as a rule, imported, and do not intend to import rice from the south-east. They do import other grains from the north-west, hundreds of tons daily, and hope to go on importing until the Indian-corn of Behar shall come in, next September. This north-west grain they send daily across the Ganges in quantities; they will send more still when the navigation of the rivers becomes easy; the grain will go all over the southern half of Tirhoot, as far as Mozufferpore and Durbhunga; whether it will go beyond that to the more distressed parts they cannot say; probably not, it never does go ordinarily."

"Meanwhile the markets in two-thirds of Tirhoot are destitute of rice, the staple food of the people. Therefore, sales of Government rice are being opened, under the rules explained in my narrative of the 11th May, throughout the sub-divisions of Durbhunga, Modhoobunnee, Seetamurhee, and a part of Mozufferpore, and are very much resorted to by the people. But orders have been reiterated that such sales will be suspended immediately on the arrival of private supplies, and that the trade be informed accordingly. I believe that every trader must by this time know that if he will import grain, the field which the Government is forced to occupy temporarily will be at once vacated for him."

"In the remaining one-third of Tirhoot, the Sub-divisions of Tajpore and Hajeepore, and half the Sub-division of Mozufferpore, sales of Government grain have not been opened."

"As regards the allotment of Government grain for Tirhoot, 4,200,000 maunds, or 154,411 tons, the question at once arises, will it bear the depletion to be caused from June to December by all these outgoings, for paying relief-laborers in kind, for feeding the recipients of charitable relief, for advances of food-grain to cultivators, for sales to the public? Up to end of May about 642,000 maunds or 23,600 tons* only have been expended, and this is but a small portion of the whole, and is less than was expected originally. The amount comprises regular issues only as expenditure, and does not include loss or wastage. But then the numbers of persons on relief up to the end of May—

On relief works	...	...	...	...	910,657
On gratuitous relief	...	...	...	...	190,914
			Total	...	1,101,571

somewhat exceeded the estimate of distress (1,000,000) on which the allotment was made. The cause of the excess over estimate is the aggravation of distress in the tract immediately to the west and north of Mozufferpore. The above numbers will, we hope, decrease during June; but that will be more than counter-balanced by the development of advances to cultivators and sales to the public. All the local officers believe that the expenditure of grain will be very great during June: their estimates show an expected consumption of 1,147,000 maunds (42,095 tons) in the Tirhoot district during this month. The progress of the grain expenditure will be watched till the beginning of July, when the allotment will be reconsidered. Under any circumstances, there will be enough for some time to come. If there should be any prospect of deficiency in the autumn, additional supplies can be brought in by water-carriage."

"In regard to all the circumstances of Tirhoot, it has been determined to despatch to that district before the heavy rains set in six and a half lakhs of maunds of rice additional, four and a half from the reserve at Calcutta, and two from supplies that could be spared from neighbouring places, equal to about 24,000 tons. The total allotment for this district, originally about 154,000 tons, will therefore now be 178,000 tons."

* This is approximate, I am not able to state the exact figure.

Sir Richard Temple writes from Monghyr on the 11th June, the following general remarks to be included in this Narrative, in continuation of his special remarks regarding the Tirhoot district:—

"During the fortnight the rains have been abundant in the eastern half of the distressed districts; and sufficient, though long-delayed, in the western half. The river Koosee, running into the Ganges north of Bhagulpore, may be taken as the approximate boundary; to the east of the river the agricultural prospect is very good; to the west, not so good. The improvement in the weather has infused energy into husbandry, and has somewhat raised the local grain markets from the condition into which they were falling, without however, essentially lowering the general range of prices."

"I am not able to state precisely the amount of Government grain expended up to the 1st June, nor to correct properly the figures given in my Narrative of the 25th May. It is difficult to get a timely return from so many granaries scattered in remote localities. But it will probably be found that up to the middle of May the quantity expended was less than that estimated (50,000 tons). The best return that can at this date be made up, shows 57,000 tons expended up to the last week in May (though not up to the last day of May). This figure cannot be put forward as absolutely correct, but it is the best that can be given at this time of writing."

"During the last days of May, however, the expenditure from most depôts increased rapidly: the payment of relief labourers in kind had taken effect; the sales of grain had been largely opened; the cultivators had been receiving the grain advances authorized after enquiry. These causes continued to augment the expenditure during the first days of June, and will, as the local officers believe, still continue during this month. Estimates have been obtained from these officers of the expenditure from the last week of May to the end of June. I have had the advantage of discussing with them on the spot some of the most important of these estimates. The result of these estimates is that up to the 1st July 156,462 tons in all are expected to be expended. The statement means expenditure, and does not at all include wastage or other losses. This figure must not be regarded as more than an estimate. If the actual expenditure shall prove less, then the fact is so far to the good as regards our preparations. If it shall be as much, or more, then it will put our preparations to the test. For, even after the 1st of July, there are, for the most important of the distressed districts, five months of distress yet to come, beginning with July and ending with November."

"As is well known, in most parts of Bengal and Behar, new crops will come in during September, affording relief in some of the distressed districts. There are many distressed localities, indeed, where relief may be hoped for earlier than September. And this may naturally convey the idea that the general distress will, in the main, be over in September. Such is not the case, however, as regards North-Eastern Tirhoot,—by far the most important area of distress—and some other parts of Chumparun and North Bhagulpore. No substantial improvement can happen there till the end of November or beginning of December. If, therefore, 156,000 tons shall prove to have been actually expended, the balance of supplies will not be more than what we ought to have for safety."

"In my narrative of the 25th of May, the number of persons receiving assistance in some shape or other from Government or from the charitable public was estimated to be upwards of 2,500,000, which number was expected to increase daily. A more precise calculation on the 18th May had given the number at 2,224,965 persons.

"The present narrative shews 1,737,768 persons on relief-works, and 307,505 persons on charitable relief, or 2,045,273 persons in these two categories alone. But, as shewn in the last narrative, there are two other categories of persons who receive assistance, namely, those who purchase, and those who obtain advances of Government grain. On the 18th of May these were

estimated to comprise 820,000 persons.* By the 1st of June they would comprise very much more. And this consideration would bring the total from the 2,045,273 for the first two categories to nearly three millions for the whole four categories during the first week in June. I will not, however, attempt an exact figure in a matter where exactness is unattainable. When large quantities of grain are sold wholesale to be retailed, it is impossible to say precisely how many persons will receive assistance from such sales."

"Still the matter is one that has to be examined every fortnight by the light of the best calculations which we can make. And during the first week of June, if we could know the average daily expenditure of grain, we might arrive at a calculation of the number of persons receiving assistance. Such assistance is now, with but few exceptions, afforded in grain. Now, out of the 156,000 tons above estimated up to end of June, 99,000 tons were estimated for the last week of May, and for the whole month of June, say 38 days. This, at $\frac{3}{4}$ seer per head per diem, would give 3,889,526 persons receiving assistance daily, which number is above the number, 3,500,000, estimated by me in March last. The present estimate of 3,889,526 persons would include all the four categories, and all persons of every sort receiving assistance. It is not, indeed, free from doubts, especially in regard to this, that many of those who purchase in June may be laying in some supplies for June. If this be so, then the calculation may prove to be somewhat too high."

"We shall soon have the means of correcting these calculations, but now that the elements of sale and advance enter into the computation, we shall hardly advance beyond a calculation, and shall not be able to present an absolute statement of fact. Meanwhile, so far as is known at this time of writing, the number of persons receiving assistance appears to be as high as the highest for which provision was made in March last, namely, 3,500,000. It has never been expected or affirmed that all who receive assistance would be absolutely maintained by Government. But as the provision had to be made on an estimate of the numbers likely to require it, it was necessary to reckon those who would buy, or would obtain advances of grain, just as much as those who would receive in kind either wages or subsistence."

"Looking to the supplies of Government grain now *in situ*, or in reserve, I am still hopeful that there is enough for such emergencies and requirements as may be reasonably anticipated at present. But I have not met any responsible officer of any grade who thinks that we have more than enough."

"The expenditure of so large a quantity of Government grain must be accompanied by a system of special accounts conducted by selected officers, and for this arrangements have been already made."

"Regarding private trade, I have said that the dealers in the interior of Tirhoot will not import grain until the rainy season causes the rivers to rise; and that they are anxious to take Government grain and retail that. In South Behar, on the banks of the Ganges, and in the Sarun district generally, there is much private trade in grain; even in the Tirhoot bazars there is still some barley, coarse millet, pulse, and a little wheat. But the supply on a market day is speedily exhausted, and there is no hope that private stocks will be replenished from outside until the rivers rise towards the middle of July. The source from which private trade draws its supplies is chiefly Northern India; there are many indications from Serajgunge, Pubna, Goalundo, Julpigoree, and even Dacca, that Bengal Proper has, at present, very little surplus rice to send into Behar. Happily the surplus of other grains in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces appears to be great, and on an average 800 tons a day are received thence by rail at Patna."

* See paragraph 8 of Minute dated 18th May—

III	...	...	...	...	529,252
IV	...	...	...	...	291,260
					820,512

"The prices-current reported for the 6th June, show that by that date some of the markets of Behar and Northern and Eastern Bengal had felt the effects of the favorable rain of the previous week. Prices have cheapened materially during the fortnight in Rungpore, Pubna, Julpigoree, and Mymensing; in Central and Western Bengal, prices are as dear as they were a fortnight ago. In seven out of the ten districts of Behar, the price of common rice is now appreciably cheaper than it was a fortnight ago. In the other three districts of Behar prices are unchanged."

"Instructions have been reiterated to the local officers in all the distressed districts to suspend the sales of Government grain, wherever sufficient supplies are brought in by trade, and to inform all traders accordingly."

"At the present time there is beginning a transition from one stage of our operations to another. If the rains shall happily continue, the relief laborers will gradually leave the works, and go to the fields. Every co-operation is afforded by the relief officers by contracting or closing the works, wherever and whenever agriculture or other private employment affords remunerative occupation. The expedience of avoiding economic disturbance by restoring the people as soon as possible to their normal condition, is quite understood. Vigilance will be exercised to prevent those relief laborers who have saved from their earnings during the hot months, enough to support themselves during the rainy months, from coming on charitable relief, or receiving other assistance. But when that which has been heretofore the hardest part, namely, the management of relief works, shall have diminished, the supplying of the empty markets with rice, until trade brings up supplies, or the next crops come in, and the advancing of food to the cultivators until they can reap the fruits of their industry, will come into greater prominence. Perhaps also, the administration of charitable relief will expand. But whatever be the phase, whatever the proportions of the affair, I am sure that the officers of all grades, in all branches of the administration, will evince an unabated spirit of devotion to the humane cause in which they are engaged."

Weather and rainfall.

THE reports from all quarters on this subject have been most satisfactory and encouraging, and with the exception of parts of Monghyr,* Burdwan, Midnapore, Balasore, Pooree, and the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division in Tirhoot, the latest returns show an ample fall of rain sufficient for all requirements, and no excessive fall has yet been reported.

State of the crops.

2. The reports as to the prospects of the coming crops are generally excellent, and except in those parts mentioned above, where insufficient rain has fallen, a more than average harvest is expected. In the few places where no rain had fallen up to the latest dates to which returns had been received, there is no cause for alarm, as there is still ample time for sowing.

Prices.

3. Prices have remained generally steady, and on the whole seem to be rather inclined to fall than to rise, especially in the distressed districts, where there has been an almost general fall. In Burdwan, Hooghly, and Howrah, in the Burdwan division, a slight rise is reported. In the other three districts, there has been no change. In the Central districts, prices have risen in Calcutta, the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Jessore, and a fall is reported in Rajshahye, Rungpore, Bogra, and Pubna. In the Eastern Districts there has been a slight rise in Backergunge, Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Tipperah, and a somewhat greater rise (from 15 seers to 14) in Noakholly. In Fureedpore, Mymensingh, and Sylhet there has been a fall. Throughout the whole of Behar and Chota Nagpore,

* NOTE.—Reports have since been received of rain in Monghyr.

prices are easier, except in Monghyr, the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Manbhoom, where they are stationary. In Orissa there has been a slight rise in Cuttack, prices remaining as before in the other districts of the division.

Seed-grain.

4. It has been stated in previous narratives that seed-grain for the next crop would, for the most part, so far as Government or its officers could foresee, be forthcoming from the stores of grain-lenders, landholders, and cultivators. Some of the ryots would, it was supposed, have insufficient means to purchase seed, and advances of money were made to them for this purpose. At the same time there were apprehensions that in parts of Mudhoobunnee, Durbhunga, Ramnuggur, and Soopole, there might be lack of seed-grain. Further experience has confirmed these views; the ryots have produced or obtained seed-grain sufficient to sow an unusually large breadth of early (September) rice, and every one seems confident that seed will also be forthcoming for the late (December) rice crop everywhere, save in a few particularly destitute tracts of North Behar. For these tracts the Government has bought—

15,000	maunds	of seed-grain	from	Julpigoree.
68,000	,,	,,	,,	Central and Eastern Bengal.
12,000	,,	,,	,,	certain tracts in South Behar where last season's crop was good.
95,000	,,			

The Julpigoree seed was sent to Soopole in North Bhagulpore. At first there was little demand for it, but during the last fortnight, since the rain fell, the ryots have become anxious to take it at the rate of 15 seers per rupee. The remainder of the seed has been distributed—

30,000	maunds	to Mudhoobunnee.
30,000	,,	to Eastern Durbhunga and Mudheypore.
20,000	,,	to Ramnuggur.

The last consignments of seed-grain left Calcutta on the 27th May, and it is all now on its way to the depôts whence it is to be distributed.

5. The quantity of seed-grain bought by Government for distribution, is thus small in reference to the large area of distressed country; but looking to the comparative smallness of the areas where occasional lack of seed was expected, the Lieutenant-Governor deemed it unnecessary to lay in a larger supply. No arrangements were made to supply seed-grain to Dinagepore or the rest of the Rajshahye Divisions, as those tracts were believed to possess sufficient supplies of their own. During the tour he has just taken in North Behar, Sir Richard Temple learnt that landholders and cultivators were themselves in some cases fetching seed-grain from a great distance, and that in Tirhoot, at any rate, no general complaint had been heard that seed-grain would be wanting over any considerable area.

Private trade to Behar.

6. The usual note on the movement of food-grains will be found in Appendix A. The returns of grain imported to Behar show an increase in the upward traffic from Howrah of 2,829 tons, and a decrease of 3,476 tons in the downward traffic from the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, as compared with the returns of the preceding fortnight; but, as shown in Sir Richard Temple's remarks, the decrease is probably only temporary, and we may expect to see, shortly if not an increase, at least a return to the former level of imports.

North Tirhoot.

7. The rain that has fallen in the last few days has greatly improved the prospects of the worst parts of this district, though in Mudhoobunnee there is said to be a great deal of land which has still to be ploughed. In Seetamurhee the prospects of the crops are very good, and they have greatly improved in Durbhunga. Sales of grain to the public are necessarily almost universal, as private trade seems to have done little or nothing for this part of the country, and supplies were short everywhere, except in Seetamurhee, where they seem to have been fairly abundant. In Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee almost the only stocks of grain, except those

in the Government golahs, are small stores held by private persons for their own consumption.

8. The condition of the people, to judge by the results of an inspection by Dr. MacDonnell of a considerable number of persons in the receipt of charitable relief in Durbhunga, as compared with the statement quoted in the 17th narrative as showing the condition of laborers on relief-works at the end of April, has materially improved; but in order to estimate the great advance shown by the results given in the later returns, it must be recollected that they represent the state of the most distressed section of the population, while Dr. Birch's observations were made on those actually laboring, though at that time the separation between able-bodied and weakly recipients of relief had not been so carefully made as has been done since. The following figures show the results of the two inspections:—

	Dr. MacDonnell.	Dr. Birch.
Normal condition ...	55·5	49·
Under fed ...	23·4	27·
Emaciated ...	17·8	12·

The Additional Commissioner, Mr. Metcalfe, considers that Dr. MacDonnell has adopted too high a standard, and that, as compared with the usual state of the Tirhoot peasantry, the results ought to be even more favorable than those given above; and he is probably right, as the low average physique of the lower classes in Tirhoot has been noticed in the annual jail reports, and remarked on by independent observers.

South Tirhoot.

9. The prospects of this district have materially improved; land is being prepared, and crops sown everywhere. In Hajeepore, distress had increased considerably before the rainfall, and it had been found necessary to institute relief circles and increase the number of relief-works; and though no severe suffering had been experienced, yet numbers of those newly arrived on the works looked thin and pinched, owing to an insufficient diet. In the Head-Quarters Sub-division sales of grain to the public have been found to be necessary in the east, owing to the insufficient supplies in the bazars. The western tracts and Tajpore and Hajipore have received sufficient supplies from the Patna trade, about 1,00,000 maunds (nearly 4,000 tons), being imported weekly into the district.

Chumparun.

10. The condition of the people continues much as before, while future prospects continue to be most hopeful. Private trade is very active in the Gobindgunge and Dhaka Sub-divisions, to which grain is conveyed by the Gunduk, and it has consequently been found possible to restrict the sale of Government grain within very narrow limits, only a little over 2,200 maunds having been sold to the public and to laborers up to date. In the rest of the district, supplies have been shorter, and sales have been found to be necessary.

Sarun.

11. This district continues to be well supplied with food, but the laborers increase on the relief works. The causes of the great demand for labor have been explained in previous narratives, and need not be repeated here. Rain has fallen everywhere since the date of the Collector's narrative, and now that cultivation has seriously begun, a diminution in the crowds on the relief works may be looked for. An attempt was made to draft a number of men from the district works to the Soane canal, where they would be able to obtain higher pay at piece-work rates than they could get on the district works, but though a considerable number consented to go at first, yet they afterwards refused, having taken into their heads the idea that the alleged demand for laborers for the Soane Canal was merely a pretext for getting them out of the district, and then shipping them off to the Mauritius.

South Behar.

12. The rainfall in the three districts of the Patna Division south of the Ganges has been sufficient for ploughing, but sowings have not yet begun. These districts are always later than those to the north of the river, and sowings are not usually made before

the middle of June, so that the prospects are still very good. The bazars continue to be well supplied with grain, chiefly through importations from the North-Western Provinces. These average 1,50,000 maunds a week in the Patna district, and the Shahabad returns also show an active trade.

Bhagulpore Division. Tracts south of the Ganges.

13. In this part of this division, prospects continue to improve, and the rainfall, which has been general except at Buktiarpore* in the Monghyr district, is said to have been sufficient to give every prospect of a most favorable sowing season. Distress is confined almost entirely to the southern part of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Buktiarpore, and a small tract near Sheikpoora, also in Monghyr. Relief measures appear everywhere to be adequate, and there is no anxiety felt by the authorities or the people. Private trade is said to be reviving in Monghyr.

Tracts north of the Ganges.

14. Rain has also been plentiful in these parts, especially in Purneah. The sowings of the autumn crop have been completed, and those of the late rice crop are in progress. Prospects are everywhere most favorable. During the period covered by the Collector of Purneah's narrative, there was a sudden outbreak of dacoities and grain robberies near Kissengunge, a place well known for the turbulent character of its inhabitants, and a panic, accompanied with riots arose among the people owing to a sudden rise of prices resulting from the cessation of imports from Julpigoree, in which district distress had appeared. The panic was allayed by sales from the Government golahs, and the offenders against the law have been arrested and punished. In no case did it appear that crimes were committed under the pressure of want, as all those arrested were hale, hearty men, in good condition.

Private trade has generally been active except in Soopool, but sales of Government grain have been found to be necessary in Purneah as well as in Soopool. In the latter tract there is said to be little or no grain except that in the Government golahs, and the sales there have consequently been very large.

Rajshahye Division.

15. The prospects in all the districts of this division are excellent, and up to the present time the promise of the coming year's crops is everything that could be wished. Still pressure is being felt in some districts, especially in Dinagepore and Rungpore. In the former district private trade is doing very little, and the people are almost entirely dependent for present supplies on the Government golahs. In Rungpore trade is active along the Teesta and Durlah, but in the west and north no fresh supplies are being imported. In both districts large sales of Government rice have been found necessary, and must in all probability be continued. The health of the people is generally good, and cholera, where it previously appeared, had abated.

Cooch Behar Division. Julpigoree.

16. The district narratives of the Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree and Commissioner show an improvement in the district. The Commissioner has satisfied himself that the relief-works and organisation will be quite sufficient to cope with any distress that is likely to arise. The only part of the district about which he now feels any anxiety is South Boda, where the people already seem to have suffered somewhat, and to have nearly come to the end of their resources, but arrangements have been made for advancing grain freely to the cultivators, and relief works are being increased. The prospects of the coming crop are excellent, and it is now calculated that only 50,000 maunds of Government grain will be wanted for the district instead of 1,00,000 as was at first calculated. A panic, arising from the distress in the adjoining parts of the district, led to grain riots and robberies in Mynagoori, where no distress has been experienced, and where none is expected to occur. The panic was taken advantage of by the bad characters of the country, who are somewhat notorious for their turbulence, and it was not till a small detachment of 50 men was brought down from Buxa to Mynagoori that confidence and order were fully restored.

* Rain is since said to have fallen at Buktiarpore.

Burdwan Division.

17. More rain is reported as being wanted throughout the division, especially in Jehanabad, Burdwan, and in the west of the Midnapore district. On the whole rain seems to have been more partial throughout the Midnapore and Burdwan district than in other parts of the country, and all present anxiety about the coming crops had not therefore disappeared. Cholera is prevalent in Burdwan, Midnapore, and Bankoora.

Nuddea.

18. There is nothing to report about this district except that distress does not appear to be increasing, and that the prospects of the coming crop are good.

Chota Nagpore Division.

19. The reports from this division are improving. In no district is the condition of the people at all critical except in Manbhoom. There, liberal advances of grain have done much to relieve distress, and what remains is amply provided for by the relief works which have been opened. Cholera has somewhat abated, and the prospects of the coming crop are good. In Palamow, the Commissioner confidently expects that in another month there will be an end of distress in that part of the country, and measures are being taken to remove the laborers from relief works to their ordinary agricultural work, where their help is much wanted.

Transport of grain.

20. The transport of grain has now almost actually ceased, except in so far as is necessary to keep the minor golahs stocked from the larger store-houses. The only districts where large quantities of grain have been received during the fortnight have been Tirhoot, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Manbhoom. In the first-named district, Major deKantzow has kept up his very large average to the last, and nearly 30,000 maunds (somewhat over 1,000 tons) of grain, exclusive of engineering tools, fodder, treasure, and Government stores, have been daily sent off on carts from Bunkar Ghât. The transport is expected to be completed, and the golahs fully stocked by the 15th June. In Manbhoom, considerable difficulty has been experienced, first from the cholera, and afterwards from the floods in the Damooda, as boats could scarcely be procured, but Captain Grant has successfully overcome all hindrances, and expects to complete the carriage of the whole allotment within the next few days.

Relief works.

21. The numbers of laborers on relief works according to the latest returns available, as compared with previous returns, is given below:—

	Last previous return.	Present.
Patna Division	1,112,828	1,231,496
Soane Canal	41,019	34,850
Gunduk Embankments	23,964	45,247
Bhagulpore Division	107,269	109,417
Rajshahye Division	180,064	194,131
Northern Bengal Railway	18,202	22,129
Burdwan and Chota Nagpore ...	69,786	96,950
Cooch Behar	No previous return.	3,548
Total ...	1,553,032	1,737,768

There has been an increase in almost all districts except Chumparun, Purneah, and Rajshahye. In the two former districts the decrease has been considerable; from 44,122 to 38,952 in Purneah; and from 1,46,285 to 1,29,034 in Chumparun. In the Rajshahye Division, though there is an increase in the numbers as compared with those reported in the last narrative, yet it is probable that this increase is more apparent than real, as the returns for the fortnight are much more

complete than those previously submitted. The present returns certainly show a considerable decrease from the total of 209,635, reported in the seventeenth narrative.

22. On the whole, the tendency is undoubtedly to a decrease in the number of relief laborers in those districts where there has been an abundant rainfall; and as the accounts of the last few days show that there are now very few places where enough rain has not fallen, it may be fairly hoped that each succeeding narrative will show a decrease in the numbers on relief-works. Strict orders have been issued that laborers are not to be kept on relief-works where field labor is available; and advances of grain are being everywhere made to ryots to enable them to feed their laborers, wherever food-grains are scarce.

23. In July, and the early part of August, in the interval between the sowing and planting of the winter crops and the reaping of the autumn crop, a considerable number of laborers will probably return to the relief-works in Behar; but in the Rajshahye Division, where the early rice harvest is much earlier than in Behar, we have good ground for trusting that if the prospects of the early rice crop continue to be as good as they are at present, distress will begin to decrease by the end of July or the beginning of August. All accounts agree in stating that the areas sown with early rice and autumn crops are much greater than in ordinary years; and as the districts, as a rule, export rice in large quantities, and as the proportions of the autumn crop vary in ordinary years from one-eighth of the whole food-area in Dinagepore and Moorshedabad, to about one-fourth in other districts, the yield of this crop ought to furnish an addition to the food-supply, sufficient to maintain a considerable percentage of the population till the main rice crop is reaped.

24. The annexed statement shows the numbers employed in each district on relief-works, with details of those working under public works and circle officers, as far as they can be gathered from the returns received. Also, details of the numbers employed on task or piece-work, and on daily wages, are entered for those districts whence the information has been received; but the returns, it will be noticed, are still imperfect, and by no means represent accurately the real state of things, especially in the Rajshahye Division, whence returns are almost wholly wanting, though it is known that piece-work has been introduced and generally enforced throughout Rungpore and Dinagepore, the two districts where the largest numbers of laborers are employed. In Bogra it is applied to the able-bodied men, but not to the women and children, of whom there are very large numbers on the works.

Divisions.	Names of districts.	Laborers under Public Works Department.	Laborers under Circle officers.	Total Laborers.	Task or piece work.	Daily wages.
PATNA	Tirhoot (North)*	2,07,209	4,67,284	6,74,493	5,77,387	1,42,356
	Tirhoot (South)*	4,530	1,86,384	1,90,914	Details incomplete.	
	Chumparun	1,29,034	.....	1,29,034	.....	No details.
	Sarun	2,03,695	2,763	2,06,458	Details not given.	
	Patna	17,453	.....	17,453	17,453	.....
	Gya	.....	2,861	2,861	873	1,988
	Shahabad	9,578	705	10,283	9,014	1,269
	Total ...	5,71,499	6,59,997	12,31,496	6,04,727	1,45,613
	Gundnok Embankment ...	45,247	.....	45,247	45,247	.....
	Soane Canal	34,850	.....	34,850	34,850	.....
	Total ...	80,097	.....	80,097	80,097	.....
	Total for Patna Division ...	6,51,596	6,59,997	13,11,593	6,84,824	1,45,613

* These figures differ from those given in Sir Richard Temple's remarks, the latter being based on later returns than those which have reached this office.

Divisions.	Names of districts.	Laborers under Public Works Department.	Laborers under Circle officers.	Total Laborers.	Task or piece work.	Daily wages.
BHAGULPORE ...	Monghyr	5,458	6,747	12,205	No details.	.....
	Bhagulpore	22,759	5,693	28,452	27,362	1,090
	Purneah	14,209	24,753	38,952	29,924	2,148
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	4,454	25,354	29,808	.....	.....
	Total ...	46,880	62,547	109,417	57,286	3,238
RAJSHAHYE ...	Maldah	2,402	4,363	6,765	No details.	.....
	Dinagepore	Not given.	82,415	82,415	Details imperfect.	.....
	Rungpore	Ditto.	56,791	56,791	No details.	.....
	Bogra	38,451	4,733	43,184	Ditto.	.....
	Moorshedabad	4,142	.....	4,142	4,142	.....
	Rajshahye	834	.....	834	No details.	.....
	Totals ...	45,829	148,302	194,131	4,142	.....
	Northern Bengal Railway	22,129	.....	22,129	22,129	.....
CHOTA NAGPORE ...	Manbhoom	14,258	.....	14,258	13,392	866
	Palamow	24,000	.....	24,000	.....	24,000
	Hazaribagh	16,302	.....	16,302	1,500	14,802
	Total ...	54,560	.....	54,560	14,892	39,668
BURDWAN	Hooghly	4,887	.....	4,887	.....	.....
	Beerbhoom	10,374	.....	10,374	9,774	600
	Bancoorah	3,188	.....	3,188	.....	.....
	Burdwan	14,178	.....	14,178	14,178	.....
	Howrah	396	.....	396	.....	.....
	Midnapore	9,367	.....	9,367	.....	.....
	Total ...	42,390	.....	42,390	23,952	660
COOCH BEHAR	Julpigoree	3,548	.....	3,548	No details.	

25. Of the laborers employed under district officers and engineers, about three-fourths have been working upon roads, and, as these are more wanted in Bengal than in other parts of India, the improvement in the communications, resulting from the large amount of labour expended, will, there is every reason to hope, add greatly to the resources of the country; while the tanks that have been dug and repaired and the improvements effected to the irrigation channels and village roads by the remaining labor will provide against a want of water, which was becoming a subject of complaint in many parts, and increase the fertility of the soil and the comfort of the people.

Upper Gunduk embankment, and high level canal in Chumparun.

26. Out of the whole 69 miles of embankment, 61 have been finished; 19 miles having been completed during the fortnight; so that the work has probably ceased by this time, and the engineers will be able to concentrate all their energies on the high level canal. On this work the centre line has been marked out up to the 68th mile, and 1,283,000 cubic feet of earth-work have been excavated. Considerable numbers have left the work since the rainfall, and the demand for labor is said to have abated.

Soane Canal.

27. The works are progressing, but labor is reported to be decreasing in Arrah, owing to the rainfall, while in the Buxar division the soil is said to have become so hard from the long drought, that the more weakly laborers could not excavate it, and have consequently left the canal for other works.

Northern Bengal Railway.

28. The total amount of earth-work done on the railway up to date amounts to 47,773,700 cubic feet, equal to 100 miles of 4-foot bank, and 78 miles of feeder roads have been constructed.

29. The following statement shows the numbers in the receipt of charitable relief according to the latest returns :—

Divisions.	Name of Districts.	Number of centres.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
Patna	Tirhoot	279	1,57,477	1,40,814
	Chumparun	59	11,997	9,314
	Sarun	65	12,364	9,700
	Patna	None.	None.	None.
	Gya	12	420	845
	Shahabad	15	410	2,001
	Total ...	430	1,82,668	1,62,673
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	13	2,251	2,001
	Bhagulpore	14	12,783	1,418
	Purneah	87	5,045	5,656
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	.....	100	.....
	Total ...	114	20,179	9,075
Rajshahye	Maldah	32	8,977	6,349
	Dinagepore	342	19,112	19,526
	Rungpore	26	21,580	20,346
	Bogra	30	3,031	4,043
	Moorshedabad	24	2,217	2,154
	Rajshahye	19	11,142*	2,474
	Total ...	.....	66,059	55,492
Chota Nagpore	Manbhoom	.....	8,569	5,454
Burdwan	Hooghly	.....	3,884	2,383
	Beerbhoom	.....	9,803†	5,475
	Bankoora	.....	9,047	8,073
	Burdwan	.....	14,551	14,169
	Midnapore	.....	1,314‡	no previous return.
	Total ...	.....	38,599	30,100
	Grand totals ...	.....	3,07,505	2,57,340

* Of these 6,101 employed in spinning and weaving, and light road work.
† „ 1,693 ditto ditto ditto.
‡ „ 850 ditto ditto ditto.

These returns show an increase in the recipients of charitable relief in all districts except Gya, Shahabad, Purneah, Dinagepore, Bogra, and Manbhoom; but in most districts the increase is not more than might naturally be expected. In Bhagulpore and Rajshahye the great increase is more apparent than real. In the former district the returns for the last fortnight were very imperfect, and a truer line of comparison would be the returns for the previous fortnight, which showed a total of 7,413 persons receiving relief. In Rajshahye, a considerable number is shown as receiving charity who ought more properly to be entered as laborers on relief works.

Emigration.

30. The return printed in the appendix shows that a total number of 3,026 emigrants have been sent up to date to Burmah. Out of these only 957 came directly from the distressed districts, and not one single emigrant from Tirhoot has been yet registered.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDIX A TO THE 19TH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Movement of food-grains.

1. THE consolidated return of exports from the Bengal Presidency during the month of May is given in schedule A.

The figures are—

			Tons.
Exports	...	...	12,967
Imports	... On Government account	...	81,943
	... On private account	...	7,169
	Total	...	89,112

Of the private imports, 4,964 tons were from Orissa, 1,516 tons from Moulmein, and the rest from ports on the Madras Coast.

The total figures to date (31st May) stand thus:—

		Tons.
Exports	...	225,730
Imports	...	403,390

2. Between the 17th and 30th May, 16,546 tons of food-grains were sent up to Behar from stations below Rajmehal and Jamoooee, making a total of 408,971 tons since 1st October, inclusive of Government grain. The down-traffic of food-grains to Behar from the North-Western Provinces, was 18,640 tons during the same period, making a total of 188,694 tons since the 1st November.

The up-traffic during the fortnight thus fell off by 15,963 tons, and the down-traffic increased by 515 tons, both results being due, more or less, to the near completion of despatches of Government grain to Behar from Howrah. The total amount of food-grain poured into Behar by the East India Railway to date (30th May) is shown below:—

	Govt. grain. Tons.	Private grain. Tons.	Total. Tons.
Up ...	265,475	143,496	408,971
Down ...	35,873	152,821	188,694
Totals ...	301,348	296,317	597,665

3. The importations of food-grains to Calcutta by the Eastern Canals from the 23rd May to the 5th June were 4,059 tons, making 188,632 tons in all since the 1st October.

4. The private traffic registered on the Ganges is as shown below:—

Stations.	Date.	Direction.	Tons.	Up to date from 1st November 1873. Tons.
Sahebgunge ...	17th May to 6th June ...	Up the Ganges	... 2,763	34,173
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Down ,,	... 346	11,983
Goalundo ...	17th to 30th May ...	Up ,,	... 691	23,397
Kooshtea ...	Ditto ditto ...	Down ,,	... 295	12,452

CALCUTTA,
The 9th June 1874.

G. TOYNBEE, C.S.,
On Special Duty.

SCHEDULE A.

Statement showing the Quantity of rice (distinguishing table and other kinds), paddy, wheat, gram, and other food-grains, exported from the Presidency of Bengal for the month of May in the present year, and last year respectively.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1873-74.									1874-75.								
WHITHER EXPORTED.	RICE.		Paddy.	Total of rice and paddy.	OTHER FOOD-GRAINS.				Grand total of all food-grains, columns 5 and 6.	RICE.		Paddy.	Total of rice and paddy.	OTHER FOOD-GRAINS.				Grand total of all food-grains, columns 5 and 9.
	Table.	Other kinds.			Wheat.	Gram.	Other kinds.	Total.		Table.	Other kinds			Wheat.	Gram.	Other kinds.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1. To Ceylon	6	2,963	39	3,008	...	159	81	240	3,248	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	35	35	37
2. To Mauritius, Bourbon, and West India Islands.	83	8,438	...	8,521	15	335	340	690	9,211	42	4,601	.....	4,643	522	1,043	1,187	2,752	7,395
3. To other Foreign Countries	2,063	2,194	...	4,257	1,787	28	18	1,833	6,090	589	497	.....	1,086	762	57	52	871	1,957
4. Total to Foreign Countries	2,152	13,595	39	15,786	1,802	522	439	2,763	18,549	631	5,100	.....	5,731	1,284	1,100	1,274	3,658	9,389
5. To other Presidencies (beyond Bengal) ...	4,852	623	...	4,975	48	485	259	792	5,767	1,381	1,434	203	3,108	22	57	391	470	3,578
Grand Total	6,564	14,218	39	20,761	1,850	1,007	698	3,555	24,316	2,012	6,534	203	8,839	1,306	1,157	1,665	4,128	12,967

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 10th June 1874.

T. B. LANE,
Offg. Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX B.

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to Monday, the 8th June 1874.—(Gross Railway weight.)

DIVISION IN WHICH TO BE USED.	Station to which sent.	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
PATNA	Arrah (for Sarun)	3,87,853	.....	3,87,853	
	,, (for Chumparun) ...	77,476	.....	77,476	
	Barh	14,84,153	51,215	15,35,368	
	Bankipore	53,576	.....	53,576	
	Bihta	20,827	.....	20,827	
	Bukhtiarpore	23,235	.....	23,235	
	Buxar	8,026	.....	8,026	
	Dinapore	3,336	.....	3,336	
	Doomraon	9,022	.....	9,022	
	Futwah Ghât	20,50,627	.....	20,50,627	(a) Of this 20,585 maunds was seed-grain.
	Mokameh	1,03,880	.....	1,03,880	
	Monghyr	4,85,221	7,346	4,92,567	(b) Of this 9,436 maunds was seed-grain.
	Patna Ghât	5,08,665	.....	5,08,665	
	Sultangunge	58,858	.....	58,858	(c) Of this 39,031 maunds was seed-grain.
	Zumanea	16,027	.....	16,027	
	Totals of Patna Division ...	52,90,782	58,561	53,49,343	
SOANE CIRCLE ...	Arrah	38,863	.....	38,863	
	Beheea	2,078	.....	2,078	
	Bihta	2,032	.....	2,032	
	Buxar	4,354	.....	4,354	
	Mogul Serai	33,521	.....	33,521	
	Totals of Soane Circle ...	80,848	.....	80,848	
	Grand Totals, Patna Division and Soane Circle	53,71,630	58,561	54,30,191	
BHAGULPORE ...	Bhagulpore	1,41,596	.....	(d) 1,41,596	(d) Besides this 28,351 maunds were sent *viâ* Bhagulpore and Colgong to Nepal.
	Burriarpore	2,275	.....	2,275	
	Burhea	3,744	.....	3,744	
	Caragolah	3,00,331	.....	3,00,331	
	Colgong	3,42,087	.....	3,42,087	
	Ghidhour	1,981	.....	1,981	
	Jamoooee	26,810	.....	26,810	
	Kujrah	3,506	.....	3,506	
	Luckee Serai	79,941	.....	79,941	
	Monghyr	3,70,321	.....	3,70,321	
	Peerpointee	64,210	.....	64,210	
	Sahebgunge	11,262	.....	11,262	
	Sultangunge	2,77,349	.....	2,77,349	
	Bahawa	20,981	.....	20,981	
	Teenpahar	11,052	.....	11,052	
	Maharajpore	3,033	.....	3,033	
	Moorrarooee	12,034	.....	12,034	
	Rampore Hât	5,599	516	6,115	
	Jamtarra	13,206	.....	13,206	
	Totals of Bhagulpore Division	16,91,318	516	16,91,834	
RAJSHAHYE ...	Goalundo	4,54,075	29,453	4,83,528	
	Kaligunge	1,66,896	18,885	1,85,781	
	Kooshtea	11,73,836	.....	11,73,836	
	Rajmehal	86,011	.....	(e) 86,011	(e) Besides this 512 maunds sent to Dinagepore jail.
	Sahebgunge	1,02,315	.....	1,02,315	
	Shohajipara	75,646	.....	75,646	
	Azimgunge	2,585	3,426	6,011	
	Synthea	506	1,055	1,561	
	Mooraroee	1,012	507	1,519	
	Nawadi	.....	549	549	
	Nulhattee	.....	1,100	1,100	
	Rampore Hât	.....	506	506	
	Totals of Rajshahye Division...	20,62,882	55,481	21,18,363	
CHOTA NAGPORE ...	Burrakar	1,27,136	87,233	2,14,369	
	Girhidee	29,649	.....	29,649	
	Totals of Chota Nagpore Division	1,56,785	87,233	2,44,018	
BURDWAN ...	Raneegunge	1,049	5,322	6,371	
	Burdwan	.....	2,120	2,120	
	Bhulpore	.....	6,174	6,174	
	Hooghly	.....	883	883	
	Kanoo Junction	.....	2,177	2,177	
	Mugrah	.....	204	204	
	Pandooah	.....	204	204	
	Serampore	.....	848	848	
	Synthea	.....	1,040	1,040	
	Totals of Burdwan Division ...	1,049	18,972	20,021	
	Grand totals of all Divisions	92,83,664	2,20,763	95,04,427	
	Or tons ...	3,43,839	8,176	3,52,015	

G. TOYNBEE, C.S.,
On Special Duty.

No. 3504—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 1st June 1874.

From—The Officiating Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.,

To—All Commissioners and Magistrate-Collectors in the distressed districts of the Rajshahye, Patna, and Bhagulpore Divisions.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has recently received information that there are large stores of grain at or near some of the railway stations in Northern India, most of which is intended for transmission to the famine districts.

2. It is probable that much or most of this grain will find its way into the less distressed districts on the banks of the Ganges, where Government grain is not being sold to the public. But some part of these supplies may possibly reach some of the more distressed tracts. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, desires to draw the attention of all officers to Rule (*g*) of the instructions to relief committees, which provides that "sales (to the public) should be stopped as soon as the local trade receives sufficient supplies, and any competition with the local trade should be carefully avoided."

3. If, therefore, any intending importers ask what is to be the policy of Government, they should be told that if they bring in sufficient supplies to any market where Government sales are going on, those sales will cease in such market from the date of the actual arrival of the supplies until "a serious deficiency of supplies" is again apprehended. The action of all Magistrates and sub-divisional officers must be in accordance with this principle; where sufficient supplies come into a market, Government sales therein must be stopped, but they must be resumed when apprehension of serious deficiency again arises.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor must leave it to the discretion of Magistrates, and sub-divisional officers acting under the Commissioner's orders, to decide when "*sufficient* supplies" have been brought into any market or tract where there was previously a serious deficiency. The range of prices will be one among the several tests of such sufficiency or insufficency. The requirements of the poorer and middle classes must always be borne in mind; and it must not be forgotten that the sales of Government grain to the public is one of the means for giving the people the benefit of the arrangements which the Government has made for averting the consequences of the scarcity.

No. A, dated Bankipore, the 31st May 1874.

From—A. C. MANGLES, ESQ., Collector of Patna,

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 30th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. There is still an abundant supply of all sorts of food-grains in the several bazars of this district, and no deficiency is reported from anywhere. The new grain from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, as well as rice from Lower Bengal, is being freely imported by the private traders; the amount of importation during the fortnight ending 23rd instant being 3,62,246 against 3,40,959 shown in the last narrative.

3. The subject of the block at the Patna stations has received my best attention during the fortnight, and with every one doing their best, as they are at present, I hope we may tide over the rush without any great hindrance to trade or inconvenience to the public. I spent the whole of the forenoons of the 28th and 30th instant at these stations,—on the first occasion in company with Messrs. Corbett and Mears,—and on the second with Captain Wallace, Messrs. Batchelor, Fox, Thomas, Corbett, and Mears, and am glad to be able to report that great improvements have been made since the despatch of my last narrative on the 17th instant. In the first place, many of the obstructions to the north of the line at the Patna city station have been removed, so that now there is much more room for coolies to pass in or out with their loads, and one of the slides or shoots has been put up on the bank to the south of the line, several others being in course of construction. The new siding between the city and ghat stations, though by no means complete, has been brought into use, and up to yesterday two trains, composed of some 49 carriages, had been unloaded there, and at

the time of my last visit I saw the traders engaged in removing their goods by means of pack bullocks. It was a matter for discussion as to whether Mr. Corbett had done right in making use of the siding when it is still in such an incomplete state, or whether it would not have been better for him to have left it perfectly clear to allow of Mr. Fox the more easily getting on with the earth-work. Taking everything into consideration, I am of opinion that Mr. Corbett has acted rightly, for, though no doubt in its present state the merchants are put to some difficulty in removing their goods, I think they would rather undergo this inconvenience than have them left in the waggons without the possibility of getting at them; besides which, it must be remembered that the siding is entirely composed of new earth; that the rains are not far off, and that when they once commence, till the earth has had time to settle, which it will take some little time to do, the siding will be of comparatively little use, as a cooly with a two-maund bag on his head, would have considerable difficulty in getting about, even if he could get about at all, so that I think Mr. Corbett has acted wisely in making use of it the first minute he can, even in its unfinished state, and letting the work of completing it go on at the same time. With the view of rendering the Railway Company all the assistance in my power, I have stopped the relief and local fund works in the vicinity of that part of the town, informing the laborers that they can get plenty of employment at the station, either under Mr. Fox, in making the siding, where all hands could be employed, or under Messrs. Bird and Co., in removing the bags, where only the strong and able-bodied would obtain employment, but where they would get better wages than they do on the roads. I am also issuing a notice on the mahajuns, warning them how close the rains are upon us, and how necessary it is that they should make every endeavor to remove their grain from the stations before they set in.

4. The following were the rates of food-grain obtaining in the principal markets of this district during the fortnight:—

Patna City.

Rice, best	
Rice, common	11 seers.
Wheat	12¾ „
Barley	16 „
Maize	19 „
Gram	17 „
	19 „

Behar.

Rice, best	
Rice, common	9½ seers.
Wheat	10 „
Barley	13 „
Maize	18 „
Gram	15 „
	16 „

Dinapore.

Rice, best	
Rice, common	from 9¾ to 10¼ seers.
Wheat	„ 11 to 11½ „
Maize	„ 13½ to 15½ „
Gram	„ 16¼ to 17 „
	„ 16 to 18 „

No return has been received from the Barh sub-division.

In the interior of the sudder sub-division the prices were as follow:—

Bankipore Thana.

Rice	
Wheat	from 10 to 11 seers.
Gram	15 „
Barley	17 „
Maize	19 „
	16 „

Bickrum Thana.

Rice	
Wheat	from 11 to 12 seers.
Gram	„ 14 to 15 „
Barley	„ 18 to 19 „
Maize	19 „
	17 „

Masourhee Thana.

Rice	
Wheat	from 10 to 11 seers.
Gram	14 „
Barley	17½ „
Maize	18 „
	16½ „

5. The sub-divisional officer of Behar writes: "On account of an insufficient fall of rain up to this date prices are still stationary. It is expected in all quarters that there will be a fall as soon as the rains come down. The markets are full. People are only waiting to see whether they are to expect another year of scarcity or whether things will take a better turn."

6. We had no rainfall at the sudder station during the fortnight, but very slight showers were reported from some parts of the interior, not enough, however, to enable cultivators to commence on their agricultural labors. Rain is now much wanted, and there appears to be every chance of our soon having some heavy banks of clouds making their appearance nearly every evening. The cheena crop on the ground is now being harvested.

7. No case of misery or starvation was reported from any part of the district, with the exception of the following, from the Dinapore sub-division. The sub-divisional officer says: "the death of a girl, of about 8 or 9 years of age, is reported to have occurred in the town of Old Dinapore on the 23rd instant. It appears that the deceased was begging in the street, when, on arriving at the shop of a *talee* at 7 o'clock in the morning, she sat down and suddenly died. The body was taken to hospital and a *post mortem* held. The hospital assistant stated it as his opinion that the deceased died from starvation, and in this opinion Dr. Tuson concurred. He said 'starvation and exposure.' The name of the child is not known, and she was apparently without relatives in the place. This is quite an isolated case; there are no signs of distress in this sub-division, and fewer beggars are here now I am told than usual."

8. Barring the above case, the condition of the people is as good as stated in my last report. There are plenty of relief works for them, both public and private, everywhere, so that those seeking it can always obtain labor. With the commencement of agricultural operations I have reason to hope our anxiety regarding the people will cease.

9. 147 persons were registered during the fortnight as emigrants for the Natal Colony, whereof 42 belonged to this district, 72 to Gya, 6 to Shahabad, 4 to Sarun, and 23 to other districts.

10. One case of grain-robbery was reported during the fortnight, in which a man of the Moosahir caste, in the Masourhee thana robbed one Sonkhee Koormee of 10 seers of wheat and gram; he was arrested on the spot and has been sent up for trial. There were only three cases of theft, all of a petty nature.

B.—Relief Works.

11. The subjoined statement will show the number of laborers employed during the week ending the 23rd instant, the latest date for which information has been furnished on the several Government relief works:—

Sudder Sub-division.

	Average daily number.
Road No. 9, from Meetapore to Mohabullypore	1,168
,, ,, 11, from Nowbutpore to Masourhee	709
,, ,, 12, from Durveshpore to Bickram	353
,, ,, 22, from Dinapore to Nowbutpore	289
,, ,, 24, from Rampore to Mohabullypore	503
,, ,, 23, from Ekangy Serai to Masourhee	658
Total	3,680

Behar Sub-division.

Road No. 29, from Futwah to Behar	2,148
,, No. 31, from Bucktiarpore to Rambagh	4,680
,, No. 36, from Behar to Asthawon	1,948
,, No. 37, from Rajgeer to Giruk	1,235
,, No. 38, from Futwah to Raneebagh	1,432
Total ...	11,443

Barh Sub-division.

Road No. 4, from Bagh Jaffer Khan to Futwah	98
,, No. 15, from Futwah to Burhea	1,325
,, No. 30, from Mokameh to Surmeyrah	134
Total ...	1,557

Dinapore Sub-division.

Road No. 10, from Phoolwaree to Surradha	496
,, No. 13, from Munair to Pareo	134
,, No. 14, from Munair to Bihta	143
Total ...	773

or a grand total of 17,453 laborers, composed of 5,741 men, 9,055 women, and 2,657 against 15,833 reported in my last narrative.

The following are the average daily number of laborers employed by the zemindars and our advance-holders on village and tank works—

On tank at Sonmye in the south of the sudder sub-division			...	296
Ditto at Sondah	ditto	ditto	...	200
Ditto at Masourhee	ditto	ditto	...	240
On embankment works in the south	...	...	...	387
Ditto in the south-west of the sudder sub-division				458
Ditto in the Behar sub-division	...	...		356
On a tank in the Patna City	...	...	...	200
		Total	...	2,137

against 1,549 shown in the last report.

12. During the fortnight the following additional grants were sanctioned on the undermentioned relief works :—

	Rs.
Road No. 29, from Futwah to Behar	2,000
,, No. 31, from Buktearpore to Raneebagh	5,000
,, No. 38, from Futwah to Raneebagh	2,000
,, No. 36, from Behar to Asthawon	2,000
Total ...	11,000

C.—Transport of Grain.

13. The following statement will show the quantities of grain imported into the district during the fortnight ending the 23rd instant by rail—

	Rice.	Wheat, oat, and barley.	Janera.	Other grains.
By rail	3,70,226	80,269	29,408	2,02,343
By river	3,050	125	100	1,147
Total ...	3,73,276	80,394	29,508	2,03,490

making a grand total of 6,86,668 maunds, whereof 3,20,000 maunds were Government grain received at the Barh station and the remaining 3,66,668 were private importations. Figures regarding the Government grain received at the Futwah Branch station have not as yet been furnished.

14. I have during the fortnight made enquiry as to where the very large amount of grain imported by the private traders to the Patna city is sent, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the following is the state of things. About 1,50,000 maunds of grain are imported into the city every week, whereof about 50,000 maunds is kept for the use of the city and the interior of this and the Gya districts, and the remaining one lakh is despatched by boats to Sukwarpore on the other side of the Futwa ghat, where a golah has been set up by the Tirhoot grain-dealers, and also to Hajeepore and Lalgunge and Govindgunge for exportation to Chumparun. Another golah has been set up by the Tirhoot merchants at Borarpore, just opposite to Barh, to which place the grain received at Barh and Bucktearpore stations is exported for consumption in Tirhoot.

15. I have lately issued a circular to all my advance-holders for the purchase of grain, drawing their attention to the near approach of the rains, and warning them that if they want to replenish their stock they should do so at once, before the grain is likely to get damaged in course of transit and before the roads become impassible for wheeled traffic.

16. Up to date I have sent about 50,000 maunds of bhoosa to Chumpta Ghat, but have now, under orders of the Commissioner, stopped despatching any more, and will accordingly close my accounts with the different contractors.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

17. Of the 25,000 maunds of grain ordered by the Commissioner to be despatched from my golahs to Bunker Ghat, for use of the Mozufferpore golahs, about 23,000 maunds have already gone, and the rest will be sent in the course of a few days, so that we are now left with only 18,800 maunds in the district, stored in the different sub-divisions as given below :—

	Rice.	Mixed grain.
	Mds.	Mds, Srs.
Sudder sub-division	4,639	1,000 0
Dinapore sub-division	1,437	979 0
Behar sub-division	7,592	3,250 20
Total ...	13,668	5,229 20

18. Having therefore only some 18,000 maunds of Government grain left in the district, I do not wish to part with it all at once, which I undoubtedly should do, were I to give it instead of money wages to the laborers on all the works, and what I propose doing therefore is, to keep a strict watch over the rates prevailing in the bazars in the vicinity of the different works, and where I see them rising above the means of the people then supply the Government grain to those willing to purchase it, either through the shopkeepers deputed to the works, or to take it in lieu of money wages. With this object in view, I have, during the past fortnight, directed the Deputy Collector of Behar to commence selling the Government grain on four of the works in his sub-division, and as soon as my salt officers are relieved of their present duties of despatching grain to Tirhoot, I will commence in the same way in the Sudder and Dinapore sub-divisions should necessity arise. By this means, I shall be able to eke out the small amount of grain left to me (which I hope, however, will be quite sufficient to meet all my requirements) till I can see what the prospects of the bhadoi crops are likely to be, and till the works on the different roads shall have been brought to a stand-still. These proposals will, I trust, meet with the approval of Government as did those contained in my previous narrative of selling to banias in the different villages in the vicinity of the works, which approval was conveyed to me in Government letter No. 319—T.F. of the 22nd instant.

E.—Advance to Private Parties.

19. None during the fortnight. The village works for which advances were taken are still in progress, and the zemindars who had received advances for the purchase of grain are selling it and sending me periodical returns.

F.—Charitable Relief.

20. None in this district.

G.—Financial Results.

21.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
As per account already rendered				2,21,142	0	0
Paid to the Nazir on account of the halting of carts employed by Government	757	8	0			
Paid to the Nazir on account of cost of telegram...	7	0	0			
,, ,, ,, of railway freight of articles received for Durbhunga	14	0	0			
Paid to the Nazir on account of miscellaneous charges	3	4	0			
Paid to Inspector Rakhal Doss on account of transport charges	200	0	0			
Paid to Mr. Rattray on account of transport charges	100	0	0			
Paid to the Municipal Secretary on account of the furniture supplied for Chuggosbagh bungalow...	485	13	6			
Paid to the assistant mohurir on account of the contingent charges of the mofussil golahs ...	25	5	6			
				1,592	14	0
Fodder account.						
Salary of the writer employed in weighing fodder	19	5	9			
Paid to Jodoo Rai for 1,730 maunds of fodder at Rs. 83 per 100 maunds	1,435	15	9			
Paid to Jodoo Rai on account of maunds 6,342-7 of fodder	5,263	14	1			
Paid to Puryag Sing for conveying 2,404 maunds of bhoosee to Champta Ghat	360	9	6			
Paid to Behary Sing for 2,435 maunds of fodder ..	1,984	8	0			
Paid to Jodoo Rai for maunds 2,043-1-8 of fodder	1,695	11	0			
Paid to Jodoo Rai on account of maunds 2,843-20 of fodder	2,360	1	7			
Paid to Elahi Bux for 496 bags for bhoosee, &c....	57	1	6			
Paid to Deputy Collector of Behar for the cost of purchasing and sending fodder	5,000	0	0			
Paid to Puryag Sing for conveying 5,942 maunds of fodder	891	4	9			
				19,068	7	11
Grand Total				2,41,803	5	11

No. 798, dated Gya, the 31st May 1874.

From—A. V. PALMER, Esq., Collector of Gya,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my fortnightly report on scarcity and relief in the Gya district for the fortnight ending Saturday, 30th May.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The annexed table shows the comparative prices of food at the principal markets in the district.

BAZARS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		MILLET.		MAIZE.		GRAM.	
	Week ending 30th May.	Week ending 16th May.	Week ending 30th May.	Week ending 16th May.	Week ending 30th May.	Week ending 16th May.	Week ending 30th May.	Week ending 16th May.	Week ending 30th May.	Week ending 16th May.	Week ending 30th May.	Week ending 16th May.	Week ending 30th May.	Week ending 16th May.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S.	S. C.	S. C.
Gya	11 8	11 8	15 8	15 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	.....	.....	13 8	13	14 0	14 0
Nowada	12 0	12 0	18 8	18 0	.....	.....	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13	14 8	14 8
Jehanabad ...	13 0	14 0	16 4	16 4	8 12	9 8	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	14 8	15	15 0	15 0
Aurungabad ...	13 4	13 10	17 4	17 0	10 0	9 8	10 12	10 4	17 0	15 8	16 8	16	15 6	15 12
Daoodnuggur ...	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 8	17 0	.....	.....	...	16 0	15 0

3. The table of food-grains imported, which will be given under heading C, shows that the decrease of importation is so very slight as to call for no special remark.

4. The price-currents show that though rice in some places is dear, other grains are cheap, and as long as this is the case, there is food for all. The prices remain firm. The Aurungabad sub-divisional officer remarks that the decrease of importation is owing to a scarcity of carts. The canal officers and opium department have during the past fortnight been engaging all the carts they can lay hands on.

5. The Deputy Magistrate has had some difficulty in procuring carts for bringing 5,000 maunds food-grains from Bihta. All the carts in the vicinity of the railway are reported to have been taken by the Magistrate of Patna for transport of cattle-fodder to Tirhoot, and a large number of independent cartmen have proceeded north of the Ganges to make their fortunes there.

6. The sub-divisional officer of Jehanabad reports an increasing scarcity of rice; but, as I have already mentioned with other grains at the prices marginally noted, there is no cause for alarm.

	S. C.
Barley	16 0
Jowar	15 12
Indian-corn	16 0
Gram	15 5

7. In Nowada the markets remain fairly stocked. At one market, Gobindpore, prices are slightly higher than in the rest of the sub-division. There is as yet no cause for interference. Road-work with Government grain is to be had in the immediate vicinity of this village.

8. In the Sudder sub-division there is no change, the importations being 2,082 maunds against 2,030 maunds of the previous fortnight.

9. It is somewhat strange that the sale of Government grain to the public in the town of Gya should not in the slightest degree have influenced the market prices there.

10. I consider the order directing these sales to have been highly judicious, and it shows that such sales, if arranged so as to exclude traders, afford material assistance to the poor, and in no way injures the legitimate trade of the grain merchants.

11. The further my inquiries go with respect to the existence of a sufficiency of seed-grain in the district, the more assured I feel that there is no cause for anxiety on that score.

12. Seed-grain is the one thing that agriculturists of Behar *do* take some forethought about. The orders of Government authorising the exchange of food-grain for seed-grain has been well disseminated, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that if seed-grain were scarce, or that the tightness was so great as to compel its being brought into consumption, some applications at any rate for the exchange would have been made with a view to obtain food for consumption and to preserve a portion of the seed-grain in stock.

18. I may further point out that in a district like this, in which a greater portion of the rents are paid in grain, the self-interest of the landlord combines with that of the tenant to ensure a supply of seed-grain being preserved, without which the main crop on which they live and pay their rents and revenue would not be secured.

14. During the last week there has been very slight rain throughout the district at different times, as per margin. The rainfall in Nowada was not especially reported, as it fell on three different occasions in very small quantities, $\frac{11}{100}$, $\frac{44}{100}$, and $\frac{33}{100}$.

Gya sub-division	... ...	'07
Jehanabad	... ...	'14
Nowada	... ...	'88
Aurungabad	... ...	Drizzle.

15. More rain is very much wanted. What fell in Nowada has been sufficient to set all the agriculturists to work in ploughing, and some have already sown rice. Rain is also required for the transplanting of murwa throughout the district.

16. With the exception of a little cotton, cheena, and sugarcane, there are no crops now in the ground.

17. I am happy to be able to continue to report that the general condition of the people remains good.

18. The number of persons gratuitously relieved has somewhat increased; but this is mainly owing to the house-to-house search within the municipality of Gya and the exertions of the deputy supervisors and others who, under instructions, send into relief-houses those who are fit subjects for such relief.

19. No cases of misery or starvation have been reported. With all the arrangements that have been made and the care with which these have been promulgated, such cases can scarcely occur.

20. Grain-thefts or robberies have not increased to any appreciable extent. Crime is reported to have increased slightly in Nowada, but elsewhere it is, if anything, below the average.

21. The alleged distress reported in paragraph 17 of my last narrative on the confines of the Patna district was promptly inquired into, first, by a head constable; and secondly, by the Sub-deputy Collector. The report was clearly shown to be utterly without foundation. I may mention that the prices of food ruling in the adjacent bazar were as per margin. With food at these prices it is difficult to conceive the existence of general distress.

	Srs.	Ch.
Barley	20	0
Rice	11	0
Millet	17	8
Indian-corn	16	0
Gram	17	0

B.—Relief Works.

22. I annex a statement of the relief works at present in hand in this district.

Works.	On Piece-work.				On Daily Wages.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Daoodnuggur Road	875	210	.....	1,085	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surbabda Road	.....	.....	.....	.....	495	578	65	1,138
Bela and Khizur Serai Road ...	273	124	62	459	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puraya Road	716	557	99	1,372	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pukree Barwan Road	1,603	832	618	3,053	74	138	76	288
Gobindpore Road	1,077	.....	.....	1,077	178	1,713	581	2,472
Behar and Rajowlee Road, collection of kunkur at different places.	272	199	.....	471	1,477	5,109	2,983	9,629
Warisligunge Road	368	53	.....	421	614	2,426	444	3,484
Jehanabad and Hoolasgunge Road	1,361	1,646	269	3,276	1,260	2,143	409	3,812
Obra Road	238	131	97	466	256	76	52	384
Myabigha and Ruffigunge Road ...	254	163	131	548	134	316	38	488
Tank at Aurungabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	273	1,118	74	1,465
Maharajgunge Road	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,750	1,484	506	3,740
Kootoomba Road	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	428	220	932
Total ...	7,037	3,915	1,276	12,228	6,805	15,579	5,444	27,832

Grand total	... ...	40,060
Daily average	... ...	2,861

23. I have been, and am still, doing all that lies in my power to insist on piece-work being more generally adopted.

24. It entirely rests with the officer in charge of the works whether this is or is not effected.

25. Daily payment is more popular, because, with no regularly organised or proper supervision, the system was abused, more or less, by every duffadar and laborer employed.

26. The laborers worked or not at discretion, and with the small number on our works the system was unsuitable, and certainly nothing could be more unsatisfactory or inconsistent than the results. I have therefore adopted as a general rule, and have accordingly instructed officers in charge of works, that all able-bodied men are to be offered piece-work at remunerative rates, a distinction being made between professional earth-cutters and those that are not so.

27. These rates are 50 per cent. in excess of the ordinary rate at ordinary times for professionals. The rates for non-professional laborers will be from 75 to 100 per cent. in excess of ordinary rates.

28. That those who are not able-bodied, and excluding those that are invalids, sickly, emaciated, &c., who are proper subjects for charitable relief under clause B or C of Central Committee's Instructions, should only be employed under the daily payment system; and as the number flocking to the works is comparatively small, and as there is so little demand for labor amongst the poorer classes in this district, I trust that this rule may be allowed to stand.

29. Where there are large masses of laborers and great distress, such as exists in North Behar, I fully understand the necessity of giving laborers their choice of systems, but I submit that this state of things happily does not apply to this district.

30. The daily average of laborers employed during the last fortnight is 2,861 as against 2,081 of the previous fortnight, showing an increase of 780 laborers.

31. The increase is owing to the Bela, Gobindpore and Puraya Roads having recently been started.

32. Arrangements are being made for the payment of laborers in Government grain, as directed by Government orders marginally noted.

No. 3230 of 20th May.
No. 3369 of 26th idem.

33. In accordance with suggestions from the Commissioner, contained in a circular forwarded with his No. 121F. of 21st instant, I have made the arrangements I am about to detail.

34. I may mention that these arrangements have already been put in practice on most works.

35. It is desired that on each work Government grain should be available for the laborers employed on the works. This is effected either by a trader consenting to take food from the golahs and sell it on the spot to laborers only, he receiving remuneration in the shape of ½ seer grain for each rupee's worth taken, or by the employment of a bunniah servant on each work to weigh and sell on behalf of Government, the bunniah being paid by a monthly salary.

36. The first course I have hitherto been able to follow is by far the least complicated, and practically the simplest and best.

37. The trader pays for the grain before he removes it from the golah, and all that remains is to see that he sells to laborers only.

38. The laborers are paid in pice, the greater part of which they exchange for Government grain. It is far better that any surplusage over and above their daily requirements for food should be in pice and not in grain, thereby enabling them to indulge in a few condiments and luxuries, which make them contented, as also to put a trifle by for the approaching agricultural season.

39. As regards contract work, we should hardly be morally justified, having once entered into a contract for money payment to change this into direct grain payment without the consent of the contractors. But practically this is effected by selling Government grain on the spot at rates slightly favorable to those obtaining in the bazar.

C.—Transport of Food-Grain.

40. The annexed table will show the quantity of reported private importations during the past fortnight :—

Bazars.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Millet.	Maize.	Gram.	Total.
Gya ...	432	226	131	797	...	39	457	2,082
Nowada ...	20	10	.....	25	...	10	20	85
Jehanabad ...	70	45	45	105	110	15	110	500
Aurungabad ...	149	.....	36	278	...	....	132	595
Daoodnuggur ...	1,300	79	350	290	...	....	375	2,394
Total ...	1,971	360	562	1,495	110	64	1,094	5,656

41. This gives a total of 5,656 against 6,366 maunds in the previous fortnight. This decrease has, under heading A, been explained as being attributable to local causes. The firmness of prices in the markets show that there is no uneasiness as to the stocks of food.

42. The importations in the Sudder bazar require no remark.

43. They are as follow:—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Maize.	Gram.	Total.
Fortnight ending 16th	432	220	94	857	65	382	2,030
Ditto ditto 30th	432	226	131	797	39	457	2,082

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

44. The following table shows the places of storage in the district.

Storage centres.	Quantity	Total.
Gya	29,851	
Bela	3,012	
Sherghotty	4,279	
Uttree	3,930	
Bhelooa	991	
Tecoree	2,004	
Futtehpore	991	
Imamgunge	1,435	
		46,493
Jehanabad	14,900	
Urwul	6,958	
Gundhor	3,059	
Kinjur	1,945	
Hoolosgunge	2,000	
Khazi Serai	993	
		29,855
Nowada	21,460	
Kadirgunge	2,814	
Pukri Borwon	5,182	
Rujowlee	3,992	
Warislagunge	2,002	
		35,450
Aurungabad	18,068	
Ruffigunge	3,967	
Kootoomba	2,997	
Wor	4,556	
Daoodnuggur	4,973	34,562
Grand Total	.....	1,46,360

45. Of the 5,000 maunds of grain received at Bihta station during the fortnight, 838 maunds have been carried and stored at Aurungabad. The remainder may be expected to be stored during the ensuing fortnight. Of the 5,000 maunds consigned to Bukhtiarpore, 333½ maunds were dispatched to Nowada before the orders countermanding the consignment were received. The balance of this consignment, 4,666 maunds, is at Bukhtiarpore, and awaits the Commissioner's orders as to its disposal.

46. As directed by Sir Richard Temple, I submit the storage and consumption of Government grain statement.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Gya District for the fortnight ending 30th May 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment.	Total quantity received and stored.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.			Estimate of receipt of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimate of expenditure during ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	Total.		
Gya	29th May ...	56,000	46,493	2,276	118	2,394	5,000	3,000
Nowada	28th „ ...	33,000	35,450	242	.....	242	Nil	500
Jehanabad	28th „ ...	30,000	29,855	691	23	714	Nil	600
Aurungabad	28th „ ...	40,000	34,562	339	.....	339	4,000	2,000
	Total ...	159,500	146,360	3,548	141*	3,689	9,000	6,100

* Sold to relief committee for charitable relief.

47. I trust in next narratives to be able to give the account of grain sold to the public, to laborers, and to relief committees, under distinct heads.

48. I also propose to submit a statement showing the cost paid on each work and the amount recouped by sale of grain during each fortnight.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

49. *1st.—To deal in grain.*—One application by a trader has been received, and part of the advance asked for granted. The sum asked for was Rs. 500, the amount granted, Rs. 300.

50. *2nd.—For land improvement.*—The subjoined statement shows applications granted for land improvement during the fortnight.

Advance for land improvement granted between 16th and 28th May 1874.

Name of applicant and rights held by him.	Nature and locality of work for which advance is applied for.	Amount of advance applied for.	Period within which the work is to be completed.
	Jehanabad Sub-division.		
Madora Shah Kasht Kar ...	1 Pucca well in Buhram Serai...	100	1½ month.
Purdeep Singh Kasht Kar ...	1 Pucca well in Shahpore ...	75	1 „
	Aurungabad Sub-division.		
Sheo Prosad Lall, and Mahabir Prosad, zemindars.	New Ahra in Abdoolpore ...	150	30th June 1874.
	Nowada Sub-division.		
Mussummut Jan Koer, zemindar.	Tank in Sadipore, Pergunnah Sumai.	2,200	one year.
	Sudder Sub-division.		
Purbhoo Narain, *alias* Moondree Lall, zemindar.	Embankment in Mouza Burkoil, Pergunnah Muhair.	50	2 months.
	Total ...	2,575	

51. I annex a statement showing total number of applications made up to date and how dealt with.

Sub-divisions.	Number of applications received during the fortnight.	Number of applications received previously.	Total number of applications received.	Number disposed of.					Pending.
				Applications granted.	Rejected or withdrawn.	Reported to Commissioner.	Returned.	Total disposed of.	
Gya	2	30	32	9	18	.....	.....	27	5
Aurungabad	1	79	80	37	38	.....	.....	75	5
Jehanabad	.....	80	80	42	30	.....	.....	72	1
Nowada	8	10	18	4	5	.....	.....	9	9
Total ...	11	99	210	99	91	.....	.....	190	20

F.—Charitable Relief.

52. As directed in Bengal Government No. 3216, dated 19th May, I propose to give a detailed account as to what has been done, and what spent up to the 30th May in charitable relief under headings *b*, *c*, and *d*.

53. This may be concisely done by a reference to the accompanying statement. It will then only be necessary to explain in detail how the charitable intentions of the subscribers to the relief fund have been interpreted, and how the funds have been applied.

54. It will be observed that by far the largest expenditure is under heading *b*. This is to be expected.

55. In the first instance houses of charity were established at the sub-divisional head-quarters, as per margin, where they could be efficiently supervised, and care taken that the funds were properly applied.

Gya.
Nowada.
Aurungabad.
Jehanabad.

56. Buildings were erected or obtained, cook-houses established, and a sufficient staff of servants employed to ensure properly cooked food being punctually distributed.

57. The opinion of native gentlemen and the medical officer was taken as to the quantum of food it would be desirable to serve out daily to the recipients. This was fixed at 8 ch. rice and 4 ch. dal, and salt. To those who were thin and weakly an additional meal of ¼ seer sathoo was provided in the evening.

58. Subsequently it was found expedient to vary the food. Wheat-porridge, sathoo, and such like, were occasionally given, orders being issued that rice and dal should never be given less than twice a week.

59. Subsequently as scarcity increased, it was found necessary to increase the number of these relief-houses. Gratuitous relief was accordingly administered at the centres marginally noted, in addition to those already established.

Sherghotty.
Bheloda.
Ticaree.
Pukri Burwan.
Rujowlee.
Ruffigunge.
Kootoomba.
Daoodnuggur.

60. The sub-divisional officers have all taken a heart-felt interest in providing for the poor, and have spared no personal exertions in adding to their comforts; and by constant attendance at the distribution of food, have effectually put a stop to any attempt to serve out short rations under heading *b*.

61. Professional beggars, persons who from age, want, illness or other causes are found incapable of earning their livelihood by manual labor, are the classes that have been freely admitted into these houses of charity. It is satisfactory to be able to state that the greater portion of these admissions have been lepers and professional beggars. In Jehanabad, which was the last to be established, there is a large preponderance of non-professional indigents but these are mostly aged and decrepid persons. Cases of weakness from starvation are exceedingly rare.

62. These houses of charity are being resorted to now in greater numbers, in consequence of the exertions of the deputy supervisors and others, who are travelling over the country for the main purpose of seeking out all cases of distress and sending them in for charitable relief.

63. Medicines have been freely supplied for those that are sick, but these are but few. There is no doubt that had these institutions not been provided, hundreds would have died from inability to procure the necessaries of life.

64. Relief under heading *c* has been extended more in the Sudder sub-division than elsewhere. A fight is always made to obtain relief without any *quid pro quo*. This, where the

means of employment is all that is required, is obviously wrong, but it requires no little patience and persuasion to bring about a commencement.

65. Relief under this head, *c*, has hitherto been confined to spinning of cotton, weaving of cloth and twisting of grass-string. These are all of the lightest possible labor, and it is surprising that relief in this shape has not been more sought after.

66. I have now authorised sub-divisional officers to start and include under this head, light labor gangs. These will consist of a class between the incapables and the able-bodied. They will be paid in uncooked grain, and their employment will be to do petty earth-work repairs, filling up holes, raising, straightening, and draining village paths, and such like.

67. Under heading *d*, two purdanasheen ladies in the Aurungabad sub-division were ascertained to be pinched for food. Their cases were at once enquired into by the Deputy Magistrate, and relief afforded.

68. A staff of native officers has this day joined at Gya, who will be employed in a village-to-village visitation, searching out incapables, those wanting work, and those who, for different reasons cannot earn a livelihood by manual labor.

69. These officers, in addition to the deputy supervisors already employed on this work, are provided with funds to relieve any immediate cases of distress, and all cases that they discover will be brought to the notice of the sub-divisional officer and of myself, or the parties will be sent in according to the circumstances of each case.

70. I think it right to state here that I do not anticipate any large expenditure under heading *d*. Relief in these cases will, as a rule, be granted in grain and not in cash.

71. I am satisfied that all my subordinate officers are actuated by but one feeling, and that is to carry out the charitable intentions of the subscribers to the fund to the best of their power; to see that these funds are humanely and legitimately expended; but that while they will spare no exertions to ferret out and relieve fitting objects for relief, they will not countenance any misapplication of funds with the expenditure of which they have been entrusted.

G.—Financial Results.

72. The total expenditure shown in last narrative (16th May) was Rs. 1,08,906-12-6.

73. During the fortnight under notice the following expenditure has been incurred:—

On account of establishment and contingencies.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Paid to Deputy Collector of Nowada on account of salary of chowkidars and mohurirs loccaed at the golahs of his sub-division for the month of April ...	131	14	10
Paid salary of deputy supervisor of the Sudder sub-division and his peon from 8th to 30th April	31	2	8
Paid salary of a mohurir at Aurungabad, from 1st to 8th April at Rs. 25	6	10	8
Paid salary of deputy supervisor of Aurungabad sub-division, and his peon, from 9th to 30th April ...	34	5	4
Paid to Deputy Collector of Jehanabad on account of salary of golah mohurirs and chowkidars, for April ...	45	8	0
Total ...	249	9	6

Package and incidentals.

Paid on account of transport of grain to Hoolasgunge ...	16	2	3

Storage, including buildings and repairs.

Paid by Deputy Collector of Jehanabad on account of putting grain in 30-seer bags, and transporting them to minor golahs	7	14	0
Paid by Deputy Collector of Jehanabad on account of fitting a machan at Hoolasgunge	65	2	0
Total ...	73	0	0

Miscellaneous.

Paid by Deputy Collector of Jehanabad on account of advance to golah mohurirs	300	0	0
Hire of Ratal at Bankipore	8	9	0
Wages of a cooly for bringing medicine from Bankipore ...	0	10	0
Hire of golahs	15	0	0
Total ...	324	3	0

Advances to trustworthy residents for dealing in grain.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Paid advance to Khedoo Saho for dealing in grain ...	1,000	0	0

Land Improvement.

As per statement above	2,575	0	0

Abstract.

Establishment and contingencies	249	9	6
Package and incidentals	16	12	3
Storage, &c.	73	0	0
Miscellaneous	324	3	0
Advances to trustworthy residents	1,000	0	0
Land Improvement	2,575	0	0
Amount shown in last report	1,08,906	12	6
Grand Total ...	1,13,145	5	3

74. Government grain was sold to the public at the four sub-divisional head-quarters for a few days under the Government circular No. 2950—S.R., dated 6th May. On receipt of the Commissioner's circular No. 102F, dated 15th idem, explaining that these sales were only to be where specially ordered, this was at once stopped.

75. The Commissioner's sanction to sales of Government grain to the public at Jehanabad was accorded, the high prices of rice there being precisely the same as at Gya.

76. These have since been stopped by me, on finding that though rice was high, other grains were comparatively cheap throughout the sub-division.

77. The following is a statement of Government grain sold during the fortnight:—

Sub-divisions.	To public.	To laborers.	To relief committees.	Total.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Gya	1,572 22 1	38 2 12	41 5 4	1,651 29 1
Jehanabad	338 0 12	20 25 2½	23 6 15	381 31 13½
Nowada	Particulars not given.			242 0 0
Arungabad				305 17 9
Total	.....	.....	.....	2,580 38 7½

78. In Gya alone Government grain is now being sold to the public. The sales have not interfered with the grain merchants, nor affected their prices. Grain is being sold through the trade by five selected bunniahs of good character; sales from the golah direct have been stopped.

79. I have to report the arrival this day of the gentlemen as per margin.

Mr. Nawaswayam, Overseer.
Syed Tofuzul Hossein, Tehsildar.
Ajodhya Prosad, Moonseirim.
Jhummnu Lall, Ditto
Nagerhur Prosad, Ditto
Gokool Prosad, Ditto

80. They have received their orders, and will start at once to their destinations.

81. In the Sudder sub-division grain is being sold to laborerson all the roads, with the exception of Bela. This will be arranged for at once. In Jehanabad grain has hitherto been sold to laborers by a bunniah paid at a monthly salary. This the sub-divisional officer is about to change for a bunniah receiving as remuneration half a seer of grain for each rupee's worth he takes.

82. In Aurungabad sub-division "piece-work" is being gradually adopted, and arrangements are being made for bunniahs with Government grain on each work.

83. In Nowada similar arrangements are reported as made.

Statement of Expenditure incurred on Charitable Relief, and the number of persons relieved, in the District of Gya, from the commencement of operations up to 16th May 1874.

Sub-division.	Expenditure incurred.			Persons relieved.				Remarks.
	Under head B.	Under head C.	Total expended.	Under head B.	Under head C.	Total.	Daily average.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					
Gya	717 6 6	1,035 6 0	1,752 12 6	7,895	4,118	12,013	185	Relief operations commenced 12th March 1874.
Nowadah	567 13 1	.....	567 13 1	4,280	.....	4,280	48	Relief operations commenced 17th February 1874.
Aurungabad	460 14 6	4 8 0	465 6 6	5,185	36	5,221	116	Relief operations commenced 1st April 1874.
Jehanabad	62 15 1	.....	62 15 1	920	.....	920	71	Relief operations commenced 3rd May 1874.
Total ...	1,809 1 2	1,039 14 0	2,848 15 2	18,280	4,154	22,434	420	

Gya Collectorate,
The 31st May 1874.

A. V. Palmer,
Collector.

No. 365F, dated Arrah, the 2nd June 1874.

From—H. W. Alexander, Esq., Collector of Shahabad,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I have the honor to submit my 13th narrative for the fortnight ending the 30th May.

A.—State of the Country.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazars.

No scarcity of supply in the markets is reported from any part of the district; the bazars appear to be sufficiently stocked for all local requirements.

Kinds and prices of grain selling at one or more specified principal marts.

A reference to Appendix A will show the kinds and prices of grain selling at the chief marts in the district. In the Arrah sub-division there has been little variation in the rates since the date of the last narrative. The same remark will apply to the Buxar sub-division.

In the Sasseram sub-division prices are, on the whole, easier than they were last fortnight, exhibiting a slight rise in Chennary only.

In the Bhubooah sub-division prices in all the markets are generally steady. The Sub-Divisional Officer remarks, in regard to the two last-named sub-divisions, that "the small imports in proportion to the population do not account for the steadiness in prices. It is clear, therefore, that private stocks are being brought into the market. Hitherto there have been no signs of a famine of food in either sub-division."

Rainfall.

There has been a slight shower of rain in the neighbourhood of Arrah on Sunday last, and a fall of hail about 3 miles to the north-east of the town. The weather has been unsettled and threatening.

In the Buxar sub-division, in the eastern part of the Bhojpore pergunnah, down south from Doomraon, a good shower of rain fell, and ploughing has commenced.

There has been no rain either in the Sasseram or Bhubooah sub-divisions; it is anxiously looked for.

State of the crops.

The cheena crop is being rapidly harvested. The boro rice in the few places where it has been planted has turned out a good crop. The mango crop is on the whole promising, although not so good as it was originally reported.

Condition of the people.

The condition of the people remains much the same as last reported.

No cases of misery and starvation have been brought to light. Small-pox is still prevalent, but not in an aggravated form, nor more extended or serious than in ordinary years.

There have been six cases of thefts of grain; in one case 24 maunds of rice are reported to have been taken; in the other cases the amount stolen was under five maunds.

No robberies have been reported.

B.—Relief Works.

In Appendix B will be found full particulars in regard to all the relief works now in progress in the district, and the number of laborers employed on each.

A commencement has been made during the fortnight to sell Government grain to the laborers on relief works; and as arrangements have now been completed, this system will come into full and general operation during the ensuing fortnight.

In the Arrah sub-division payments to coolies (class II) in grain instead of money (excepting only 1 pice each, which is given them for wood, oil, &c.,) was introduced last week on the relief work on the Kaemnuggur road; this week it will be introduced on the Sahar and Peroo roads.

In the Buxar sub-division arrangements have been made to sell Government grain to the laborers employed on the roads from Sonepa to Saraya and Doomraon to Bikrum.

Under this head Mr. Eyre remarks: "During the week ending the 23rd May, I travelled through the entire Ramgurh jurisdiction, and tested the measurements made in view of excavation of old silted tanks as a relief measure. I have selected—

First.—The Sisounda tank, on the road from Ramgurh to Nonon.
Second.—The Doomdooma tank, south-east of Nonon.
Third.—The Oopree tank, north-east of Ramgurh.
Fourth.—Koolheria tank, east of Ramgurh, on the Koodra River.

"The estimates for these works will be submitted next week. I arranged with the zemindars for the halting of the laborers either on the work or in the contiguous village, at the zemindar's cost. Bunneahs (salary 5 per month) for the sale of grain to the laborers were nominated at each village, and agreements taken from them. Existing buildings for minor depôts were selected at Nonon and at Bedamun Chuck. I had wished to select a relief work of the same kind (viz., tank,) between Doorgawutti and Kuramnassa to the north-west. A slight sun-stroke, however, compelled my return on the 23rd to Mohunia bungalow. I accordingly deputed the Ramgurh Supervisor, who had up to that time accompanied me, and knew what was to be done, to select a tank in the country named. His report has not yet been received."

Paid salesmen are now employed on the Hatta and Durouli road. They have been arranged for at the four relief works in the Ramgurh jurisdiction, and will commence operations the ensuing week on the Jehanabad and Bhubooah road, the Jehanabad and Buraon road, and the Jehanabad and Khiree road. The work on the Akberpore and Judonathpore road has been completed, and also on the Chennary and Mullipore road. There is a small sum over in the former, and proposals for a continuation of both roads will be shortly submitted.

C.—Transport of Food.

The statement of the private importations of grain by rail will follow. The importations have not been so large lately as they were a short time ago to the stations in the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions.

The imports into the Sasseram sub-division during the fortnight are as follows, as reported by Mr. Eyre:—

		Mds.
By rail	... ...	1,014
Interior	... ...	3,176
Exterior	... ...	3,023
	Total ...	7,213

"These imports, especially from the interior, are mostly of wheat and gram.

"The imports into the Bhubooah sub-division during the fortnight amounted to—

		Mds.	Srs.
By rail	... ...	379	5
Interior	... ...	573	10
Exterior	... ...	1,011	30
	Total ...	1,964	5

"There has thus been a decrease of market imports into Sasseram and an increase into Bhubooah sub-division during the fortnight, as compared with the previous same period.

"The transport for 25,000 maunds of grain to be delivered from the North-Western Provinces at Zumuniah, Buxar, and Doomraon, has been waiting for some time at the points of delivery. Some of the grain has arrived. In case of the transport means at my disposal being insufficient, I have thought it advisable to apply to the Deputy Collector of Buxar for assistance, which he has kindly promised to give. I hope to have the entire consignment stored before the rains set in."

D.—Storage of Government Grain at Relief Works.

The arrival at Zumuniah of 1,000 maunds of grain and at Buxar of maunds 823 seers 24 is reported for storage in the Sasseram and Bhubooah sub-divisions. The former is in

transit, the latter was received only on the 31st May. No other grain has been received or stored during the fortnight under report.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

An advance of Rs. 9,352 has been made to Mr. E. Solano for the purchase of grain and bullocks to help his ryots.

F.—Charitable Relief.

The charitable relief operations in both the Sasseram and Bhubooah sub-divisions are as follow:—

Heading B.

Relieved at Poor-houses.—Cooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Daily average.
Sasseram ...	190	230	44	33
Kochus ...	42	15	28	6
Bhubooah ...	203	322	238	54
	435	567	310	83

Heading C.

Rope-making at Poor-houses.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Sasseram	454	0	454
Kochus	2	0	2
Bhubooah	571	38	609
Chynepore	21	0	21
	1,048	38	1,086

Spinning Relief.

Sasseram	220 persons.
Bhubooah	129 „
Chynepore	249 „
Mohunia	12 „
	610

Weaving Relief.

Bhubooah ... ... 21 persons.

Total of persons relieved under heading C during the fortnight, 1,717.

Heading D.

Gratuitous Uncooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bhubooah	4	0	4
Mohunia	3	2	5
	7	2	9

In the Buxar sub-division the return submitted shows the relief at—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Buxar	8	13	0	21
Berhampore	0	8	0	8
Doomraon	4	4	7	15
Nowanuggur	10	13	0	23
Chousah	35	47	4	86
Khiree	5	25	0	30
Total ...	62	110	11	183

In all a total of 62 men, 110 women, and 11 children.
A poor-house at Chousa has been started from the 1st June.

The charitable relief operation in the Arrah sub-division is as follows:—

HEADING B.

Cooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Moulabag ...	166	229	199	594	40
Gurhanee ...	40	24	9	73	4
	206	253	208	667	44

HEADING C.

Rope-making.

	Men.	Women.	Total.	Daily average.
Moulabag ...	217	6	223	15

Spinning Relief.

	Women.	Daily average.
Moulabag ...	114	8
Gurhanee ...	2	0
	116	8

In-door Relief.

Arrah Town ...	601	41

GRAND TOTAL UNDER HEADING C.

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
217	723	0	940	45

HEADING D.

Gratuitous Uncooked Food.

Moulabag	161	431	38	630	42

Gratuitous Distribution of Money.

Arrah Town	30	480	0	510	34
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Grand Total	614	1,887	246	2,747	183

The supervising Relief Officers were engaged in regular village-to-village enquiries up to the end of the last fortnight. Up to the end of the last fortnight in the Arrah sub-division 367 villages have been visited by them, in the Buxar sub-division 217 villages, and in the Sasseram and Bhubooah sub-divisions 550 villages.

Through their enquiries aid has been given in the way of light labor, gratuitous relief, and subsidised in-door labor to 1,548 persons.

With reference to Government letter No. 3216—S.R. of the 19th ultimo, I annex herewith a statement showing the number of persons relieved, and the sum spent in connection with charitable relief from the commencement of relief operations until now.

G.

Financial results of the fortnight are given in a separate statement (Appendix C).

APPENDIX A.

Prices-Current at the Principal Marts up to the Fortnight ending the 30th May 1874.

Division.	Marts.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Peas.	Maize.	Barley.	Bajra.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Arrah ...	1. Arrah	14 8	11 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	18 0
	2. Bindowlia	13 4	10 4	17 0	16 8	17 4	...	...
	3. Sahar	14 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	...	18 0	...
	4. Jugdispore	16 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	16 0
Buxar ...	1. Buxar	14 8	12 0	18 0	...	17 0	19 0	16 8
	2. Doomraon	14 0	11 0	19 0	18 8	...	19 0	15 8
	3. Rughoonathpore ...	14 8	11 8	19 0	18 8	...	19 0	16 0
	4. Chousah	15 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	...	19 0	16 0
Sasseram ...	1. Sasseram	14 4	11 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...
	2. Dehri	14 4	11 0	17 0	16 8	...	18 0	...
	3. Chennary	13 12	10 3	18 0	...	...	18 0	...
	4. Akberpore	15 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	20 0	...
Bhubooah ...	1. Bhubooah	14 8	11 0	17 12	17 8	...	17 8	15 0
	2. Jehanabad	14 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	18 0	...
	3. Durgawutti	15 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	...	18 0	16 0
	4. Chynepore	14 8	10 8	18 8	18 0	...	18 0	...
	5. Hatta	15 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	18 0	...

APPENDIX B.

List of Relief-Works in the Shahabad District, Laborers on them, during the Fortnight ending the 30th May 1874.

Name of Work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Arrah Sub-division.				
Raising to the Sahar and Arrah road	9,710	2,626	452	12,788
" Kaemnugur and Arrah road...	3,200	1,470	458	5,137
" Peero and Arrah road	6,830	707	246	7,783
" Gudkani and Bihta road	1,904	483	321	2,708
Total ...	21,653	5,286	1,477	28,416
Buxar Sub-division.				
Raising road from Poorunda to Surya	3,182	1,927	1,008	6,117
Repairs to Buxar road	60	48	.....	108
" Doomraon and Roopsagur road	222	176	.....	398
" Buxar to Ranisagur road	34	24	.....	58
Total ...	3,498	2,175	1,008	6,681
Bhubooah Sub-division.				
Raising road from Khiree to Jehanabad	17,398	11,169	3,299	31,866
" Doorgawutti to Hatta	7,910	5,559	1,539	15,008
" Bhubooah to Jehanabad	15,757	16,172	6,222	38,151
" Burraon to Ditto	2,118	3,090	855	6,043
" Bhugwanpore to Chynepore	2,825	3,756	444	7,025
" Haita to Durouli	3,036	2,355	153	5,544
Total ...	49,044	42,101	12,492	103,637
Sasseram Sub-division.				
Raising Khyra to Dehree	1,310	525	.....	1,835
" Bickrum to Mohunia	1,309	594	487	2,390
Repairs from Akberpore to Judoonathpore	189	22	39	250
" Chundaree to Mullipore	300	430	81	811
Total ...	3,108	1,571	607	5,286
Under D. P. W. ... Arrah Sub-division	19,749	4,803	1,156	25,708
Buxar Sub-division	3,182	1,927	1,008	6,117
Sasseram Sub-division	2,619	1,119	487	4,225
Bhubooah Sub-division	46,008	39,746	12,339	98,093
Total ...	71,558	47,595	14,390	134,143
Under Sub-divisional Officers. Arrah Sub-division	1,904	483	321	2,708
Buxar Sub-division	316	248	.....	564
Sasseram Sub-division	489	452	120	1,061
Bhubooah Sub-division	3,036	2,355	153	5,544
Total ...	5,745	3,538	594	9,877
Grand Total ...	77,303	51,133	15,584	144,020
1.—Number of Laborers employed under D. P. W. On piece-work	68,334	44,193	13,672	126,199
On daily wages	3,224	3,402	1,318	7,944
2.—Ditto under Sub-divisional Officers. On piece-work	.. ...	.....	.....	.. ...
On daily wages	5,745	3,538	594	9,877
3.—Ditto under Court of Wards. On piece-work	Nil.			
On daily wages				
Total ...	77,303	51,133	15,584	144,020
Total on piece-work	68,334	44,193	13,672	126,199
Total on daily wages	8,969	6,940	1,912	17,821
Grand Total ...	77,303	51,133	15,584	144,020

APPENDIX C.

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-treasuries, as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given	32,251	2	0			
Expenditure during the fortnight under Report.						
In the Buxar sub-division—						
Paid to Illahi Bux, of Suraya Golah, for cleaning the grain of weevils	118	6	6			
To Tapsee Baboo for the rent of Buxar Grain Golah for the month of April, at Rs. 7 per month ..	7	0	0			
Advance to the Sub-Deputy Collector of Buxar for current expenses	10	0	0			
To Ram Ruttun Lal, Golah-keeper of Suraya Golah, for current expenses	25	0	0			
To Aman-ul Khan, on account of arrangements for the despatch of oat straw	25	0	0			
				185	6	6
In the Sasseram sub-division—						
Price of one padlock	0	7	0			
Wages to coolie to carry blank registers to Mr. Eyre on tour	0	4	0			
Prices of 10 gunny-bags for the use of Tilatho Depôt, at 7 annas each	4	6	0			
Price of 1 tin measure for the use of Bhubooah Depôt	0	0	9			
Expenses incurred on account of railway fare of Shunker Sahae and Ram Sarun Lal, from Zumuniah to Buxar and Doomraon	1	10	6			
				6	12	3
Total expenditure during the fortnight ...				192	2	9
Grand Total to end of fortnight				32,443	4	9

Arrah,
The 2nd June, 1874.

H. W. Alexander,
Collector.

No. 376F, dated Arrah, the 3rd June 1874.

Memo. by—H. W. Alexander, Esq., Collector of Shahabad.

Forwarded to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in continuation of the narrative for the fortnight ending the 30th ultimo.

Statement showing the number of persons relieved, and the amount spent in connection with charitable relief in the District of Shahabad.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Amount of subscription realised	20,000	0	0
Remittance from central relief committee	5,000	0	0
Total ...	25,000	0	0
Number of persons relieved under heading B of the notification of the central relief committee	6,760	0	0
Number of persons relieved under heading C of the notification of the central relief committee	15,656	0	0
Number of persons relieved under heading D ...	8,827	0	0
Total ...	31,243	0	0
Daily average of two months or 60 days	520	0	0
Amount of money expended	5,123	9	0

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Shahabad on the dates nearest the 31st May 1874.

Name of Circle.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of Government grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of grain consumed up to date.				Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
		Mds.	Mds.	Ms. S. C.	Ms. S. C.	Mds.	Ms. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.
Arrah	31st May ...	37,300	22,300	Nil.	Nil.	20	20 0 0	.....	200
Buxar	Ditto ...	30,935	20,935	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	.....	.....	150
Bhaboca and Sasseram...	Ditto ...	40,000	24,508	37 30 0	12 22 8	Nil.	50 12 8	Unknown	750
	Total ...	108,235	67,743	37 30 0	12 22 8	20	70 12 8	.....	1,100

ARRAH,
The 3rd June 1874.

H. W. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 392F., dated Arrah, the 5th June 1874.

Memo. by—BABOO PROSONNO COOMAR CHATTERJEE, for Collector of Shahabad.

FORWARDED to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal for information, in continuation of the Shahabad narrative for the fortnight ending the 30th May 1874.

Statement of food-grain imported by rail into the district of Shahabad during the fortnight ending the 30th May 1874.

OUTWARDS.

	Rice.			Wheat, Oats and Barley.			Jowar.			Dall and Gram.			Other grain and Pulses.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	
Arrah	...	...	...	...	375	375	...	...	...	...	6,351	6,351	...	...	...	...	6,726	6,726
Behea	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	175	175	...	59	59	...	...	...	...	236	236
Rugoonathpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	..	25	25	...	25
Doomraon ...	...	...	...	...	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	...	87	87
Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	2	2	...	421	421	...	175	175	...	6,410	6,410	25	41	66	25	7,049	7,074

INWARDS.

Arrah	1,998	...	1,998	...	1,909	1,909	...	...	...	480	...	480	...	12,580	12,580	2,478	14,489	16,967
Behcea	1,236	136	1,372	...	...	...	...	2,487	2,487	...	167	167	...	...	...	1,236	2,790	4,026
Rugoonathpore..	2,164	...	2,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,164	...	2,164
Doomraon ...	2,731	557	3,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,776	3,776	2,731	4,333	7,064
Buxar	815	507	1,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,872	6,872	815	7,379	8,194
Total ...	8,944	1,200	10,144	...	1,909	1,909	...	2,487	2,487	480	167	647	...	23,228	23,228	9,424	28,991	38,415

No. 563, dated Durbhunga, the 1st June, 1874.

From—C. T. METCALFE, Esq., Additional Commissioner, Patna Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative report of scarcity and relief for the three Sub-divisions of Seetamurhee, Mudhoobunnee, and Durbhunga, for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 30th of May.

A.—State of the Country.

2. Cool east winds and banks of clouds have modified the intense heat prevailing during the fortnight ending the 16th of May. The currents of air still guide the rain towards the Nepaul Terai, where there has been a considerable rainfall. The rise of the Kumlah and other rivers attest this. The lower hill ranges to the north have been clearly visible, a sure criterion of heavy rain. Slight showers have fallen in many places within our territories, but not sufficient to soak the ground. Still the agriculturists have ventured sowing in many places, and young rice seedlings are sprouting along our northern frontier and in parts as far south as Kumtoul. The lower lands in the more northern tracts have all been ploughed. For the bhadoi crops there has been insufficient rain. The prospects of rain since the morning of the 29th have lessened, and the sky had up to yesterday again assumed the brazen look of the warmer months. There is a very marked difference between the country south of Kumtoul and the more northern tracts. The southern soil is drier, while the mango orchards bear scarcely any fruits.

3. On the 28th the rainfall telegraphed was as follows:—

Narayah	½ inch.
North Poopree	$\frac{9}{10}$,,
South Poopree	$\frac{6}{10}$,,
Seetamurhee	$\frac{9}{10}$,,
Saidpur	3½ inches.
Dyne Chupra	1 ,,
North Mudhoobunnee	2 ,,
South Mudhoobunnee	1 ,,
Durbhunga	1½ ,,

Cultivation.

4. In Mudhoobunnee the cheena crop has been reaped everywhere; towards the south-west it is reported as having been good. Indigo prospects, too, in this sub-division have improved.

5. In Behara and Singhiya, moong has been sown. Throughout the Durbhunga Sub-division lands have been freely ploughed.

6. From Narayah reports are that in all directions ploughing has commenced, but not to the extent that is required. Rain fell abundantly all over the sub-division last Sunday; there was again rain on the night of Wednesday. Mr. Mosley writes: "This rain ought to have sent the people to the fields more than it has done. By this time the land required for the main crop should have been broken up, which has not been done." The liberal rates are keeping back the cultivators from the fields. I find that women and children can do enough work alone to more than keep them.

The women can easily earn two annas per diem. The matter of cultivation is getting serious, and I would solicit instructions on the subject. From Seetamurhee the reports are that there has been a good downfall of rain, most favorable to agricultural operations. In this sub-division it is reported that the relief laborers have left their works to go to the fields to plough and sow. Indian-corn, rice, kownee, shama, marwa, have all been sown. In places the dhan seedlings are ready for transplanting. To the south-east and south-west the rainfall is calculated between 3½ to 6 inches, as the land has been thoroughly soaked. From Poopree the narrative shows that at present agricultural prospects are fair. A fall of $\frac{8}{10}$ on the 25th and $\frac{1}{10}$ further south has driven the agriculturists to the field. A very large proportion of the lands have been ploughed. To the north of Poopree the Indian-corn is coming up strong, about ¼ of the crop having been sown. In places rice seedlings are ready to be transplanted. The summary, then, of these reports is, that if the present rain is supplemented by a further fall, there is every prospect of a good bhadoi harvest. Narayah grows no bhadoi, and there is the prospect of only moong and marwa. About Durbhunga, Baheyra and Gungdah the soil is still too dry to allow of sowing, or, indeed, much ploughing, in the chur lands.

7. Price-current of the fortnight under report:—

Name of place.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.	Millet.	Indian-corn.	Gram.
Mudhoobunnee	8	13	8	11	11	11
Undramut	15	.....	11	14	.....	.....
Modupore	9	15	11	15	13	12
Hurtakhi	13	.....	9	.....	.....	15
Deodha	10	.....	10	13	11	.....
Benipatti	10	14	12	13	13	13
Durbhunga	11½	.....	12 & 13½*	.....	.....	13
Rusera	12	.....	10	15½	.....	15½
Bahera	9½	.....	12 & 13½*	13	.....	12
Singhiya	9½	.....	12 & 13½*	12	.....	11½
Seetamurhee	10½	14	8 & 10	13½	12½	14
Sheohur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalleh	11	14	12 & 13	12½	.....	13½
Majergunge	9	.....	9 & 9½	14	13	13
Bela	10	13	12 & 13	.....	12½	13

* Government rice.

State of District Grain Stores.

8. There are still extensive private stores, chiefly of dhan seed, but the holders persistently refuse to dispose of them till the rainfall is sufficient. The stereotyped reply of the holders to the agriculturists is this: "When I see your chances of crop in the moisture in the ground I will open my stores, and not till then." To my question to one of these mahajuns a few days ago, "Are you not afraid that your constituents by taking advances from the Government stores may be able to do without your seed?" the reply was, "The Government may or may not recover its advances. If I lose mine I lose everything. I can only advance when I see a positive assurance of at least a return of my advance." I give these details because I believe they show the principle on which private stock-holders work. Feeding the agricultural population between harvests is with them a profession. The grain is their capital, not to be lent except on the security of a good in-coming harvest. The grain stock is generally seed available both for sowing and husking, and hence it is not in famine times there is always seed available as soon as the rainfall predicts a possible harvest.

9. In Seetamurhee and Poopree, where there has been rain, there are no real complaints of want of seed.

10. To the private grain stocks in hand no additions are being made by private importations. Salt and Indian-corn are now coming in, but for the latter there is now but little demand. The great demand is for rice (*a*) for consumption, (*b*) for payment of agricultural labor.

11. The agriculturists who still may have home stocks and money are purchasing the Government rice to pay for field labor, and the laborers working on relief works are buying for daily consumption. Of the rice sold there a part is for the present stored, but the greater part consumed. These two classes, then, are in no immediate want. As agriculture draws labor to the fields, the grain now going into home store will again be brought forward.

Cultivation	1 beegha.	
1*st* ploughing	2 seers.	
2*nd* „	2 „	
Seed	15 „	
	19 „	

12. The present rates for field-labor are two kutcha seers of grain per diem, and one seer of boiled rice. The cost of cultivation is marginally given.

13. The classes who really are now pinched for food are the poorer classes of—

1*st*—Agriculturists of all castes.

2*nd*—The poorest of the Tirhootia Brahmins, who through prejudice will not work.

The condition of these two classes at present chiefly occupy the local officers. Neither have home stores for consumption, and the former have no grain to pay for field-labor; without Government aid both must perish.

14. Amongst the agriculturists there has been much transfer of the little property they possessed, and though they will be able to get seed from mahajuns to sow, without grain advances they cannot get on.

If there is a fair bhadoi harvest they will, where that crop succeeds, shortly better their condition, but in pergunnah Allapore, where the lands are chiefly rice lands, we may expect to have a large portion of the population on our hands, at least till the end of September.

15. The amount of money that the working classes have laid by is very considerable. To those who have not benefited by our works advances are the great question. All classes, whether well-to-do or poor, are willing to take money. Such advances have been stopped. Where pecuniary aid is really required, it is given in presents debitable to the charitable fund. In some of the circles the officers are taking village by village, and sparing no labor to ascertain the families whose condition requires aid.

16. Tabular statement E shows the extent of the operations. The Durbhunga return gives the operations in the different circles:—

Name of Circle.	Money advances to date.	Grain advances to date.
Dosowta	10,792	7,939
Hussunpore	749	540
Singhiya	14,690	1,380
Gungdah	13,739	1,439
Hirnee	5,209	3,636
Warisnuggur	737	2,963
Bhundar	.....	139
Mahomedpore	1,297	2,395
Hyaghat	4,331	2,362
Durbhunga	2,049	2,397
Rohur	4,502	1,144
Lehera	3,000	698
Total	61,095	27,028

Condition of the People.

17. No disease or sickness is reported, save a mild type of small-pox. Those on charitable allowance are equally as healthy as the more able-bodied.

18. In his report Mr. Magrath writes. "The only people who cause any great anxiety are the people from Nepal. About 600 of these come daily to Ladanyah for cooked food, and return at night; they are in a miserable plight.

19. Destitution is (if the increasing numbers on relief can be taken as a sign) increasing.

I find in my visitations a better class of persons, Brahmin widows, &c., seeking relief. At first charitable relief was confined to the kullars, *i. e*, the beggars, and to the weak and aged of both sexes; then the weaker amongst the laboring classes came, and now we have the widows and others who ordinarily through shame reject charitable relief.

20. As regards the condition of the classes, I annex here a statement of observations made by Dr. MacDonell. These figures also represent the worst portion of the population, viz. those on charitable relief. I give the figures as the result of medical observation, but my own view is that too high a standard has been fixed for what represents the normal condition of the people of the tracts:

Dosowta Circle—

Normal ...	41·1
Underfed	20·4
Emaciated	28·5

In Rohur the average is—

Normal ..	64
Underfed	13·8
Emaciated	20·5
Starving	1·7

In the neighbourhood of Hathee the average is—

Normal ...	63
Underfed	25·5
Emaciated	11·5

In Singhiya—

Normal...	78·8
Underfed	17·7
Emaciated	2
Starving...	·5

In Gungdah—

Normal ...	55·2
Underfed	32·3
Emaciated	12·5

In two villages of the Bundhur circle the conditions were—

Normal	31·
Underfed	31·
Emaciated	32·

21. Seetamurhee is under the medical charge of Dr. Gayer. I have not received any percentage of the underfed and emaciated, but the Sub-divisional Officer writes: I have travelled during the week to Shewhur, Amwah, Muspa, Bhugwanpore, Gurha, Dumra, Rogoputty, Punchore, and Mahynd circles, with Dr. Gayer, and noticed the condition of the people generally as pretty fair; but here and there emaciated children were to be seen. At Narainpore and Koaree, two children fell under observation, one of whom, though he had been six weeks under treatment, showed no signs of improvement.

The men seen working on the roads seemed able-bodied and in condition, but there was a very small proportion of women to be seen employed by the Public Works Department, which is mainly owing to the introduction of the contract system. In places I saw women working with the spade.

B.—Relief Works.

22. Within the last fortnight a change of system in paying the laborers in grain in lieu of money has been started, and wherever tried, and the Sub-divisional Officers have given their attention to it, it has been carried out successfully. The Seetamurhee Magistrate reports arrangements are being made to carry out this system. The plan of grain payments is more popular than that of paying in pice, and there is less room for peculation. At

Shewhur, Dyne Chupra, Garsha, Bhoolahee, and Seetamurhee circles, I have noticed payments made in grain successfully. In Mudhoobunnee the Magistrate still clings to alternative No. 1, viz., payment in money and the erection of bunneahs' shops adjacent to each work. Mr. Magrath writes: "I have not issued positive orders to pay in grain, as I am apprehensive of its exhausting my stores too quickly. In Durbhunga grain payments have been introduced on all works, and money payments have ceased. In the Mahomedpore circle the change has been partially made, and is by this time completed. In the Warisnuggur and Hyaghat circles the change is still partial. In Bhundar grain payments are in abeyance, pending the deputation of Mr. Cornish. In the Hathee Sub-division grain payments have, it is reported, been introduced everywhere, as also in Hussunpore. In the Dosowta circle it had been introduced on three tanks only. Before the next narrative the change will have been completely made." With this change the abolition of the daily-payment system on roads and tanks should cease. It is far better that the weakly should receive grain as charitable relief, than collect in crowds to do no work, as is still notably the case in the Motipore circle, and I would submit this matter for the orders of Government. The following statement shows the numbers still seeking work :—

Names of Sub-divisions.	Daily average of laborers on relief works.	Public Works.		Circle Officers.	
		Task-work.	Daily wages.	Task-work.	Daily wages.
Seetamurhee	36,883	19,265	.....	8,407	9,211
Poopree	36,744	not given	.....	33,001	3,743
Mudhoobunnee	349,455	92,423	.....	128,441	128,591
Narayah	117,436	.....	811	116,625	.....
Durbhunga	75,801	22,077	.....	53,724	.....
Hathee	65,645	23,017	.....	42,628	.....
Court of Wards	10,329	10,329*	.....	.....	.....
Add for Court ..	692,293	167,111	811	382,826	141,545
of Wards, just received ..	27,450	25,841	.....	1,609	.....
	719,743	192,952	811	384,435	141,545

* This includes only a small number of those on Raj works.

23. In Mudhoobunnee 92,423 persons were employed on public works. There was a total expenditure by Public Works Department of Rs. 1,02,793, of which Rs. 54,620 were paid on contract and Rs. 48,173 on daily wages; of the 92,423 persons, 47,426 were men, 29,943 women, and 15,054 children.

Under circle officers the proportions on task-work and daily labor vary very considerably, depending upon the mental characteristics of the circle officers :—

	Task-work.	Daily labor.
Mudhoobunnee	56,594	61,652
Motipore	7,323	35,673
Butwa	21,014	3,006
Jhungharpur	17,474	7,720
Oomgaon	5,425	....
Kuchra	20,611	20,540
	128,441	128,591

24. In my last narrative I reported the success which had attended Pundit Adjodear Pershad's efforts to induce the poorer class of Brahmins to work. This month I have to report that Mr. A. C. Mackertich, at Muddehpoora, has been equally successful. In this circle there are upwards of 140 village works under the circle officer; grain is supplied to all these works through the jeyt ryots, who purchase from the golahs and supply the people in their villages. It is perhaps invidious to make distinctions where all are working so well, ably and zealously, but the Muddehpoora village system seems to me to be working under Mr. Mackertich's arrangements admirably. Besides Brahmins there are also Rajputs at work, and the numbers, which commenced at 30 male and 11 females, with 4 children, are gradually increasing.

C.—Transport of Food.

25. The transport operations in Eastern Tirhoot are now fast drawing to a close. The actual amount still to be delivered is small, and the operations will have been successfully brought to a close by the 15th June. The Durbhunga out-golahs have been supplied by the agency of the coolie corps, under Lieutenant Dickson, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Returns are being received from relief officers of the means by which the sub-golahs will be supplied during the rains.

Consumption and Grain-sales.

26. On the important point of sufficiency of stocks, the Sub-divisional Officer at Mudhoobunnee writes:—"I do not think the grain will more than just last the required time. In Jhungharpur there is a consumption of 1,200 maunds daily, and the relief officer calculates his stock will not last beyond the 15th of September. The stock in the Butwa circle will probably last only eight weeks, as the sales are from 1,100 to 1,900 maunds per diem. In the Motipore circle the consumption has only been about 3,000 maunds, but the sales are increasing. In Kuchra the sales are about 7,000 maunds per week, and at Oomgaon 14,000. The sales at Mudhoobunnee itself are not accurately given. Mr. Magrath calculates his probable daily consumption and sales at 259 tons a day, and he speculates on the possible necessity for a further* allotment hereafter. The sales all along our frontier are very brisk, but I anticipate that a part of the demand now made on the Mudhoobunnee golahs will be transferred to Seetamurhee. There is a very great demand for Government grain everywhere, and sales are restricted by the difficulty of weighing off more than a certain number of bags per diem. Every encouragement is being given to persons of all classes to purchase, and the supervision over the golahdars is almost daily. At the principal granaries some of the picked Native Cavalry Officers have been placed in charge.

* Of five lakhs maunds.

27. The following statement shows storage and consumption:—

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Seetamurhee Sub-division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored.	Number of golahs opened.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed.						Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure for the ensuing fortnight.
					By sale to laborers.	By sale to public.	By gratuitous distribution.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind.	Total.		
					Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Seetamurhee ...	27th May.	12½ lakhs, since reduced.	8,04,069 maunds.	5	1,413	2,594	54	1,021	161	5,243		
Panchore ...				6	407	250	14	.....	.....	852		
Dumra ...				4	497	99	61	46	.....	703		
Garha ...				4	140	534	46	7	70	797		
Rajoputty ...				4	81	78	32	.....	59	250		
Bathaha ...				4	187	154	29	3	182	555		
Sheohur ...				7	1,983	2,663	511	.....	.....	5,157		
Bhoothee ...				13	463	982	112	.....	395	1,952		
Dyne Chupra ...				9	905	811	349	.....	.....	2,065		
Amoonah ...				9	110	1,489	611	1,183	.....	3,393		
Belah ...				7	94	913	109	.....	.....	1,116	10,000	70,000
Bhugwanpore ...				7	196	1,082	101	.....	370	1,749		
Saidpore ...				6	.....	1,648	98	.....	.....	1,746	.....	.....
Marepa* ...				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Total ...				85	6,536	13,297	2,127	2,260	1,358	25,578		

* Return not received.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.					Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
			By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	
		Mds.	Mds. Sr. C.	Mds. Sr. C.	Mds. Sr. C.	Mds. Sr. C.	Mds. Sr. C.	
Oomgaon	20th May, 1874 ...	91,138	12,338 32 1	1,080 37 8	1,200 0 0	.....	14,619 29 9	10,000
Bukwah	22nd „ „ ...	1,30,923	44,022 15 9¾	6,911 34 6½	.....	.....	50,943 10 0	35,000
Motipore	22nd „ „ ...	55,813	11,569 25 12¼	1,679 17 3½	118 0 2½	79 0 0	13,446 3 2½	.....
Jhungharpur ...	21st „ „ ...	93,394	23,269 31 4¾	1,226 6 0¾	506 39 8½	76 3 11	25,079 0 9	.....
Mudhoobunnee ...	20th „ „ ...	1,24,460	19,105 0 0	693 0 0	.....	73 0 0	56,480 0 0*	.....
Kuchra	21st „ „ ...	1,05,948	16,061 0 0	1,147 0 0	.....	.....	17,208 0 0	.....
	Total ...	6,01,676	1,26,366 24 11¾	12,738 15 2½	1,824 39 11	228 3 11	1,77,767 3 4¼	45,000

* This includes 36,609 sent to minor golahs.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Nurayah Sub-division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored.	Quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.					Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to public.	By gratuitous distribution.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Muddhepoora	27th May ...	1,50,000	1,06,129	20,188	4,049	1,975	.....	26,212	43,871	12,000
Perozepore		90,000	66,566	6,255	5,383	711	.....	12,349	23,434	7,000
Patrahee		2,10,000	1,74,910	20,627	6,446	70	.....	27,143	35,090	12,000
Mohdeomut		90,000	95,060	17,129	1,249	277	.....	18,655	.....	6,000
Narayah		1,00,000	92,943	17,272	342	.....	136	17,750	7,057	6,000
	Total ...	6,40,000	5,35,608	81,461	17,469	3,033	136	1,02,109	1,09,452	43,000

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Grain in the Durbhunga Sub-division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other sub-divisions.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.					Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Durbhunga	25th May ...	1,16,000	50,817	19,210	4,155	2,399	527	26,291	8,000
Mohsmedpore	23rd ,, ...	1,72,000	1,07,709	28,920	3,674	1,176	32	33,802	15,000
Hyachat	25th ,, ...	1,46,000	95,943	15,223	7,635	2,362	3	25,223	10,000
Warrisnuggur	24th ,, ...	1,00,000	34,232	3,155	2,069	2,963	104	8,291	15,000
Bundhar	20th ,, ...	85,000	43,943	1,478	1,891	139	1	3,509	6,000
Dosowta	21st ,, ...	2,14,000	1,20,150	12,568	7,838	4,915	.....	25,321	12,000
Gungdah	23rd ,, ...	1,32,000	77,683	5,156	3,790	1,272	53	10,271	10,000
Rohar	9th ,, ...	2,08,000	93,956	3,748	2,717	333	.....	7,298	12,000
Singhiya	25th ,, ...	80,000	61,031	9,714	8,310	1,383	675	20,082	9,000
Hirnee	20th ,, ...	64,00	31,997	1,312	4,401	3,686	145	9,494	6,000
Hussunpore	20th ,, ...	34,000	20,821	2,425	5,677	51	91	8,244	5,000
Lehera	25th ,, ...	54,000	16,914	575	2,101	698	7	3,381	5,000
	Total ...	13,99,000	7,55,196	1,03,484	54,258	21,827	1,638	1,81,207	1,13,000

28. Regarding the Narayah sales the Sub-divisional Officer reports:—"Government grain is being bought in such large quantities, that I can only conclude the people are storing it for consumption in the rains. The bunneahs, I believe, are not storing, but selling all they buy. These stores, added to those already existing, will keep the bulk of the population throughout the rains; for the relief purposes the sub-golahs are kept constantly full, and as quickly as it is possible grain is being stored in every village.

Perhaps the best supplied markets in the three sub-divisions are those in Allapur, and now that Government rice is sold there, the supplies are plentiful and varied. The sales in Seetamurhee have been very small, only 19,832 maunds up to date; but this has been due to the sales having been conducted on what is called the rupee system, *i.e.*, selling only a rupee's worth at a time. I have now put a stop to this, and ordered free sales everywhere to Nepaulese subjects, as well as to our own.

D.—Storage of Grain.

29. The amounts of grain stored are as follows:—

	Mds.
Seetamurhee	8,04,069
Mudhoobunnee	6,07,347
Narayah	5,35,608
Durbhunga	7,55,196
	27,02,220

E.—Advances.

	Money advances to date.	Grain advances to date.
	Rs.	Mds
30. Seetamurhee and Poopree	39,015	2,260
Durbhunga and Hathee...	61,095	27,028

The Seetamurhee figures are exclusive of a further sum of Rs. 30,735 advanced to traders, and under the Land Improvement Act.

In Mudhoobunnee there have been no money advances within the fortnight, and of grain 1,824 maunds advanced have been reported.

F.—Charitable Relief.

31. The numbers on charitable relief for the different circles vary very considerably. In the north-western circle of Dyne Chuprah, in 60 villages there are only 770 persons asking for or requiring relief; in the Butwa circle there were till lately 16,000. These figures have been reduced partly by drafting persons to their own circles, partly by striking off persons who really did not require relief. Upwards of 600 persons from the Terai have sought relief in this circle.

In the Narayah circle the number of persons on charitable relief has now swelled to 17,125.

32. The statement for the whole area of the three sub-divisions is as follows:—

Names of Sub-divisions.	Circle.	No. of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Remarks.
Seetamurhee	Dyne Chuprah ...	770	
Ditto	Other circles ...	3,533	
Mudhoobunnee	Sudder circle ..	1,316	
Ditto	Motipore ...	3,569	
	Jhungharpur ...	2,470	
	Bhukwa ...	14,790	
	Oomgaon ...	1,687	
	Kuchra ...	4,574	
Narayah	.....	17,125	No details received.
Durbhunga	Sudder circle ...	9,932	
	Mahomedpore ...	6,443	
	Hyaghat ...	12,438	
	Warisnuggur ...	5,530	
	Rohur ...	5,056	
	Bunhar ...	5,390	
	Lehera ...	11,942	Letter just received shows strict revision has reduced number very considerably.
	Dosowta ...	12,971	
	Gungdah ...	10,945	
	Singhiya ...	5,302	
	Hirnee ...	6,300	
	Hussunpore ...	15,394	
	Total ...	157,477	

33. In the Mudhoobunnee sub-division, there has been an increase in Mudhoobunnee and Motipore, and a decrease in Jhungharpur, Oomgaon, Kuchra, and Bhukwa, as compared with the figures in the last return.

34. In Durbhunga there has been a large increase; this is due partly to errors in the last fortnightly narrative, and partly to the increasing pressure of distress among widows and the poorer Brahmins. We have now about $\frac{1}{8}$th of the population of this sub-division in charitable relief.

35. G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

	Total expenditure up to last narrative.	Present expenditure.	Total.
Seetamurhee.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries, &c.	6,629 14 6	1,968 1 7	8,598 [illegible] 1
Package and incidentals ...	241 10 0	....	241 10 0
Storage, including buildings ...	14,828 14 6	220 0 0	15,048 14 6
Charitable relief	47,563 8 0	1,162 7 3	48,725 15 3
Public works	2,61,723 8 2	30,392 1 0	2,92,115 9 2
Miscellaneous	1,03,141 13 9	11,843 0 0	1,14,984 13 9
Advances for Government grain transportation.	76,070 7 10	700 0 0	76,770 7 10
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain.	3,715 0 0	475 0 0	4,190 0 0
Advances to traders ...	12,475 0 0	....	12,475 0 0
Ditto to zemindars to help their ryots.	33,725 0 0	....	33,725 0 0
Advances for land improvement...	18,110 0 0	150 0 0	18,260 0 0
Ditto to ryots	1,100 0 0	....	1,100 0 0
Purchase of bullocks	36,060 0 0	....	36,060 0 0
Total ...	6,25,384 12 9	46,910 9 10	6,72,295 6 7

	Total expenditure up to last narrative.	Present expenditure.	Total.
DURBHUNGA.			
Salaries, &c.	33,481 12 7	15,147 11 9	48,629 8 4
Compensations to Railway Company	....	....	....
Package and incidentals ...	....	....	....
Storage	15,768 11 9	....	....
Charitable relief	3,32,727 13 6½	4,150 0 0	19,918 11 9
Public works	7,81,206 11 11	5,103 1 6	3,37,830 15 0½
Miscellaneous	9,617 4 0	40,361 10 3	8 21,568 6 2
Purchase of grain by Government	....	69,192 0 0	78,809 4 0
Transport of Government grain	8,46,301 15 8	....	....
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain, support of ryots, and purchase of seed ..	57,300 0 0	1,80,977 5 8	10,27,279 5 4
Advances to traders for purchase of grain	2,350 0 0	5,000 0 0	62,300 0 0
Loans to municipalities and townships	....	....	2,350 0 0
Loans under the Land Improvement Act	31,761 4 10	....	....
Total ...	21,10,615 10 3½	3,19,831 13 2	24,30,447 7 5½
MUDHOOBUNNEE.			
Up to last fortnight	12,01,227 8 8½	....	....
Salaries, establishment, and contingencies	....	5,104 9 0	....
Package and incidentals	....	....	....
Storage, including buildings and repairs	....	....	....
Grants-in-aid for charitable relief	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	....	....	....
Purchase of grain by Government	....	315 10 10	....
Transport of Government grain ...	....	....	....
Advance to trustworthy residents for purchase of Government grain	....	500 0 0	....
Advance to traders for purchase of Government grain	....	....	....
Permanent advance	....	....	....
Telegraph	....	1,040 12 0	....
Village works	....	....	....
Public works	....	1,22,433 8 6	....
Total ...	12,01,227 8 8½	1,48,739 8 11	....
		2,78,133 9 3	14,79,361 1 11½

Comparative Statement of Crime for the Fortnight under Report.

		Scetamurhee.	Mudhoobunnee
Robbery, 1874		.....	1
House-breaking, &c. ...	1874	24	.....
	1873	9	.....
	1872	3	9
Theft	1874	22	10
	1873	9	.....
	1872	6	5
Total	1874	46	11
	1873	18	.....
	1872	9	14

C. T. METCALFE,
Addl. Commissioner.

The 2nd June, 1874.

B.—*Statement showing the Number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Mudhoobunnee under the charge of Lieutenant J. T. Wright,* R.E., *Executive Engineer, during the Week ending Thursday, the* 21*st May* 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of Works.	Length of road, &c.	Number of Persons employed on each work daily.																					How long work is likely to give employment.	Remarks showing proportion of work-people who are earning full rates, and doing full work for their sex and age.
			Friday, 15th.			Saturday, 16th.			Sunday, 17th.			Monday, 18th.			Tuesday, 19th.			Wednesday, 20th.			Thursday, 21st.			Total.			
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
1	Mirzapore and Motipore Road	10	299	160	63	608	299	204	604	187	113	580	153	85	723	141	49	628	183	94	609	143	51	4,049	1,266	659	
2	Dhokur and Khajowli Road—																										
	Section A.	6	417	88	43	273	18	9	598	29	25	353	78	48	613	353	258	7	3	...	32	3	...	2,293	572	383	C.
	Ditto B.	6	2,051	1,218	1,633	2,949	2,782	1,681	2,443	2,317	1,589	2,226	1,881	1,203	2,304	2,795	1,721	2,312	2,195	1,255	1,775	1,882	1,104	16,062	15,070	10,186	
3	Kurmowli and Pipraghât Road.	8	4,193	1,313	183	3,359	2,077	322	1,956	926	156	2,405	1,185	159	3,887	900	130	3,110	782	131	2,600	1,386	1,190	21,504	8,515	2,271	Contract.
4	Baniputti and Oomgaon Road—																										
	Section A.	8	239	147	64	306	208	109	799	569	230	323	230	65	464	227	94	366	223	62	512	246	128	3,009	1,740	742	
	Ditto B.	8	62	45	46	92	87	92	124	154	185	127	118	105	128	151	48	142	156	102	143	213	72	820	924	650	
5	Nurhar and Oomgaon Road—																										
	Section A.	8	239	147	64	306	208	109	799	569	230	323	230	65	464	227	94	366	223	62	511	246	128	3,009	1,740	742	
	Ditto B.	8	62	45	46	92	87	92	124	154	185	127	118	105	128	151	48	142	156	102	143	213	72	820	924	650	
6	Sursoo Road—																										
	Section A.	8	812	703	246	687	547	202	1,025	873	288	929	743	250	311	116	30	1,127	629	59	1,021	4o4	40	5,912	4,045	1,115	C. and D.
	Ditto B.	8	446	144	24	811	256	60	228	52	18	221	55	4	145	33	19	136	53	12	92	33	12	2,079	626	149	Ditto
7	Hurlokhy Road	4	149	75	60	141	70	61	124	50	24	94	50	20	138	50	20	150	54	20	156	54	20	952	403	225	Ditto
8	Bamputti Road—	...																									
	Section A.	5	425	199	57	517	253	78	579	311	82	90	54	20	320	242	40	464	346	104	263	219	73	2,658	1,624	439	Ditto
	Ditto B.	5	546	504	183	545	401	207	841	580	237	729	673	312	1,072	857	358	955	503	208	822	813	388	5,510	4,331	1,895	
	Ditto C.	6	554	188	...	927	389	31	115	69	...	186	126	7	821	350	197	246	185	92	754	615	276	3,846	2,139	635	
9	Kumtoul Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	25	...	72	8	...	72	8	...	373	41	...	
10	Mudhoobunnee and Naradh Road—																										
	Section A.	3½	148	...	...	135	...	...	75	...	...	42	...	...	48	...	...	51	...	...	46	...	...	545	.....	...	Contract.
	Ditto B.	3½	3,369	1,934	608	2,936	1,818	825	3,353	1,946	1,031	3,013	1,849	503	2,923	1,656	545	3,539	1,459	569	2,671	1,738	599	21,844	12,394	4,680	
11	Belwara and Arer Hât Road.	...	10,948	7,324	2,676	10,163	6,978	2,742	10,484	6,871	2,785	10,459	6,616	2,919	10,140	6,242	2,635	11,314	7,430	3,385	13,196	8,597	3,761	68,070	45,201	18,248	
12	Belwara and Kurmowli Road.	...	1,153	1,014	583	1,153	1,018	583	1,172	1,040	587	1,162	1,033	608	1,110	1,020	604	1,110	1,020	604	1,110	1,020	604	7,970	7,165	4,173	
13	Muddehpoora and Berhampore Road—																										
	Section A.	7	1,143	619	215	1,207	728	456	1,487	850	619	1,641	1,101	599	1,661	1,121	523	744	559	152	744	559	152	8,627	5,537	2,626	
	Ditto B.	8	837	639	313	1,220	712	254	1,660	975	363	1,709	1,018	248	1,449	808	462	2,630	1,686	845	2,228	1,481	597	11,733	7,319	3,082	
14	Khajowlie and Ladania Road.	...	3,850	350	890	3,800	400	850	4,000	380	800	1,295	815	463	305	194	123	304	181	93	792	525	241	14,346	2,845	3,360	
15	Muddehpoora and Jhungharpur Road & Tanks.	...	1,112	1,108	691	1,484	1,281	708	1,044	1,113	625	1,385	1,186	478	1,209	1,202	465	1,163	1,243	464	961	1,150	460	8,359	8,283	3,231	Contract.
16	Jhungharpur and Motipore Road.	...	456	412	70	262	136	8	212	161	36	337	214	40	346	270	43	571	507	57	455	428	65	2,644	2,128	319	Ditto.
17	Jhungharpur and Bhowar Ghat Road.	...	341	231	45	327	230	12	354	234	5	141	78	3	223	127	...	28	21	5	77	57	11	1,491	971	51	Ditto.

Amount disbursed during the week ending 21st May, 1874—

Contract.			Daily.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
30,941	9	7	24,698	1	8

Total amount disbursed Rs. 55,639-11-3.

Rate of wages paid for full work.—

	As.	P.
To each man ...	1	6
„ „ woman	1	0
„ „ child	0	6

Amount disbursed in wages during the above period, Rs. 24,698-1-8.

| | | |

C.—*Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Mudhoobunnee during the* 14 *days ending Thursday, the* 21*st May* 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of Works.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				At what distance food-grain is obtainable from the work.	Remarks. [Any information available as to the proportion of the different classes of persons employed, viz., whether they belong to the ordinary laboring or non-laboring classes or castes, should be given here. It should also be stated how many of the work-people are doing full work.]
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
		Miles.														
1	Mirzapore and Motipore Road	10	8,098	2,532	1,318	11,948	598	180	94	872	609	143	51	803	C. and C.	
2	Dhokur and Khajowli Road, Section A ...	6	12,137	14,153	8,312	34,602	806	1,010	593	2,469	32	3	.....	35	D. and C.	
	Ditto ditto ditto B ...	6	18,277	15,332	10,268	43,877	1,305	1,095	733	3,133	1,775	1,882	1,104	4,761	ditto.	Amount disbursed during the fortnight ending 21st May, 1874 :—
3	Kurmouli and Pipraghat Road	8	23,719	8,777	2,353	34,849	1,694	627	1,768	4,089	2,600	1,380	1,190	5,170	ditto.	Contract. Daily. Total amount expended.
4	Baniputti and Oomgaon Road, Section A ...	8	6,774	14,235	1,715	22,724	483	1,016	122	1,621	512	246	128	886	ditto.	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.
	Ditto ditto ditto B ...	8	1,685	1,580	1,141	4,406	120	112	81	313	143	213	73	429	ditto.	
5	Nurhar and Oomgaon Road, ditto A ...	8	7,195	1,784	794	9,773	513	127	56	696	511	246	128	885	ditto.	54,620 13 5 48,173 1 8 1,02,793 15 1
	Ditto ditto ditto B ...	8	1,709	1,172	840	3,721	122	83	60	265	143	213	72	428	ditto.	
6	Sursoo Road, Section A	8	9,881	6,979	2,035	18,895	705	498	145	1,348	1,021	434	40	1,495	ditto.	
	Ditto ditto B	8	5,076	1,348	299	6,723	362	96	21	479	92	33	12	137	ditto.	
7	Hurlokhy Road	4	1,828	823	435	3,086	130	58	31	219	156	54	29	239	ditto.	
8	Denuputti Road, Section A	5	16,533	5,042	921	16,496	752	360	65	1,177	263	219	73	555	ditto.	
	Ditto ditto B	5	7,890	6,009	2,501	16,400	563	428	178	1,169	822	813	388	2,023	ditto.	
	Ditto ditto C	6	5,628	2,467	766	8,861	402	176	54	632	754	615	276	1,645	ditto.	
9	Kumtoul Road...	...	2,155	369	131	2,655	153	26	9	188	72	8	.....	80	ditto.	
10	Mudhoobunnee and Naradh Road, Section A...	3½	1,311	.....	.....	1,311	93	.....	.....	93	46	.....	.....	46	ditto.	
	Ditto ditto ditto B...	3½	43,688	24,788	9,360	77,836	3,120	1,770	668	5,558	2,671	1,738	599	5,008	ditto.	
11	Belwara and Arer Hât Road	...	136,140	90,402	36,496	263,788	9,724	6,457	2,606	18,787	13,196	8,597	3,761	25,554	ditto.	
12	Ditto and Kurouali Road	...	15,940	14,330	8,346	38,616	1,138	1,023	596	2,757	1,110	1,020	604	2,734	ditto.	
13	Muddehpoora and Berhampore Road, Section A	7	12,021	7,157	3,864	23,042	858	511	276	1,645	744	559	152	1,455	ditto.	
	Ditto ditto ditto B	8	15,567	9,401	3,816	28,784	1,111	671	272	2,054	2,228	1,481	597	4,306	ditto.	
14	Khajowli and Ladania Road	...	43,592	5,649	11,502	60,743	3,113	403	821	4,337	792	525	241	1,558	Contract.	Rate of wages paid for full work—
15	Muddehpoora and Jhungharpur Road* ...	...	20,297	19,761	7,601	47,659	1,449	1,411	542	3,402	964	1,150	400	2,514	ditto.	As. P.
16	Jhungharpur and Motipore ditto	...	5,678	4,816	802	11,296	405	344	57	806	455	428	65	948	ditto.	To each man 1 6
17	Ditto and Bhowraghat ditto	...	2,500	1,452	23	3,755	164	102	1	267	77	57	11	145	ditto.	woman 1 0
18	Loha and Magada Tank	...	16,112	6,486	5,116	27,714	1,150	463	365	1,978	2,671	1,779	1,014	5,464	ditto.	child 0 6
19	Sursoo ditto	...	4,912	4,305	1,084	10,301	350	308	77	735	1,711	1,573	444	3,728	ditto.	
20	Russudpore ditto	...	2,991	2,048	590	5,629	249	170	47	466	243	162	84	489	ditto.	Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 48,173-1-8.
21	Palli ditto	...	856	464	248	1,568	61	33	17	111	66	36	7	109	ditto.	
22	Bhowraha ditto	...	2,055	3,092	611	5,758	293	441	87	821	199	548	54	801	ditto.	
23	Burdha ditto	...	1,563	862	295	2,720	111	61	21	193	21	23	2	46	ditto.	
24	Tetraha ditto	...	1,690	1,433	853	3,976	120	102	60	282	153	335	44	532	ditto.	
25	Chacha Belia ditto	...	5,098	4,903	340	10,341	364	350	24	738	316	327	27	670	ditto.	
26	Mudhoobunnee and Naradh ditto	...	7,872	4,902	1,877	14,651	562	350	134	1,046	921	343	145	1,409	ditto.	
27	Suratgunge ditto	...	2,795	4,299	1,460	8,554	199	307	104	610	79	204	58	341	D. and C.	
28	Rattee ditto	...	3,315	7,400	1,837	12,642	237	535	131	903	456	303	130	889	Contract.	
29	Kowha ditto	...	3,027	3,223	2,411	8,661	216	230	172	618	129	136	105	370	ditto.	
30	Raka ditto	...	1,844	1,954	1,814	5,632	131	140	129	400	182	206	131	519	ditto.	
31	Bagawatipore ditto	...	1,704	2,111	1,076	4,891	121	159	76	317	99	156	72	327	ditto.	
32	Barhara ditto	...	1,953	1,656	1,271	4,880	139	118	90	347	207	168	139	514	ditto.	
33	Maria ditto	...	4,852	693	601	6,146	346	49	42	437	229	181	96	506	ditto.	
34	Bunsiputi ditto	...	3,351	1,830	1,592	6,773	239	130	113	482	121	90	103	314	ditto.	
35	Saltokha ditto	...	2,911	2,778	1,137	6,826	207	197	81	485	159	190	60	409	ditto.	
36	Septaha ditto	...	6,156	6,489	3,337	15,982	439	465	238	1,140	767	767	305	1,779	ditto.	
37	Giridhari Singh's Samonia ditto	...	826	.....	.....	826	117	.....	.....	117	152	.....	.....	152	ditto.	
38	Bhandauli ditto	...	2,996	4,395	2,919	10,310	214	313	207	734	239	506	184	929	ditto.	
39	Tahass ditto	...	6,161	11,248	4,801	22,210	440	813	342	1,595	175	89	46	310	ditto.	
40	Hatta ditto	...	4,092	*790	.....	4,882	292	56	.....	348	513	84	.....	597	ditto.	
41	Mudna ditto	...	6,714	2,352	.....	9,066	479	168	.....	647	408	128	.....	536	ditto.	

| | | |

No. 1585F, dated Mozufferpore, the June 1874.

From—C. F. WORSLEY, Esq., Officiating Collector of Tirhoot,

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief in the Hajeepore, Tajpore, and Sudder Sub-divisions, for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 30th May 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

In Hajeepore Sub-division the bazars generally have been sufficiently supplied, but in thana Mhowah prices are running high, and there is an undoubted deficiency of grain.

2. In Tajpore Sub-division prices have fallen. The sub-divisional officer remarks: "The tendency of prices to fall, noted in my last report, has thus declared itself clearly during the past fortnight. I should derive more satisfaction from this state of things could I report increased activity in the local markets. This there has not been. Indeed the sale of Government grain across the Gunduck has had a distinctly depressing effect on some of the neighbouring markets. Rice has virtually disappeared from the Sarmistipore bazar, and a very active trade in the Bibbutpore market opposite Rawsera has been damped. I believe traders are getting rid of their stocks quicker than they otherwise would have, and are limiting their prospects. In Bibbutpore the traders I talked to were evidently disclined to speculate much on importation. Rice supplies are not plentiful at the small markets in the interior; Government rice finds its way into consumption here, though not sold at any place in the sub-division. I know as a fact that carters, working at Durhbunga, import Government rice thence on their return journeys, though of course not in large quantities."

3. I am not aware of the extent to which Government grain has of late been sold in south-western Durbhunga, but my general experience leads me to question the correctness of the above views. As reported in paragraph 21 of my narrative dated 6th ultimo, I found on a recent tour that vendors of Government grain in Seetamurhee persistently refused to sell to villagers of the Sudder Sub-division, and considering how very severe distress has been in Durbhunga Sub-division, I should have expected a similar policy to prevail there. In the eastern and north-eastern circles of the Sudder Sub-division private importation, such as they were, have not been checked by sales of Government grain; and in the western circles such sales have been followed by increase of private trade. Do what we will, there must still be ample room for private trade, and with the exception of carriage, there is no matter about which private importers can have any right to complain. It is too often forgotten that when Government entered the field there was, comparatively speaking, no such thing as an import trade in grain, or vested interests of grain importers in this district.

4. In the Sudder Sub-division, scarcity of grain is very great, and it is only the system of small retail sales which I am obliged to maintain at present, that prevents a too rapid expenditure of Government grain.

5. The subjoined statement should show the kinds and prices of grain selling at some of the principal marts on 30th ultimo:—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Common rice.	Lesser millets.	Maize.	Gram.
Hajeepore	12¾	17	9½	...	15	16¾
Maowah	12	15	8½	17	13	15
Tajpore	12½	16	9	15	15	16
Poosah	Not received.					
Mozufferpore	11½	14	8½	...	13	14
Sahebgunge	12	16	11	...	15	16

6. The rainfall during tthe fortnight was as follows:—

Hajeepere	·10
Tajpore	·30
Mozufferpore	·09

Over a small tract in the Toorkee circle (16 miles north from Mozufferpore), there was a fall on 1st instant of about one inch rain, and the weather is now very unsettled and cloudy.

7. The sub-divisional officer of Tajpore reports that "a great deal of marwa, sama, kownee and kodo have been sown" and that "the dhan wants rain badly, it being in many places very backward, and in some getting burnt."

In the western parts of the Sudder Sub-division, the crops are reported to be "as bad as they possibly could be," owing to want of rain. In the north, some of the lands have been sown, and many have been cultivated, but there are still considerable tracts of low rice land lying untouched. The makai lands have been nearly all prepared, and will be sown on the first good fall of rain.

8. During the fortnight I have been over the greater part of the Hajeepore Sub-division. Though there is not at present any thing like distress anywhere, there are indications of pressure in the Mhoweh thana jurisdiction. Several of the laborers whom I saw on the tank-works in Shapore circle (26 miles north-east from Hajeepore) were lean, and had evidently been living on a lower diet than usual; and I have no doubt, that, but for the opening of the relief works, they would soon have become very thin and weak. Most had run through their supplies of grain, and there were few who were not dependent on the works for their support. The Shapore circle is the only part of the sub-division in which there is reason to apprehend severe distress. Here the rubbee crops failed, and the high prices of grain and comparatively large number of laborers on relief works, show that the failure is already being felt. In the Chutwara and Singhya circles, (16 miles north-east and 12 miles north, respectively, from Hajeepore), there is a growing demand for employment, but in the rest of the sub-division, the relief works are very poorly attended.

9. The Tajpore officer considers that the majority of the laboring class are in good condition, but that "the petty cultivators are much pinched." The latter, however, will not go to the relief works. "It is not only high caste men" writes Mr. Wace "who decline to work, but koirees and koorners, and such like; everyone wants advances, and the applications are generally for money and not for grain. Mr. Dalgleish, of Dulsing Serai lately offered some rice bought under advance to some ryots who professed to be, and he says seemed to be, distressed. He demanded repayment in money in easier times at the rate of 11 seers to the rupee. They declined his offer and begged for money. Mr. Wace is now more anxious about the eastern part of his sub-division than about the country lying further west. I have only myself seen so much of the sub-division as lies between Shapore and Poosah, and in that part the condition of the people, and the state of the crops, appeared good. The Manager of Doollee Factory, however, considers that distress is near at hand in his dihat.

10. In the Sudder Sub-division there has been no marked change in the condition of the people, except in the Belvandh and Rajkhand circles, which I have lately visited with the Commissioner. In the former circle we saw several very emaciated children who were said to be in receipt of charitable relief; and though there is much distress, and many relief works have been opened, the attendance of laborers is very small. In my last narrative I noticed the unpopularity of relief works in this circle, and I have now, with the Commsssioner's permission, directed Mr. S. Jackson of the Opium Department to relieve the present incumbent of his duties.

In Rajkhand circle, the number of laborers has enormously increased. It now amounts to 22,000 persons, or about one-third of the total population of the circle, and the sales of Government grain exceed 300 maunds a day.

11. No deaths from starvation have been reported.

12. In the appendix is given a statement of crime for the past month.

(B).—Relief Works.

13. The total number of laborers employed daily is as follows:—

Hajeepore Sub-division	.. ..	6,891
Tajpore ,,	.. ..	5,995
Sudder ,,	.. ..	178,028
	Total ..	190,914

Detailed statements are annexed to this report.

14. In Hajeepore Sub-division, payments of wages have been made partly in money and partly in grain, but Mr. Tute has now arranged to make grain-payments everywhere. In Tajpore Sub-division, grain-payments are made on all works in the Poosah circle, and also on the Jitwarpore and Dulsing Serai road. On the Beiwara road, a bunniah has been appointed to sell Government grain, and on the remaining works wages are paid in money. Mr. Wace is strongly opposed to selling Government grain on all his works, believing that such a course will discourage private importations, and he would prefer to pay bunniahs for selling their own grains on out-of-the-way works; but as Government grain has been imported for the special benefit of our laborers, I have declined to sanction such an arrangement. I think Mr. Wace is inclined to over-estimate the effect of our sales on private trade. If there is a really serious deficiency of grain in his sub-division, the effect on private trade, of our

feeding some 6,000 or even 20,000 laborers out of a population of 640,000 souls must be quite inappreciable; but if the deficiency is small, there is no peculiar advantage in stimulating a petty import trade that must expire with the disappearance of famine. Many intelligent natives believe, that with existing carriage resources, Government and private trade together cannot import sufficient grain for this district, and one of my circle superintendents knows a zemindar who holds 40,000 maunds of grain and refuses to sell, openly boasting that his time will yet come for making a handsome profit. Looking at the enormous private importations by rail and river into Shahabad and Patna, it would seem that the more enlightened and enterprising dealers foresée large demands that cannot be supplied by Government in the Behar districts.

15. In the Sudder Sub-division, grain payments have been introduced on many works and are being extended to all as rapidly as possible. But if the number of laborers continues to increase at the rate of 2,000 or 3,000 a day, or even remains at its present figure, I greatly fear that with grain payments, grain advances, and sales to the public, our supply will not last for six weeks.

C.—Transport of Food.

16. Means of transport continues to be sufficient for the conveyance of Government grain.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

17. The amount of Government grain now stored is as follows:—

	Mds.
Hajeepore Sub-division	5,170
Tajpore	20,753
Sudder	95,687

The quantity of Government grain disposed of during the fortnight, in detailed statements shewing the quantities of grain paid in wages, sold to laborers and the public, and expended in charitable relief, are given in the Appendix.

18. Good progress has been made in most circles towards filling the sub-golahs in each group; but as these buildings have been constructed to hold only 200 maunds, it will be necessary to replenish them frequently. No difficulty is anticipated in forwarding supplies regularly to the sub-golahs.

19. In the circles administered by planters, the grain will be stored only at factories and out-works, as with the resources at their command, they can easily arrange for keeping up a constant supply of grain at the relief works.

E.—Advances.

20. The making of advances still proceeds too slowly, though there has been an improvement of late in the Sudder Sub-division, where Rs. have been paid away. The matter is a very difficult one indeed for young officers to deal with, as they have no local knowledge, and so many attempts are made by designing persons to obtain loans improperly.

The Hajeepore officer writes on this subject: "There seems to be a general impression throughout the sub-division, that Government are prepared to advance money indiscriminately to any one who asks for it.

"In most of the cases into which I made enquiry, the applicants were either insolvent, or wanted the money for their private uses. The vague expression "to benefit my ryots" is invariably used, but I have not as yet had any plan proposed to me for the carrying out of this benevolent plea. I have hitherto refused these advances, and am disposed to continue doing so until I see what effect the sale of Government grain on the relief works will have on the market; and in any event I would prefer hereafter, if it should be found necessary, advancing grain to deserving ryots, to advancing money which would with great difficulty, if ever, be realised. I think the works we have opened will benefit the classes in need of help, and although the small malicks may be pinched, they hardly come under the category of those we are bound to relieve, and after all their petitions are one and all for themselves, and not for their ryots." The Tajpore officer reports that all the petitions he receives are for money, which he is not competent to advance, except for the purchase of seed-grain, and of this there is no want. He is of opinion that "directly rain falls, and there is any prospect of a good bhadoi crop, money will be forthcoming for most people from the usual sources."

As the circumstances of the Hajeepore and Tajpore Sub-divisions are widely different from those of the Sudder Sub-division, I trust that the action of these officers may not be considered ill-advised, and that they may be allowed to use their own discretion in selecting the time for making advances.

F.—Charitable Relief.

21. The number of persons receiving charitable relief is as follows:—

Hajeepore Sub-division	3,921
Tajpore ,, ...	1,155
Sudder ,, ...	7,850

Detailed statements for each sub-division are appended.

22. The Hajeepore Sub-division has now been formed into seven circles for relief purposes, each of which, excepting Hajeepore itself, has been placed under the manager of a factory. With the Commissioner's approval, a salary of Rs. 100 per month has been allowed to two managers of small factories, and also to two assistants in other factories, and an assistant on Rs. 100 per month will be placed under Mr. Tute, who himself administers the Hajeepore circle. For each planter's circle an establishment has been sanctioned on Rs. 100 per month.

The names of circles and superintendents are given below :—

Names of Circles.	Names of Superintendents.	Names of Assistants.	Remarks.
Hajeepore	Mr. Tute Sub-divisional Officer.	One, not yet appointed.	
Singhiya	,, Pope ..	Mr. Sheffield ..	Head-quarters of circle 12 miles north from Hajeepore.
Bhatowlia	,, Macgregor ..	....	Ditto 18 miles north.
Karhari	,, Campbell ..	....	Ditto 15 miles north north-east.
Sarsai	,, Park ..	....	Ditto 11 miles north-east.
Chutwana	,, Blake ..	....	Ditto 16 ,, ,,
Shapore	,, Smith ..	Mr. MacBean ..	Ditto 26 ,, ,,

In the extreme south of the sub-division there is no probability of distress, and consequently no circle has been formed in the jurisdiction of Mohwar outpost.

23. Charitable relief is given at the head-quarters of each circle on every Sunday at 5 P. M., and each pauper receives a week's supply of food.

24. Of the recipients of charitable relief in the Hajeepore Sub-division it appears that—

Two-thirds are professional beggars and persons hitherto supported by private charity.

One-third are persons reduced to distress through failure of crops.

25. In the Tajpore sub-division the relief organisation consists of 4 sub-committees and 5 relief circles under management of planters. The names of the circles are Dhollee, Jitwarpore, Harsingpore, Shapore Undi, and Dulsingserai. The question of salaries and establishments has not yet been settled.

26. In the Sudder Sub-division it has been found necessary to sub-divide the sudder circle into two parts. Mr. Warde-Jones retains charge of one portion, which will still be called the sudder circle ; and the other under the name of the Chajun circle (8 miles south-west from Mozufferpore) has been placed under the charge of Mr. Kavanagh. This, I hope, is the last change that I shall have to report in the organisation of circles in the Sudder Sub-division.

G.—Financial Results.

27. Statement showing the financial results of Sudder, Hajeepore, and Tajpore Sub-divisions for the fortnight ending 30th May, 1874 :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Transport of Government grain	2,80,778	12	9
Storage	2,715	13	0
Contingencies	1,311	10	9
Purchase of grain by Government	6,000	0	0
Advances to zemindars for support of ryots	15,700	0	0
Advance to ryots	13,000	0	0
Relief works	1,76,018	0	0
Charitable relief	13,349	1	10
Public Works Department	2,57,425	0	0
Total ..	7,66,298	6	4

TAJPORE SUB-DIVISION.

Name of Relief Work.	Daily number of laborers on piece-work.			Daily number of laborers on daily wages.			Total.			Number of persons receiving charitable relief.			Number of persons employed in spinning, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	
POOSAH CIRCLE.													
1 Four tanks	147	.....	.....	169	218	165	316	218	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Two bunds	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Dhoolee and Jitwarpore road	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DHOLEE CIRCLE.													
1 Two tanks	414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 One road	.....	.....	.....	41	53	30	41	53	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
TAJPORE DIVISION.													
1 Four tanks	795	10	8	.....	.....	.....	795	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 One road	124	100	50	.....	.....	.....	124	100	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Pookhrera road	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Miscellaneous...	22	20	30	.....	.....	.....	22	23	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
SHAHPORE NUDI DIVISION.													
1 One road	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	18
2 One Tank	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DULSING SERAI.													
1 Two tanks	165	26	5	31	5	2	136	31	27	.....	.....	.....	230
2 One road	.....	.....	.....	40	70	50	40	70	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Dulsing Serai and Nurhun road... ...	93	30	11	.....	.....	.....	93	30	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Ganges Embankment	169	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Nurhun...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
BUKHTIARPORE CIRCLE.													
1 Bahwara and Shapore road	675	365	241	.....	.....	.....	675	365	241	.....	.....	293	140
2 Pookhrera	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	18
3 Chelwara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
4 Simarwara and Norva road	355	62	154	.....	.....	.....	355	62	154	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Two roads	227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Two tanks	214	24	30	.....	.....	.....	214	24	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
HARSINGPORE DIVISION.													
1 One tank	109	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....
JITWARPORE DIVISION.													
1 Dulsing Serai road	.....	.....	.....	23	1	1	23	1	1	.....	.....	130	.....
Total	3,879	645	529	326	347	268	4,205	993	797	.....	.....	875	86

HAJEEPORE SUB-DIVISION.

BHATONBAH CIRCLE.

MR. MACGREGOR,—*Superintendent.*

1 Tank-digging at	Fukooly	21	16	14	.....	.....	.....	21	16	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Ditto	Luchmynarayanpore ...	82	8	8	.....	.....	.....	82	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Ditto	Barra Roop	71	7	3	.....	.....	.....	71	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Ditto	Misrouliah	66	2	2	.....	.....	.....	66	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Ditto	Goghoojowel	58	34	32	.....	.....	.....	58	34	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Ditto	Bishunpore Mawna ...	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	301	68	60	6	.....	.....	301	68	60	.....	.....	224	.....

KARHARI CIRCLE.

MR. CAMPBELL,—*Superintendent.*

1 Tank-digging at	Shampore	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Ditto	Peeraja	8	2	3	.....	.....	.....	8	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Ditto	Jalalpore	15	3	5	.....	.....	.....	15	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Ditto	Kerohpore	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Ditto	Madhopore	20	10	2	.....	.....	.....	20	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Ditto	Sadpoora	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Ditto	Bucksawah	89	3	5	.....	.....	.....	89	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Ditto	Bitonty	18	7	9	.....	.....	.....	18	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Ditto	Sadpoora Sumbhoo Roy	45	16	8	.....	.....	.....	45	16	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Ditto	Surmal	37	8	7	.....	.....	.....	37	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Ditto	Rohna	29	7	11	.....	.....	.....	29	7	11	.....	.....	1,016	.....
	Total ...	273	60	52	11	.....	.....	273	60	52	.....	.....	.....	.....

HAJEEPORE SUB-DIVISION.—*(Continued.)*

	Name of Relief Work.	Daily number of laborers on piece work.			Daily number of laborers on daily wages.			Total.			Number of persons receiving charitable relief.			Number of persons employed in cotton-spinning, &c.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Total.	
	CHUTWARA CIRCLE.													
	MR. BLAKE, *Superintendent.*													
1	Tank-digging at Sumspoorah	116	33	6	.....	.....	.....	116	33	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Ditto Khanputtee	104	35	10	.....	.....	.....	104	35	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Ditto Tarawarah	113	26	8	.....	.....	.....	113	26	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Ditro Madhopore	90	42	14	.....	.....	.....	90	42	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Ditto Kanhouly Debunraj ...	163	36	23	.....	.....	.....	163	36	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Ditto Chutwara	84	60	34	.....	.....	.....	84	60	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Ditto Meerzapore	209	20	33	.....	.....	.....	209	20	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Ditto Meerza Nagar	105	22	16	.....	.....	.....	105	22	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Ditto Tajpore	99	18	8	.....	.....	.....	99	18	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,083	292	152	9	.....	.....	1,083	292	152	.....	.....	154	.....
	SINGHIAH CIRCLE.													
	MR. POPE,—*Superintendent.*													
1	Tank-digging at Kunth Pukri	158	88	43	.....	.....	.....	158	88	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Ditto Manickpore	158	103	60	.....	.....	.....	158	103	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Ditto Shairporewah	91	41	23	.....	.....	.....	91	41	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Ditto Rasulpore	212	166	127	.....	.....	.....	212	166	127	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Ditto Baraha	63	31	18	.....	.....	.....	63	31	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Ditto Amiritpore	37	13	8	.....	.....	.....	37	13	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Ditto Arthoulee	34	16	8	.....	.....	.....	34	16	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Ditto Rapoorah	21	13	3	.....	.....	.....	21	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Ditto Hussenpore	55	31	21	.....	.....	.....	55	31	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Ditto Bissenpore	15	5	6	.....	.....	.....	15	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Ditto Munjhowlee	16	12	10	.....	.....	.....	16	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Ditto Chuk Salah	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	864	521	329	12	.....	.....	864	521	329	.....	.....	1,500	.....
	SHAPORE CIRCLE.													
	MR. J. SMITH,—*Superintendent.*													
1	Tank-digging at Bharakhra	109	3	9	.....	.....	.....	109	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Ditto Shahbazpore Poorana	209	3	13	.....	.....	.....	209	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Ditto Akhtearpore Sihan ...	330	3	13	.....	.....	.....	330	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Ditto Shahpore Mircha and Mohummudpore ...	329	16	21	.....	.....	.....	329	16	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Ditto Asudpore Mybhrah ...	186	23	27	.....	.....	.....	186	23	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Ditto Mircha Gundhurp ...	321	10	11	.....	.....	.....	321	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Ditto Harpore Arrarah ...	428	41	53	.....	.....	.....	428	41	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Ditto ditto ditto ...	70	12	17	.....	.....	.....	70	12	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Ditto ditto ditto ...	63	11	18	.....	.....	.....	63	11	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Ditto Mathoorapore ...	197	8	9	.....	.....	.....	197	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Ditto Chapait	39	16	18	.....	.....	.....	39	16	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,281	146	209	11	.....	.....	2,281	146	209	.....	.....	376	.....
	CHUPTAH CIRCLE.													
	MR. PARK,—*Superintendent.*													
1	Tank-digging at Mulmallah	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Ditto Chuptah	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Ditto	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Ditto	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Ditto Rooaree No. 1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Ditto ditto No. 2	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Ditto Narraynpore	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Ditto Tailgharah	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	22	6	6	8	.....	.....	22	6	6	.....	.....	221	.....
	HAJEEPORE CIRCLE.													
	SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER.													
1	Tank-digging at Chundalaia	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Ditto Lama	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Ditto Digghi No. 1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Ditto Digghi No. 2	56	3	1	.....	.....	.....	56	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Ditto Haranli	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Ditto Manoaah	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Repairing of Mannah road	50	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Ditto Ropurah ,, ...	72	40	29	.....	.....	.....	72	40	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Ditto Haharo ,, ...	10	8	6	.....	.....	.....	10	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ditto Bitanly	15	7	9	.....	.....	.....	15	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	320	71	45	6	.....	.....	320	71	45	.....	.....	.....	430

A. TUTE,
Asst. Collector.

Statement showing Storage of Grain.

Name of Golahs.	Quantity of grain stored in each golah. Mds. Srs. Chs.
Mozufferpore Sub-division.	
Mozufferpore ..	24,495 32 0
Mozufferpore Sub-golah.	
Chak Gazi ..	
Ladoura ..	
Bulra Kishun ..	
Pir Mahamedpore ..	
Chajun ..	
Adi Gopalpore ..	
Rahua Rajakam ..	
Damu Chak ..	
Roopoulee ..	
Marwan ..	
Chaynpore Buzurg ..	
Karjan Dih ..	
Sumerah ..	
Poorkhatimpore ..	1,805 31 0
Kirwan Dih ..	
Kurhani ..	
Dhodi Kuthun ..	
Kirhunpore Madhubun ..	
Padmoul ..	
Kishunpore Nizamut ..	
Lohsari ..	
Bazidpore Ramdas ..	
Kapayn ..	
Potiassa ..	
Karopore ..	
Raghopore ..	
Shahbazpore ..	
Jhapaha ..	
Kazipore ..	.....
Kuttra ..	6,757 0 0
Poorkee ..	10,431 0 0
Behunah ..	4,790 0 0
Sahebgunge ..	24,120 0 0
Rajkhund ..	21,768 0 0
Serraya ..	.....
Dooria ..	1,274 0 0
Moteepore ..	.....
Kantee ..	.....
Reghye outwork ..	.....
Goyghutti ..	246 0 0
Other ..	.....
Jaintpore ..	.....
Total ..	95,687 13 0
Tajpore Sub-division.	
Tajpore ..	2,895 20 0
Mahammednugur ..	.....
Dulsing Serrie ..	.....
Poosha ..	17,575 24 0
Total ..	20,471 4 0
Hajeepore Sub-division.	
Sarsagi ..	232 17 8
Hajeepore ..	1,832 12 12
Lallgunge ..	209 0 0
Mahna ..	2,855 9 0
Total ..	5,128 39 4
Grand Total ..	1,21,287 16 4

T. COXHEAD,
For Collector.

Grain Statement—Mozufferpore.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred other districts.	Total Quantity of Grain Consumed up to Date. By sale to the public or to labourers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to labourers.	Totals.	Estimated grain the receipts of the ensuing month.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing month.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Md. S.	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds.
Mozufferpore golah and Sudder Circle sub-golahs.	31st May 1874.	57,989	26,361	5,860 4	288 15	.....	1,172	7,320 19	31,688	75,000
Kuttra		50,757	6,757	1,755 20	.....	.....	...	1,755 20	44,000	
Toorkee		20,431	10,431	1,182 10	.....	.....	...	1,182 10	10,000	
Belsunah		40,754	4,790	.....	638 0	.....	...	638 0	35,964	
Sahebgunge		24,731	24,120	849 0	327 0	.....	...	1,176 0	511	
Rajkhund		40,000	21,768	3,525 0	3 30	17 20	...	3,546 10	18,232	
Serraya		15,000	.....	1,363 0	.....	.....	...	1,263 0	15,000	
Dooria		15,000	1,274	446 10	27 0	.....	...	473 10	13,726	
Moteepore		15,000	.....	3,090 30	.....	.....	...	3,090 30	15,000	
Kantee		15,000	.....	1,674 20	.....	.....	...	1,674 20	15,000	
Reghye outwork		10,000	.....	85 10	17 0	.....	...	102 10	10,000	
Goyghutti		25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	25,000	
Other		10,000	246	189 21	21 28	.....	...	211 9	9,754	
Jaintpore		10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	10,000	
Total ...		349,662	95,687	20,021 5	1,322 33	17 20	1,172	22,433 18	243,875	

T. COXHEAD,
For Collector.

Hajeepore Sub-division.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total Quantity of Government Grain consumed up to date.			
				By sale to public or to labourers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payments in kind to labourers.	Total.
HAJEEPORE SUB-DIVISION		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Hajeepore	30th May 1874.	16,000*	1,832 12 12	.....	40 16 8	.....	40 16 8
Mahua		.....	2,855 9 0	.....	.....	474 26 10	474 26 10†
Lallgunge		.....	209 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shahpore		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sursagi		.....	232 17 8	.....	.....	111 8 0	111 8 0
Bhatalia		.....	.....	585 34 10	.....	.....	.....
Karhari		.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Total ...		16,000	5,129 8 4	.....	40 16 8	.....	626 11 2

* This was the original allotment; 50,000 maunds have since been alloted to this sub-division.
† 474-26-10 of grain were sold to labourers at Chutwara, in Mahua ilaka, out of the grain which were in the hands of Mr. Blake.

Government Grain—Tajpore.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total Allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total Quantity of Grain consumed up to date.			
				By sale to public or to labourers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payment in kind to labourers.	Total.
TAJPORE SUB-DIVISION.		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Tajpore	1st May 1874.	10,000	2,895 20 0	25 0 0	80 26 12	.....	105 26 12
Poosah...		8,500	*8,500 0 0	17 28 0	27 8 4	80 11 12	125 8 0
Chand Chaur		12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arangar		8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bahlempore		24,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shahpore Undi		10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		72,500	11,395 20 0	42 28 0	107 35 0	80 11 12	230 34 12

* There are actually stored at Poosah 17,575-24. The difference between this and figures shown in column 4 is considered available for that part of the Sudder Sub-division near Poosah.

T. COXHEAD,
For Collector.

Statement showing advances made to Zemindars and Ryots for the fortnight ending 31st May 1874.

Details.	Amount. Rs
Advanced to Baboo Nundun Lall, Zemindar of Jandaha, for support of ryots	15,000
Ditto to Muhunt Soomegiri of Fulwari, for ditto	200
Ditto to Jugdeo Pershaud, of Rajkhund, for ditto	500
Ditto to Ryots through H. L. Spry, Esq., Superintendent of Toorkee Circle	2,000
Ditto to ditto through J. Macdonald, Esq., Manager of Kurnoul Factory	3,000
Ditto to ditto through H. Macdonald, Esq., Manager of Serraya Factory	4,000
Ditto to ditto through A. H. Warde-Jones, Esq., Superintendent, Sudder Circle	1,500
Ditto to ditto through T. J. Fraser, Esq., Manager, Moteepore Factory	2,500
Total ...	28,700

T. COXHEAD,
For Collector.

Statement of Charitable Relief, Mozuffurpore.

Names of Circles.	Number of persons charitably relieved who cannot work, up to date.		Number of persons charitably relieved, who are unable to work owing to their caste, up to date.		Number of persons employed in spinning at home, up to date.		Total of the three columns.		Quantity of grain spent on charitable relief, up to date.	Price of grain spent in charitable relief at Government rates.	Amount expended on charitable relief.
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Average.										
Sudder Circle, including Muzuffurpore town.	786	56	.....	.....	64	.....	850	56	288 15 0	805 2 0	2,178 2 6
	Aggregate.										
Belsund	11,567	3,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,567	3,380	638 0 0	1,914 0 0	1,247 3 3
Toorkee	2,312	354	.....	.....	135	.....	2,447	354	.....	.....	329 2 7
Gaighatty	9,733	2,083	3,243	694	1,731	.....	14,707	2,777	.....	.....	886 2 10
Sahebgunge	903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	903	.....	327 0 0	981 0 0	97 1 6
Rajkhund	4,498	680	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,498	680	3 30 0	11 4 0	771 1 0
Doorlah	15,156	4,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,156	4,493	27 0 0	81 0 0	930 8 6
Jointpore	963	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	963	57	.....	51 0 0	38 5 0
Matipore	26,981	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,981	348	.....	.....	536 15 0
Kanta	23	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	26	17 0 0	51 0 0	70 0 0
Sarriah	40,311	27,970	.....	.....	393	.....	40,704	27,970	.....	.....	1,194 2 1
Other	14,258	4,377	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,258	4,377	21 28 0	65 1 7	1,723 9 6
Kuttrah *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Total ...	127,491	43,824	3,243	694	2,323	.....	133,057	44,518	1,322 33 0	3,968 7 7	10,052 5 9

* Figures not furnished.

MOZUFFERPORE,
The 4th June 1874.

T. COXHEAD,
For Collector.

Statement of Charitable Relief, Tajpore Sub-division.

	Number of persons receiving		Number of persons in receipt of money.	Number of persons working.			
	Cooked food.	Uncooked food.		Cotton.	Potua.	Cloth.	Bamboos
Tajpore	16	80	59	350	9	26	7
Shahpurundi	.....	.....	74	18	.....	.....	.....
Chitwara	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hursingpore	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ikwarpore	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dulsingseri	.....	.....	.....	290	.....	.....	.....
Marhos	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fakhrera	.....	70	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Bahlumpore	23	205	65	76	68	.....	1
Total	39	911	205	752	76	26	8

T. COXHEAD,
For Collector.

The 4th June, 1874.

Statement of Charitable Relief—Hajeepore Sub-division.

Name of Circle.	No. of men receiving charitable relief.	Amount expended.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	
Sarsayi	221	.....	Figures not furnished.
Shahpore	376	160 11 0	
Chatwarrah	154	53 4 0	In grain.
Kashari	1,016	.....	Not furnished.
Bhalowliya	224	68 9 3	
Singhya	1,500	.....	
Hajeepore	430	134 11 4	
Total ...	3,921	417 3 7	

T. COXHEAD,
For Collector.

The 4th June 1874.

Statement shewing the Number of Dacoities, &c., perpetrated in the Tajpore, Hajeepore and Mozufferpore Sub-Divisions, in the District of Tirhoot, during the month of May 1872 *and* 1873, *and the corresponding month of* 1874.

		Mozufferpore.	Hajeepore.
House-breaking with or without theft—			
Heading No. 35 of Statement A, Part I...	May 1872 ...	28	.....
	May 1873 ...	20	.....
	May 1874 ...	31	.....
Theft—			
Heading No. 43 of Statement A, Part I...	May 1872 ...	25	6
	May 1873 ...	19	3
	May 1874 ...	30	26
Total ...	May 1872 ...	53	6
	May 1873 ...	39	3
	May 1874 ...	61	26

T. COXHEAD,
For Collector.

The 4th June 1874.

No. 2745F, dated Sarun, the 3rd June, 1874.

Memo. by—J. S. DRUMMOND, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Sarun.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Statistical Department, Calcutta, for information, with reference to his Circular No. 80 of the 17th November, 1873.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Sarun District for the Fortnight ending the 30th May 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or Scarcity of Supply in the Bazar.

WHILE private trade has been more active than ever in the Sewan sub-division, there has been a heavy falling off in the importations at Revilgunge, which have decreased by nearly one-third; but as there are about a lakh of maunds of grain stored there, this may be due to the market being over-stocked. The bazars in the interior have been generally sufficiently supplied.

2. In the sudder sub-division, during the fortnight, the imports were, at Revilgunge 59,800 maunds; at Dooreegunge 5,401 maunds; at Maharajgunge 1,271 maunds; at Sutterghat from Chumparun 396 maunds; and at Panahpore from Patna 2,080 maunds. The exports to Tirhoot and Chumparun amounted to 5,828 and 3,330 maunds, respectively.

3. Mr. Hudson writes as follows from Mushrukh:—

"I have no reason for supposing that there has been any falling off during the past fortnight in the supply of food in the bazars; but I have been too much occupied with the arrangements for distribution of the Government grain to make personal investigation into this matter. Some time since, I heard that the prices fixed for Government grain, as well as the mere fact of its storage, had caused many of the bunneahs to shut up shop and cease business, reserving their stores of grain for the time when the Government supplies should be off the market.

"The Head Constable here, however, tells me that the commencement of distribution of the Government grain has, on the contrary, caused a present abundance in the markets, as the bunneahs have brought in their stocks hastily, fearing they would be left on their hands; and such ryots as had stocks intended for sale have also contributed their store. This latter, however, would not amount to much, as in the most well-to-do parts of the sub-division there were not more than two or three ryots per village who possessed such stocks, and the stocks did not exceed on an average 10 or 20 maunds. The Head Constable tells me that since the advances of grain commenced, the bunneahs have lowered their prices, and that 'oosna' or 'jowshana' chaul, which used to sell at 15, 16, 16½, up to 17 seers the kutcha seer, now sells at 18 and 19 seers."

4. The following is Mr. Wright's account for the Sewan sub-division:—

"Reports from all quarters state that the bazars continue to be well supplied by private importations, which are still on the increase. During the fortnight, the private importations of food-grain at Siswan, Durrowlee, Sewan, and Gathani, amounted to 68,183 maunds. This is very satisfactory indeed, and shows that the private trade of the division is fully capable of supplying the wants of the people. Traders state that importations will increase more with the setting in of the rains."

5. Mr. Hodgkinson makes the following report under this head, with respect to the Hutwah Raj:—

"No actual deficiency of the food-supply has yet been reported in any portion of the estate. Importations are going on, but only on a very small scale, from Goruckpore. The grain imported is principally barley."

Kind and Price of Grain selling at the different Marts.

6. The kind and price of grain selling at the principal marts and at the thanas and out-posts are given in the annexed statement.

Stock of Food in the hands of the People.

7. On this head Mr. Hudson reports as follows :—

"From time to time I have come across instances of ryots importing grain for their own use, with the proceeds of the cart-hire earned in Government transport of grain. I continue also to meet occasionally the pack-bullocks of petty bunneahs from the interior of the sub-division; but Mr. Exshaw of Bala is decidedly of opinion that at the time of the commencement of relief operations there were no stocks of grain in the Bussuntpore thana at all; and that but for the institution of the relief works, the lowest and poorest classes of people would have died by hundreds."

8. And the following remarks of Mr. Hodgkinson, respecting the stocks in the Hutwah Estate, may be quoted :—

"The distribution of advances has afforded an opportunity for making enquiries from individual cultivators as to the stocks which they have. In villages which consist wholly or principally of high lands, I judge that the ordinary cultivator has still a good month's supply by him; while in the rice villages the stocks are almost entirely exhausted; mahajuns and thiccadars, however, have still not inconsiderable stocks. I believe that, taking the sub-division as a whole, the aggregate stocks in it (unsupplemented by the grain imported by Government and the Raj) would have been quite sufficient to last till the middle of July."

Rainfall.

9. There has been no rainfall during the fortnight in the sudder sub-division, but in portion of the Sewan sub-division there was a good fall of rain on the 25th. Mr. Wright reports :

"During the period under report, clouds have been hanging about and a strong east wind has been blowing almost daily; but with the exception of a small heavy shower on the forenoon of the 25th instant, there has been no rain. The rainfall on the 25th was not general, but was confined to thanas Burragaon and Burrowlee, and the north and east portions of thana Sewan. There was light drizzling rain at Durrowlee on the 24th, but not in the jurisdiction of any of the four outposts of that thana. A slight shower of rain is at the present moment falling here at Sewan."

10. And Mr. Hodgkinson writes :

"About half an inch of rain fell at Hutwah on the 24th May, but the fall was very partial."

State of the Crops.

11. Rain is urgently wanted both for the crops in the ground and to admit of sowings for the bhadoi and aghanee crops, and I am happy to say that at the moment of writing rain* is setting in, which I trust may be general throughout the district.

* There was altogether yesterday a fall of $\frac{1}{10}$ths of an inch.

12. Under this head Mr. Hudson writes :—

"The ryots will sow everywhere on the first fall of rain. The first crop sown will be marwa, kodo, sawan, and rice for transplanting, called jarhan jariya, and berar. This last-named crop, and also marwa, is already found sown in some places where the ground is low and has retained some moisture. Cheena is to be seen everywhere in different stages of growth, but for the most part only in the immediate vicinity of villages and tolahs."

13. Mr. Wright reports as follows :—

"The rain of the 25th has been of immense benefit to the young crops on the ground in the part of the country where it fell, but elsewhere the crops are suffering very much from drought. The crops in Burragaon and Burrowlee thanas have now twice, although at a very long interval, had the benefit of a good rainfall, which the crops in Durrowlee and a portion of Sewan have not received. Agricultural operations, however, are not backward in any of the thanas, and as soon as the rains set in, which cannot now be far off, sowing the crops that remain to be put down and transplanting such as have germinated in nursery beds, will be vigorously carried on. A good deal of kodo and other seeds have been sown dry in anticipation of rain, and these in places where the rain has fallen will now no doubt spring up quickly."

Mr. Rattray in his report says that "rain is much wanted, and till its fall there will be very little demand for labor in the fields. Paddy is in a forward state, and only awaits a few showers for transplanting."

The Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Rajkishore Narain, in reporting on the crops in thana Sewan, writes as follows :—

"The condition of millet, as well as sugarcane, has changed for the worse since my last report on the subject. The great heat and total absence of moisture in the land have been, as a matter of course, injurious to the crops * * * * The wells often fail and irrigation cannot be carried on satisfactorily. * * * * Cotton has now been gathered, and the plants

are being rooted out and fields vacated and prepared for future use. As this is the season for sowing kodo, sawan, &c., they are being sown in suitable fields, much more in the northern part of the thana, where there has been a heavy shower of rain yesterday (25th). It rained heavily in the northern part of the sub-division, and has done much good to everything, and has contributed much towards the preparation of fields as well as towards sowing kodo, rahar, &c."

Of thana Burrowlee, in a report just received, the Sub-Deputy Collector says that "the state of crops in general appears good in all parts of this thana. Millet has not suffered so much from the western wind in this part of the sub-division as in the elakas of Sewan and Durrowlee. The reason appears to be, that the land in this part was too moist (on account of the abundant rain of the 27th April last) to suffer from the drying effects of the wind. Again, the rain of the 25th instant also has been sufficiently heavy in almost all parts of this thana, and has done immense good in all matters of agriculture. Kodo, marwa, and sawan, &c., are now everywhere being sown; young paddy plants in deep chours, where they have been sown, look deep green and pleasant. In short, every food-crop standing is thriving and giving hopes of future good. The fall of rain has done incalculable good, and the threatened famine now appears stopped in progress."

14. From Hutwah, Mr. Hodgkinson makes the following report:—

"In some parts where rain fell on the 24th May, makai and other grains have been sown; but the area of sown land is very small yet. The cheena is coming in, and is a very fair crop in most places. It will form a material addition to existing stocks,—probably not less than a ten days' supply for the whole population. Sugarcane is generally a fair crop, but in some places requires rain sadly."

Condition of the People.

15. With the exception of the Bussuntpore thana, where distress is undoubtedly greatest, and seems to be telling more and more upon the people, there are no indications of any material change in the condition of the people beyond such as are afforded by the increasing numbers of people coming on our hands for assistance in one shape or another.

16. Mr. Hudson writes as follows of the people in the Bussuntpore thana:—

"The condition of the people in the Bussuntpore thana is, in my opinion, considerably inferior to that of the people in this one. I infer this from three characteristic circumstances which have come under my observation, viz.—

(1) That about one-third of the whole number (as I am told) of the laborers on the relief works are cultivators; that is, ryots possessing a plot of land which they have been obliged to desert.

(2) That a large proportion of the said laborers are seen at a glance to belong to the higher castes; whereas here it is quite rare to see Rajpoots or Brahmins amongst them.

(3) From the number of badly-fed and emaciated persons whom I have seen amongst the laborers in Bussuntpore thana; whereas I have hardly seen any upon the relief works here."

17. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Sewan makes the following report:—

"From the reports received from the different quarters of the division no serious distress appears to have shown itself anywhere amongst the people. Ample provision has been made to relieve all distress amongst those who are fit recipients of charitable relief, and the poor laboring classes find work in the fields or at Government relief works.

"The Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Rajkishore Narain, writes, under this head, that the condition of the people (in thana Sewan) is not bad as yet; no one has died of hunger, nor has any one been found fasting for three or four days at a time. Price of food is daily growing higher, and is causing distress to all; rubbee grain in the hands of poor farmers appears now to be exhausted, and the majority of that class are now borrowing money to support themselves.

"Of the people in thana Burrowlee he says—'The condition of the people is very good, and there is hope of its being better by and bye.'

"Mr. Rattray states that 'reports from the relief circles are favorable, so far that no serious distress prevails, and no deaths are known to have occurred from starvation. * * * The poor of every village find ample employment on the public roads and tanks. In the relief circles visited by me, including the Sewan relief circle, I have noticed no alarming distress. The relief measures in hand are keeping the poorer classes in food, and undoubtedly many from starvation.'"

18. And Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus:—

"No marked change has taken place in the condition of the people, with the exception of a few individual cases (which are invariably relieved when discovered), principally among professional beggars; the population scarcely presents any difference in physical appearance to other years."

Known Cases of Misery and Starvation.

19. Mr. Hudson writes as follows under this head :—

"No cases of starvation are known to have occurred, but many cases of demi-starvation (as above reported) have come under my observation. Miserable and revolting objects are to be seen amongst the pensioners at every relief centre, and persecute me daily here. But these I believe, like 'the poor,' 'are always with us,' and furnish no special indication of the existence of distress. Most of these are cases of *incurable wretchedness*, such indeed being their stock-in-trade, nor could they be restored to the outward semblance of well-being by the utmost efforts of charity. Here, however, I must not fail to note, as an indication of the poverty of some classes of the people in Bussuntpore thana, that when at Bala Factory, I saw about 20 boys and women, in the early morning, engaged in grubbing up and sifting the surface soil on the spot where the payments of coolies had taken place the night before, in order to glean such few scattered grains of rice as might have been spilled in distribution."

20. And the Manager of the Hutwah Raj, Mr. Hodgkinson, reports thus :—

"A death was reported by Mr. Reid, of Maniarah, of a professional beggar, who had been in receipt of gratuitous relief in the shape of cooked food for a fortnight. The death had no doubt been accelerated by previous starvation. It does not appear that the person belonged to any village in the sub-division."

21. No other specific cases of misery or starvation have been reported.

Grain-thefts or Robberies.

22. There have been twelve grain-thefts during the fortnight.

23. Mr. Hodgkinson writes under this head :—

"Mr. Buskin has informed me that an unsuccessful attempt to break into and steal rice from the Sreepore store-houses was made about a fortnight ago by a number of persons, none of whom were identified. It is suspected that some of them were factory servants."

24. A report has been received that at one of the embankment golahs the persons in charge were removing the Government grain across the river, and selling it with the view of purchasing other cheaper grain in the market, and appropriating the difference. The matter is under enquiry.

Condition of any Special Tracts.

25. As apparent from previous portions of the narrative, it is more and more evident that the Bussuntpore thana comprises the worst tract in the district. There are, however, large quantities of grain stored there ; advances to the cultivators village by village are in progress ; spinning relief is largely afforded to purdah women ; and when the village relief organization is thoroughly completed, it is hoped that the distress may be coped with even on the closing of the relief works which have so long kept large numbers in these parts from starvation. But it is trusted that the work on the new road from Bussuntpore to Sewan may still be carried on during the rainy season, and afford employment to many who cannot be expected to find continuous occupation in agricultural operations.

B.—Relief Works.

Progress of Relief Works.

26. The annexed statements show the relief works in progress, and the number employed thereon. The mean daily number employed during the fortnight was 226,137, and the number on the last day was 219,344. The returns have been received so late that there is now no time to analyse or comment on them ; so merely the figures are given.

27. Under this head Mr. Hodgkinson writes :—"Payments in grain have not been made direct to the laborers yet ; they will be commenced from the 1st June. But a considerable quantity of the grain shown under the head of 'sales to public' has been sold to bunneahs, and through them found its way into consumption amongst those employed. The distribution of grain advances has entailed upon me and my staff (now reduced by the illness of Mr. Boileau) such an immense amount of additional work, that I have hitherto been unable to organise any of the prescribed systems."

Collection and Despatch of Laborers for the Soane Canal Works.

28. Arrangements had been made for the despatch of 10,000 laborers to the Soane Canal Works, and it was thought that there could be no difficulty in sending the whole 20,000, when, owing to a mischievous report set on foot by some one, that the laborers were all to be shipped to the Mauritius on pretence of being engaged for work in the Arrah

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 *days ending* 28*th May* 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Length of Road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.					Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Rice.	Dál.	Grain.	Maize.	At what distance obtainable from the work.	
																Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.		
1	Raising 8½ miles Sarun embankment	8½ miles ...	970	275	119	1,364	69	20	9	98	77	19	11	107	2 months					¼ to 2 miles from the work.	Work being done chiefly by task-work.
2	Constructing retired bund *viâ* the 17th and 27 mile	350 feet ...	1,382	248	112	1,742	99	18	8	125	110	20	12	142	¾ „ ...						All earning full rates.
3	Extension of main bund to Sonepore drainage of the Hurdiah jheel	.....	8,553	4,579	1,651	14,783	611	327	118	1,056	592	440	99	1,131	½ „ ...						
4	Sinking a well in the Danapore inspection bungalow compound.	.....	30	60	8	98	2	4	1	7	13	32	...	45	2 weeks ...	10 to 11½	10½ to 15	13½ to 16	14 to 16½		
5	Constructing Sonouth retiring embankment	.....	29	5	7	41	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	.....						
6	Constructing Tree Spurs, Sonouth.	.....	1,071	.....	.....	1,071	77	...	...	77	102	...	...	102	.....						
7	Annual repairs to river protective works	.....	123	....	.....	123	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	9	.....						
8	Constructing sheds for grain at Alipore and Bejoypore	.....	468	22	33	523	33	2	2	36	50	...	...	50	.....						
9	Annual repairs to inspection houses	.....	121	16	30	167	9	1	2	12	20	3	5	28	.....						
	Total number employed ...	.....	12,747	5,265	1,960	19,912	910	372	141	1,423	973	514	137	1,614							Rate of wages paid for full work— As. P. To each Man ... 1 6 „ Woman ... 1 0 „ Child ... ... 0 6 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 1,581-9-0.

(Countersigned)

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

PROSONNO COOMAR DUTT,

Accountant, for Executive Engineer, L. G. Division.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 *days ending Saturday, the* 30*th May* 1874.

Serial Number of Work.	Name of Work.	Length of roads, &c.	Total Number of Persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of Persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.					Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Rice.	Dal.	Gram.	Maize.	At what distance obtainable from the work.	
1	Nyah bazar tank	225 × 200	1,409	2,230	1,054	4,682	101	159	74	334	87	153	83	323	Up to the 30th of June 1874.	10½	11	15½	...	At site of work.	1
2	Cutcherry tank	225 × 200	1,170	2,763	1,421	5,354	84	197	102	383	105	230	105	440		.....	.....	.....	...	Ditto.	
																					Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 650-11-9.
	Total number employed...	.....	2,579	4,993	2,475	10,036	185	356	176	717	192	383	188	763							

(Countersigned.)

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

A. C. WRIGHT,
Sub-divisional Officer.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Relief Works undertaken by the Hutwah estate under the Court of Wards in the district of Sarun during the 14 *days ending Wednesday, the* 27*th May* 1874.

Serial number of work.		Name of work.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last 14 days.				Rate of food-grain per rupee.				Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Dál.	Grain.	Maize.	
1	27	Tanks in Tuppas Bhorey, Mareer, and Dhoboul	26,295	30,781	34,357	91,433	1,878	2,199	2,454	6,531	2,079	2,531	2,778	7,388	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
2	7	Ditto in ditto by contract	.....	.....	.....	7,359	.....	.....	.....	529	...	...	...	582					
3		Ditto in ditto through Village Thikadars																	
4	3	Ditto under Muniarah factory	741	2,484	2,756	5,981	53	177	197	427	48	187	260	495					
5	5	Ditto ditto Sreepore ditto	5,594	9,450	9,001	24,045	399	675	643	1,717	456	705	739	1,900					
6	1	Ditto ditto Jogapore ditto	1,360	1,024	312	2,696	98	73	22	193	104	74	30	208					
7	6	Ditto ditto Churkia ditto...	1,913	8,777	3,329	14,019	136	627	238	1,001	151	634	265	1,050	11¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	
8	2	Ditto ditto Protabpore ditto	1,058	2,397	755	4,210	75	171	54	300	91	216	62	369					
9	18	Ditto in Afzul Tuhsildaree	12,770	14,316	12,247	39,333	912	1,018	874	2,804	987	1,296	935	3,218					
10	14	Ditto in Dhuguree ditto	5,822	4,293	6,333	16,448	415	306	452	1,173	482	377	631	1,490					Rate of wages paid for full works.
11	3	Ditto in Kurriat ditto	528	525	759	1,812	37	37	56	130	33	32	62	127					As. P.
12	18	Ditto by other Village Ticcadars	7,970	8,719	11,924	28,613	759	814	1,190	2,763	876	927	1,318	3,121					To each Man ... 6 2 } In most cases
13	1	deepening Fort Moat at Hutwah	2,078	1,712	2,066	5,856	148	122	147	417	147	123	136	406					,, ,, Woman ... 4 6 } they are paid
																			,, ,, Child ... 2 4 } by cowries.
		Total number employed ...	66,129	84,473	83,839	241,805	4,910	6,219	6,327	17,985	5,454	7,102	7,216	20,354					Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 14,163-4-1.

HUTWAH,
The 31*st May* 1874.

(Countersigned.)
J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

H. G. HODGKINSON,
Manager, Court of Wards, Raj Hutwah.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 30th May 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food grain per rupee.				At what distance obtainable from the work.	Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Rice.	Dál.	Gram.	Maize.		
	RAI BISHESUR NATH SAHAI.																				
1	Godeypore, Pergh. Chirand, tank	... ...	678	807	324	1,809	34	58	37	129	30	45	35	110	.....	11 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	1 mile.	Every caste of laborers are employed on the works.
2	Sadpur ditto, well	... ...	171	186	129	486	12	12	9	33	7	10	5	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	CHUCKER SURAN NARAIN SINGH.																				
3	Bal, Pergunnah Bal, tank	... ...	1,191	241	72	1,504	85	17	5	107	21	8	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	Ditto, ditto, well	... ...	174	.....	.....	174	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	Siswun, Pergh. Nurhun, tank	... ...	115	200	114	429	8	14	8	30	14	24	15	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	Tururwa, ditto, ditto	... ...	176	238	97	531	13	18	7	38	21	33	9	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7	Siswun, ditto, embankment	... ...	24	31	.....	55	2	2	.....	4	4	5	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	Ditto, ditto, well	... ...	27	.....	.....	27	2	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9	Belwar, ditto, tank	... ...	432	296	317	1,045	31	21	23	75	64	44	48	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	TRIGOONANUND OOPADHIAH.																				
10	Piraree, Pergunnah Bal, tank	... ...	283	306	.....	589	20	22	.....	42	33	36	.....	69	.....	10 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	5 miles.	
11	Pokhurbhindah, ditto, ditto	... ...	500	297	.....	797	36	21	.....	57	27	42	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	Akaree, Pergunnah Bal, ditto	... ...	906	280	.....	1,186	65	20	.....	84	34	16	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 miles.	
	Rewaree, ditto ditto, ditto	... ...	4,607	3,794	.....	8,401	336	271	.....	607	340	277	.....	617	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 miles.	
13	OUDH BEEHAREE SURUN MISIR.																				
14	Adumpore, Pergunnah Ander, tank	... ...	910	1,946	798	3,654	65	139	57	261	67	147	66	280	.....	10 0	11 0	16 8	16 8	2 miles.	Rate of wages paid for full work—
15	Ditto, ditto, well	... ...	112	126	84	322	8	9	6	23	9	9	9	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	To each Man ... 1 anna to 3 as.
16	Gointhee Bunofer, tank	... ...	686	820	504	2,010	49	59	36	144	52	55	36	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 miles.	,, Woman 1 anna.
17	Ditto, ditto, well	... ...	98	112	70	280	7	8	5	20	5	11	4	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	,, Child ... 9 pies.
18	Pharchoos, Pergunnah Puchlukh, well	...	210	84	56	350	15	6	4	25	16	7	4	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 miles.	Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 1,799-12-3.
	Total number employed	...	11,199	9,764	2,765	23,719	799	697	197	1,693	751	769	231	1,751	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

SARUN; MANAGER'S OFFICE,
The 1st June 1874.

(Countersigned,)
J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

SYUD MAHOMED FUZL,
Manager.

district, a panic set in among them, and all suddenly declined to go. It may be that the attempt to induce to go in whole families may have engendered suspicion amongst an ignorant and distrustful body of people, and every effort is now being made to get them to leave on the terms offered, singly or not, as they like. Still the result has hitherto been unfortunate. During the rainy season, I hope, we may be more successful. Another circumstance, which at the present time is against the scheme, is that the Noonneeahs, or professional digging class, have been, and are still, hard at work all over the district, manufacturing saltpetre; and as they earn considerably more than they would in the canal works, it will be difficult to persuade them to go until the rains put a stop to their present occupation.

State Emigration to British Burmah.

29. There were 41 emigrants in the depôt, and they were all despatched to Calcutta on the 30th May. Orders have now been received to discontinue further recruiting.

C.—Transport of Food.

30. Under this head, Mr. Hodgkinson reports thus regarding the Hutwah grain supplies:—

"I regret to say that the transport of Raj grain has not been going on satisfactorily, owing to the scarcity of available carts. But an officer has been deputed to Revilgunge, who will, I trust, quickly succeed in despatching the grain accumulated there, either by carts now or by boats which will come up the Daha on the first fall of rain. The accumulation mainly arises out of the appropriation by Government of the greater part of the carriage on the East Indian Railway. Messrs. Schœne, Kilburn and Co., from whom the Raj rice was principally purchased, being only private traders, have therefore been unable to get consignments of grain sent off regularly, and on two occasions our transport operations were brought to a temporary close, owing to there being no grain at Revilgunge to bring in. Not only has this entailed delay, but it has lost us carts which were working for us, and which went over to other parties when we could no longer give them employment."

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

Distribution and Expenditure of the Government Grain.

31. There having been still further changes in the distribution of the Government grain, a revised statement of the allotments as they now stand is appended; receipts and expenditure of Government grain are also shown in this statement. To meet, at least, to the extent possible, the demand for grain in thana Chupra on account of the relief laborers, the entire quantity now remaining at Revilgunge has been ordered to be *detained* there, and the balance remaining to be transported at Singhai Ghât has been diverted from Bala to Gurkha. This closes all transport operations, and none too soon, as the rains appear to have commenced.

Gradual Expenditure from Government Grain Stores, and possibility of more Grain being actually required.

32. If sale of grain to the relief laborers is to be maintained, more grain will certainly be required for the Chupra and Manjhee thanas, as without it it will be impossible to make grain advances to the ryots. As in these two thanas alone there may possibly be 60,000 maunds required to be advanced in this way, and with the limited stocks available it seems very unadvisable to cripple our resources at the outset by disposing of so much grain to the relief laborers, I would ask that further sales or payments of grain to relief laborers in these thanas may be stopped at once. It may be said that more grain might be diverted from other places, but independently of the impossibility of foreseeing whether all the grain may not be wanted in the places where stored, it would be a business of great difficulty now to transport it.

E.—Advances to Private Parties, and their Results.

33. There have been no money advances during the fortnight, except for purchase of seed-grain and plough cattle, on which account Rs. 732·2* has been advanced. The grain advances to ryots are shown in the annexed statement. Though these advances are only just commencing, rapid progress with the preparation of the village lists is being made in most parts of the district, and it is hoped that the allotments for each village will be completed and the orders on the golahs be in the hands of all ryots requiring advances by

* Besides Rs. 2,108 for land improvement, making up the total on this account to Rs. 1,/5,741.

the end of this month at latest. The Government orders have been received to make these advances of cleaned rice at 12 seers for the rupee, as far as possible, so as to avoid to some extent the incentive offered to the people by the extremely favorable rates fixed for other sorts of rice to speculate with the Government grain. What effect this has had, or will have, on the number of applications for advances, cannot yet be stated, but it is not believed that the necessity of taking rice at a higher rate will deter those really in need of such advances from applying; though it is possible that objections may be raised to the use of cleaned rice at all, on the ground of the coarser kinds forming the ordinary diet.

34. Mr. Hudson reports as follows regarding advances:—

"I have commenced the village distribution of the Government stores of grain, and hope to have got well through with it, before the setting in of the rains shall have rendered impassable the lines of transport. Advances for land improvement are now stopped, partly owing to the near approach of the rains, and partly owing to the pressure of work entailed by the village distribution."

35. The following report is submitted by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Sewan:—

"During the fortnight advances in grain have been made by me to zemindars to assist their ryots to the amount of Rs. 500 only. I have made no advances in cash. As Mr. Rattray has been in Sewan for nearly the whole fortnight, parties requiring advances have been referred to him, and during the fortnight he has given orders to 124 applicants for advances in grain to the amount of 5,949 maunds 36 seers, valued at Rs. 15,359-4-0.

* * * * * *

He has also given Rs. 200 in cash for land improvements. Mr Rattray reports also that grain advances have been made to ryots by the Circle Officer of Karbala to the amount of 20 maunds, and by the Circle Officer of Mairwah to the amount of 92 maunds."

"Mr. D. N. Reid, in charge of the Suddowah circle, is making extensive advances to the ryots in his circle on the joint security principle. I am unable to state the quantity of grain to be given in advances for which he has issued orders, as his report has not reached me. The accompanying statement, however, shows the quantity of grain actually given out from the Burrowlee golah in compliance with his orders.

"No advances have as yet been made by Mr. Rattray or myself to whole villages on the joint security principle. Lists, village by village, of applicants requiring grain advances are being prepared, and as soon as they are ready, advances will be made."

Mr. Rattray reports as follows regarding the preparation of these lists:—

"During the past fortnight, every endeavour has been made by me to hasten the preparation of the village lists of applicants for grain advances. Forms and instructions are now in the hands of every Circle Officer, and I am glad to be able to report that the work is progressing favorably in the majority of the circles in this relief sub-division. I have been able to visit the relief circles at Mairwah, Bousopali, Hajipurwah, and Dhanowtee. Mairwah has the largest number of villages allotted to it amongst all the circles placed under my supervision. The member in charge, Baboo Bubban Singh, is actively interesting himself in the management of his circle. The preparation of village lists has so far progressed in the Bhagar and Bousopali circles under the direct charge of adjacent Circle Officers, that there is no longer any necessity for the appointment of special officers to the charge of these two circles. Owing to the inability of Mr. Proudfoot to look after the management of the Sohagrah circle, the preparation of the village lists in that part of the sub-division is likely to be delayed. Baboo Bikramajeet Dubé, zemindar of Bakulori, near Sohagrah, has been asked to accept the management of the circle. His reply has not been received yet. Very few villages have been alloted to the Sohagrah circle; consequently the work, when once started, will not take long in completion."

Mr. Rattray has been directed to appoint a special officer to the charge of the Sohagrah circle if Baboo Bikramajeet Dubé does not accept the management at once, so that no delay may take place in preparing the village lists of that circle.

36. Mr. Hodgkinson makes the following report under this head, with respect to the Hutwah Raj:—

"A large quantity of grain has been given out in advances to ryots, and orders for a very much larger amount issued. As soon as it was known about Hutwah that advances were being given, my house was beseiged by villagers, who came uninvited; one day at least some 7,000 or 8,000 ryots collected. The advances are being made village by village. Dates are fixed for each village to attend; and each case is then gone into. Orders have been distributed to nearly 200 villages at Hutwah alone; and

Mr. Browne at Bhorey and Mr. Buskin at Sreepore, have given out a large number of tickets. The amount that will be distributed in advances will probably exceed 60,000 or 70,000 maunds. I regard this as the most important portion of the whole relief system; and I trust that if I have been found backward in carrying out other portions of it, it will be attributed to my desire to finish, as far as possible, the distribution of advances before the cultivating season is brought in by rain falling."

F.—Charitable Relief.

37. The number receiving charitable relief, as far as is known, is given in the annexed statement.

38. With increased staff at my disposal, I have been enabled, with the view of pushing on the village relief organisation as fast as possible, to divide the district into six relief sub-divisions, composed as under, and in charge of the gentlemen named, and the progress made in the new sub-divisions will be noticed in the next fortnightly narrative:—

Names of Officers.	Names of thanas placed in charge.	Population.
1. Major W. Jackson	Chupra	236,986
2. Mr. C. F. Tonnèrre	Manjhee	136,063
3. „ W. H. Hudson	Mushrukh & Bussuntpore ...	466,704
4. „ W. Barry	Pursa & Dighwara ...	329,698
5. „ A. Rattray	Sewan, Durrówlee, and a portion of thana Burrowlee ...	544,409
6. „ G. J. S. Hodgkinson... ...	Burragaon and a portion of thana Burrowlee ...	350,000

To assist Mr. Hudson, who has the heaviest charge in the sudder division, Mr. Grant has been placed at his disposal, and deputed to Bussuntpore thana, with head-quarters at Gopalpore, and put in immediate charge of the circle; and it is trusted that the work in that sub-division will now be pressed on with increased rapidity.

39. Three new members have been added to the Relief Committees, viz.—

Baboo Debi Pershad, zemindar of Mushrukh.

„ Choonee Lall, banker of Chupra.

„ Preonath Chatterjee, agent to Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Co., Revilgunge.

40. Mr. Wright reports as follows:—

"The accompanying two statements,* made out from returns received from the gentlemen in charge of relief circles, show the number of persons who have received gratuitous relief, and the number receiving relief in the way of cotton-spinning."

"With reference to the orders contained in paragraph 5 of Government Circular No. 3216—S.R., of the 19th ultimo, I beg to state that from the commencement of relief operations up to date sums, aggregating Rs. 3,350 in cash, have been sent to the officers in charge of the relief circle in this sub-division for affording gratuitous relief to the incapable poor. Out of the above sum, Rs. 577-15-8 has been expended in giving gratuitous relief to the poor under clause (*b*) of the Central Committee's notification. Besides this, Rs. 7-13 worth of grain has also been given in gratuitous relief up to date. The above relief was given to 4,752 persons. Under clause (*c*) assistance has been afforded to 226 purdah-nusheen women at a cost of Rs. 104, in spinning cotton. The officers in charge of relief circles have each been furnished with a supply of cotton wool for the purpose of affording employment in spinning for those who are in need of it and able to work. Under clause (*d*) no relief has as yet been given."

Mr. Rattray reports, under the head of charitable relief, that he has issued instructions to the Circle Officers, directing that relief is to be confined to each village for its own distressed, so as to prevent the congregation of masses at the head-quarters of each circle. The distribution of relief to the poor of each village is to be under the care of the village putwarees, who are to be under the supervision of the Group Superintendents. Village returns of charitable relief will be furnished to the Circle Officers by the Group Superintendents for incorporation with their weekly returns.

* Embodied in the abstract district return.

The plan of village relief alluded to by Mr. Rattray has been and is being adopted elsewhere in other parts of the district, and is no doubt the best system.

41. Mr. Hodgkinson writes as under:—

"The attendance of the villagers affords on opportunity of making the fullest enquiries, village by village, as to the persons requiring charitable relief. The monthly allowance is distributed through the putwaree to persons unable to come for it from infirmity or caste prejudices; and cotton for spinning is given out in the same way. I regret I am unable to state the exact number of persons receiving relief under clause (*d*), as no separate list of them has been kept. I will endeavour to supply the information desired in my next fortnightly narrative.

"Village circles have been roughly sketched out in Bhorey, Marur, and Dhobowl; and I intend to visit this portion of the estate at once, and definitely make the necessary arrangements to put them in working order, as well as to organize a system for the payment of the relief laborers in grain.

"Owing to the extremely small size of the villages in this part of the district, one Village Superintendent can easily look after 20 or 25, if not more. The number at present receiving charitable relief is shown in the annexed table:—

No. Circle.	Average daily number of persons receiving cooked food.	Average daily number of persons receiving uncooked food.	Total.
1. Bhorey	108	204	312
2. Maniarah	10	5	15
3. Jugdishpore	35	.....	35
4. Chukia	21	.....	21
5. Gopalgunge	15	.....	15
6. Hutwah	50	143	193
7. Sreepore	148	108	256
8. Sonowhula	12	13	25
Total ...	399	473	872

"This return is, I regret to say, very incomplete, as the tehsildars in charge of Afrad (Sonowhula) and Dhungharee (Brajarria) do not appear to have understood the instructions given. There are, I learn from other sources, about 200 persons in receipt of the monthly allowance in these tuppahs, whereas 13 only are shown in the return, evidently the number to whom new tickets have been issued. The actual number in receipt of charitable relief is about 1,100."

G.—The Financial Results of the Fortnight.

42. The financial results of relief operations are given below:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total expenditure as previously shown	.....	.....	17,71,716 2 7½
1. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun, for district relief works, *vide* statement of labor, from 17th to 30th May, 1874	.....	1,40,827 8 5	
2. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun, for protective works in the town of Chupra, for ditto ...	.....	1,910 7 0	
3. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer, Lower Gunduk Division, for relief works in connection with the Sarun embankment, for the fortnight ending 28th May, 1874 ...	.....	1,581 9 0	
Carried over	.....		17,71,716 2 7½

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brought forword ...	.....	.....	17,71,716 2 7½
4. Amount advanced to Overseer Yar Allee for relief works to be executed within the Revilgunge municipality	.....	1,300 0 0	
5. Amount of tuccavee advances made to the following persons for purchase of seed-grain and plough cattle, viz.—			
Raktoo Roy, of Basawn, pergunnah Barae	99 0 0		
Hira Roy, of ditto ditto ...	50 0 0		
Parmessur Dyal, of Sareya, pergunnah Bal	99 0 0		
Sheo Sahay Mahtoe, of Pilooe, pergunnah Bal	47 8 0		
Hookoom Singh, of Daheawan, pergunnah Manjhee	336 0 0		
Jugjit Roy, of Basawn, pergunnah Barae	105 10 0		
6. Amount advanced under the Land Improvement Act for digging tanks and wells, as follows:—		737 2 0	
For Wells.			
Ramperkash Lall, of Doomree, pergunnah Manjhee	150 0 0		
Ditto ditto ditto ...	150 0 0		
Sheo Sahay Mahtoe, of Imamgunge, pergunnah Manjhee ...	50 0 0		
Ram Sarun Misser, of Chandpore, pergunnah Bal	100 0 0		
Mussamut Lalthoo Kuer, of Isoofpore, pergunnah Goa ...	125 0 0		
Mohunth Dewa Das, of Chanda, *alias* Ibrahimpore, pergunnah Goa ...	99 0 0		
For Tanks.			
Mohadeo Pershad, of Hurukhpore, pergunnah Sipah	300 0 0		
Seeta Ram Singh, of Narundpore, pergunnah Putchlukh ...	934 0 0		
		1,908 0 0	
7. Amount advanced to Collectorate Nazir for conveyance of Government grain into different places of storage in the interior of the district	6,000 0 0		
Ditto ditto to Mr. G. N. Exshaw, of Bala Factory, for conveyance of Government grain from Singhai Ghât to Bala ...	2,000 0 0		
		8,000 0 0	
8. Amount advanced for constructing golahs and sheds for storage of Government grain, viz.—			
Mr. G. N. Exshaw, Manager of Bala Factory	300 0 0		
District Superintendent of Police	990 9 6		
Sarun Narain Dutt, Head Constable of Sewan	105 0 0		
Establishments.		1,395 9 6	
9. Pay of the famine establishment entertained in the transport duty at Singhai and Revilgunge Ghâts for April, 1874	945 8 4	945 8 4	
Carried over ...	.....	.....	17,71,716 2 7½

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brought forward ...	.....	.....	17,71,716 2 7½
10. Pay of the famine establishment entertained in the transport duty at Burhurra Ghât for April, 1874	249 0 0	249 0 0	
11. Ditto attached to the subdivisional grain office at Sewan for April, 1874	325 3 4	325 3 4	
12. Pay of the extra burkundazes entertained at Burhurra from 1st to 18th May, 1874 ...	130 10 3	130 10 3	
13. Ditto ditto at Arrah from 1st to 19th May, 1874 ...	91 14 11	91 14 11	
14. Ditto ditto at different golahs in the district for April, 1874...	334 13 5	334 13 5	
15. Ditto ditto at Chupra Serai from 1st to 15th May, 1874 ...	19 5 8	19 5 8	
16. Ditto ditto at Arrah from 1st to 26th May, 1874 ...	36 0 10	36 0 10	
17. Ditto ditto at Burhurra for ditto ditto ...	18 7 2	18 7 2	
18. Travelling allowance of Tehsildar Ahmed Saduq for April, 1874	83 13 9	83 13 9	
19. Special allowance of Mr. A. Rattray, of Sewan, from 12th January to 30th April, 1874, at Rs. 200 per mensem ...	729 0 7	729 0 7	
20. Pay of his establishment for April, 1874	31 0 0	31 0 0	
21. Pay of Salimulla, Native Doctor, and a compounder attached to Bussuntpore Relief Dispensary	32 0 0	32 0 0	
22. Contingent charges of Baboo Shib Chunder Bose, Assistant Surgeon of Hutwah, for conveying surgical instruments from Chupra	1 4 0	1 4 0	
23. Contingent charges of Debilall Tewary, 3rd class hospital assistant, for purchase of bazar medicine	4 13 9	4 13 9	
24. Contingent charges incurred by the District Grain Officer of Sarun	527 2 9	527 2 9	
Relief Fund.			
25. Amount advanced for charitable relief purposes as follows, viz.—			
To Moulvi Dost Mahomed, Relief Superintendent of Chupra ...	300 0 0		
To Kazee Seajuddin of Kusmar ...	200 0 0		
To Baboo Roop Narain Sing of Bursa	200 0 0		
To Manager of Burrowlee Factory...	1,000 0 0		
To ditto of Bala ditto ...	1,000 0 0		
Carried over ...	.....	.....	17,71,716 2 7½

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brought forward ...	.....	.....	17,71,716 2 7½
To Manager of Ramghur Factory ...	200 0 0		
To ditto of Rajaputee ditto ...	1,000 0 0		
To ditto of Ram Calla ditto ...	1,000 0 0		
To Municipal Overseer Munshi Rampersad Sing	300 0 0		
To Magistrate and Collector of Sarun	100 0 0		
To Manager of Pakree Factory ...	1,000 0 0		
To Baboo Ram Anoagreh Singh of Dighwara	200 0 0		
To Mr. G. Grant, Circle Officer of Gopalpore	1,000 0 0		
		7,500 0 0	
26. Amount advanced by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Sewan as follows, viz.—			
For digging tanks	656 10 9		
For constructing sheds and golahs...	77 15 3		
For leeping wall of grain sheds ...	5 0 0		
To the Manager of Jagapore Factory for charitable relief purposes ...	100 0 0		
Pay of Jugi Lall, compounder, for April, 1874	2 0 0		
Travelling allowance of the Junior Canoongoe from December, 1873, to March, 1874	90 0 0		
Ditto of Mr. Curton (late Deputy Inspector of Salt at Sewan) from ditto to ditto ...	100 0 0		
		1,031 10 0	
27. Amount advanced by Mr. A. Rattray, on special duty at Sewan, for land improvements	200 0 0		
		200 0 0	
Total expenditure		.....	2,41,952 0 8
Grand Total		.....	20,13,668 3 3½

The Kind and Price of Grain selling at the Principal Markets and different Thanas and Outposts.

No.	Names of principal marts.	Uncleaned or coarse rice, per rupee.	Indian-corn, per rupee.	Barley, per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Gram, per rupee.
1	1. Chuprah	12	15½	16½	14½	17
2	Rivelgunge	11½	17	18	15½	18
3	Goldingunge	11	16	17½	14½	16
4	Gurkha	9	.....	.....	.....	15
5	2. Manjhee	10	16	18	14	16
6	Ekma	12	15½	20	15½	17
7	3. Bussuntpore	10½	14	16	13½	15
8	Maharajgunge	11	16	17	14	16
9	4. Mushrukh	10	16	15	13½	15
10	Bancahpore	10	16	15	13½	15
11	Maharance	11	.....	16	.....	.....
12	5. Pursa	9 1/16	15	15½	13½	15
13	Amnour	11	.....	15	14	16
14	Mirzapore	11	16	.....	14	16
15	6. Dighwara	10¾	16½	17½	15	15½
16	Sonepore	10	14	18	13	15
17	7. Sewan	10½	.....	16	13	15
18	Burhurrea	11 3/16	15 12/16	16¾	12 19/16	15 3/16
19	Semaria	10½	.....	17¼	12½	.....
20	8. Durrowlee	12¼	18	19 1/16	14¼	17 3/16
21	Goathnee	9¾	.....	15½	13	14¼
22	Siswan	12	17¾	17½	13¾	17¼
23	Roghoonathpore	10¾	16	16	14¼	16
24	Mairwa		Return not yet received.			
25	9. Burragaon	9 2/16	.....	16 3/16	13 3/16	14 3/16
26	Kuttya	11¼	.....	18¾	15	15
27	Bhorey		Return not yet received.			
28	Meergunge	11¼	14¼	16	12¾	14¾
29	10. Burrowlee	10½	14	15	12	14½
30	Gopalgunge		Return not yet received.			

Statement showing the Extent of Charitable Relief given in the District of Sarun during the Fortnight ending the 30th May, 1874.

Names of thanas.	Names of circles.	Number of purdah women employed in spinning cotton.	Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief.	Total.	Paid in cash or in grain.		Number of persons receiving cooked food.
					Cash.	Grain.	
					Rs. A. P.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	
Chupra ...	Chupra	1,048	1,554	2,602	690 14 9	.....	884
	Gurkha	421	277	698	122 8 0	33 14 0	.....
	Revilgunge	13	.....	13	6 8 0	.....	.....
Manjhee ...	Ramgurh	.....	17	17	19 0 0	.....	.....
	Banwar	60	52	112	89 13 0	.....	.....
Dighwara ...	Dighwara	147	82	229	111 15 6	.....	.....
Pursa ...	Pursa	288	.....	288	179 8 0	.....	.....
	Situlpore	125	57	182	125 8 0	.....	.....
	Nowadah	.....	512	512	.....	24 36 0	.....
Mushrukh ...	Mushrukh	7	13	20	.....	.....	.....
	Rajaputtee	.....	188	188	70 0 0	.....	.....
	Burrowlee	.....	187	187	.....	187 0 0	.....
	Ramcalla	181	1,015	1,196	40 14 0	1 0 0	.....
	Dhungara	324	82	406	183 0 0	10 0 0	.....
Bussuntpore ...	Bagowra	133	51	184	286 8 0	.....	.....
	Chetowlee	1,879	10	1,889	643 0 0	.....	.....
	Hurpore	554	329	883	.....	4 32 8	.....
	Bala	146	704	850	.....	.....	.....
	Dobowlia	1,043	4	1,047	522 8 0	1 15 0	.....
Sewan ...	.....	189	672	861	274 13 3	.....	.....

SARUN MAGISTRACY,
The 3rd June, 1874.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed in Public Works in the district of Sarun during the 14 *days ending Saturday, the* 30*th May* 1874.

Map Number.	Serial number of work.	Name of Work.	Length of Road, &c.	Total Number of Persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of Persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of Persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Remarks.
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
		Chuprah Sub-division.															
8	1	Chuprah to Rewaghat Road		15,522	8,560	7,599	31,681	1,109	611	543	2,263	1,197	700	444	2,341		Average daily number of work-people by piece-work.
7	2	Chuprah to Sutterghat „		19,785	7,288	12,535	39,608	1,413	521	895	2,829	1,557	655	983	3,195		
32	5	Seetulpore to Suringhat „		2,097	1,144	1,738	4,979	150	82	131	363	146	88	122	366		Men. Women. Children.
25	4	Telpa to Saura Road		28	.....	.....	28	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2		Under Public Works Department Officers... 747 642 330
12	5	Chuprah to Sonepore Road		10,517	9,721	4,646	24,884	751	694	332	1,777	744	730	330	1,804		Under Circle Officers... 1,547 1,098 215
8	6	Tank at Mirzapore		2,159	3,164	943	6,266	154	226	67	447	165	197	87	449		
6	7	Tank at Mircha		983	896	407	2,286	70	64	29	163	33	32	14	79		
2	8	Tank at Pursa		2,261	2,227	977	5,465	161	159	70	390	139	113	55	307		The rest of the laborers are under daily wages.
29	9	Seetulpore to Mokair Road		3,395	1,813	2,241	7,449	242	129	160	531	268	141	149	558		
4	10	Tank at Amnour		2,405	5,439	3,179	11,019	172	388	227	787	234	419	303	956		
11	12	Chuprah to Sewan		369,641	152,800	174,606	697,047	26,403	10,914	12,472	49,789	22,599	9,974	7,993	40,566		
14	13	Manjhi to Ekma		11,510	10,748	11,188	33,446	822	767	799	2,388	1,381	1,224	1,152	3,757		
1	14	Chuprah to Goothnee		13,375	13,390	4,833	31,598	955	957	345	2,257	858	849	211	1,898		
19	16	Ekma to Tajpore		10,516	11,365	3,858	25,739	1,314	1,421	482	3,417	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Average of 8 days.
23	18	Digwara to Gurkha		2,807	1,455	309	4,571	200	10	104	314	211	102	21	334		
31	20	„ to Panapore		1,060	1,066	655	2,781	76	76	47	199	72	79	35	186		
1	21	Kapurfora Tank		5,960	3,841	2,422	12,223	426	274	173	873	739	520	274	1,533		
3	22	Aujanee Tank		2,452	2,699	2,099	7,250	175	193	150	518	230	270	188	688		
19	24	Mushruck to Shohagpore		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
19	25	„ to Tajpore		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
9	27	Pursa to Solimpore		1,862	1,356	1,119	4,337	133	97	80	310	134	110	63	307		
22	28	Durigunge to Gurkha		2,561	1,967	955	5,483	186	141	68	395	224	158	76	458		
43	29	Repooraghat to Digwara		709	485	415	1,609	51	35	30	116	57	39	28	124		
	30	Hossenpore to Bussuntpore		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
11	31	Rajaputty Tank		14,344	10,890	3,578	28,812	1,024	778	255	2,057	1,297	1,091	465	2,853		
9	32	Murhowra „		4,716	3,506	4,777	12,999	337	250	341	928	81	303	120	504		
20	33	Bala „		9,829	10,918	11,841	32,588	702	780	846	2,328	615	650	949	2,214		
19	34	Ekma to Doomigurghat...		9,272	5,333	6,142	20,747	662	391	439	1,492	590	401	451	1,442		Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 1,42,717-15-5.
16	35	Tank at Sewree		5,144	2,138	1,121	8,403	367	152	80	599	285	15	10	310		
41	36	Satooah Tank		1,932	6,244	998	9,174	138	446	71	655	166	499	89	754		
27	37	Hurpore „		2,172	4,799	2,110	9,081	155	343	151	649	201	370	160	731		
42	40	Doomdooma „		280	318	50	648	40	45	7	92	44	100	15	159		About 45 per cent. belong to the non-labouring class and caste.
	42	Reparing road at Hurpore		2,849	5,715	2,091	10,655	203	408	149	760	178	342	98	618		About 35 per cent. are giving a fair outturn of work.
30	45	Singhighat Road		1,973	2,183	616	4,772	141	156	44	341	164	198	44	406		
1	44	Muckdoomgunge Channel		1,800	1,763	597	4,160	129	126	43	298	125	100	35	260		
15	45	Tank at Nainee		4,661	265	182	5,108	332	19	12	363	120	4	3	127		
40	46	Tank at Semaria		333	656	167	1,156	23	47	12	82	27	50	28	105		
39	47	Tank at Indai		901	509	341	1,751	64	36	21	121	69	45	18	132		
	48	Bund at Tajpore		5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
37	49	Tramway Road		124,811	78,612	101,099	304,522	8,915	5,615	7,221	21,751	8,100	5,018	5,979	19,097		
12	50	Pursowlee Tank		3,063	2,353	3,005	8,421	210	168	215	602	130	148	199	537		
42	51	Jelalpore to Bussuntpore		2,751	1,952	3,093	7,742	196	139	217	552	241	178	251	670		

Map Number.	Serial number of work.	Name of Work.	Length of Road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Remarks.
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
		Chuprah Sub-division.—(Continued).															
13	52	Goriepore to Paumpore		946	603	438	1,987	68	43	31	142	81	32	22	135		
51	53	Digwara to Jelalpore		2,192	1,403	1,956	4,651	157	100	75	332	159	106	55	320		
	54	Repairing roads at Buhroowlee Factory		146	101	.....	247	21	14	...	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Average of 7 days.
18	55	Ditto ditto Nawada Factory ...		245	102	289	636	17	7	17	41	17	12	22	51		
	56	Nugwa Tank		2,959	2,180	2,519	7,658	211	156	178	545	308	179	209	696		
	57	Gopalgunge to Nobigunge		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
10	59	Tank at Pukrt		6,675	4,391	7,646	18,712	477	313	546	1,336	678	483	770	1,931		
	60	Repairing roads at Bala Factory ...		8,313	.....	.....	8,313	591	.....	.....	591	633	.....	.....	633		
60	61	Sonchee Tank		6	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	„ of 1 day.
62	62	Siswan „		228	93	156	477	16	7	11	38	8	11	104	123		
	63	Manjhi „		864	451	542	1,857	61	32	39	132	55	19	18	92		
	66	Nugwa village road		512	73	55	940	81	7	5	93	40	39	22	101		
	70	Indsi to Ajaebgunge		1,742	1,284	439	3,465	124	92	32	248	127	96	32	255		
	72	Satoosh village roads		2,328	3,895	1,030	7,253	166	278	73	517	241	387	158	786		
	73	Pyzumberpore Road		5,473	9,482	2,931	17,886	391	677	209	1,277	387	620	260	1,267		
	74	Sufliabad Factory		1,543	.....	.....	1,543	110	.....	.....	110	155	.....	.....	155	.....	„ of 10 days.
	75	Village road under Mr. Chance ...		93,622	43,105	60,105	196,832	6,687	3,079	4,436	14,202	5,878	2,534	2,926	11,338		
	76	Indai to Bahrampore		680	818	492	1,990	47	58	35	140	40	84	26	150		
	78	Semaria to Raghopore		1,901	2,113	865	3,979	71	151	61	283	78	161	68	307		
	79	Bhadpa to Bunowar		2,378	3,693	1,792	7,863	169	264	129	562	201	275	150	626		
	80	Tank at Tola Beeja Roy...		238	173	139	550	17	11	10	38	10	4	4	18		
6	81	Maharajgunge Road		4,167	8,495	3,442	16,104	297	607	246	1,150	576	1,100	542	2,218		
45	82	Bunsohee Tank		391	398	477	6,564	221	221	34	476	160	149	48	357		
	84	Ramcolla Tank		4,532	3,036	3,094	10,662	324	217	221	762	96	258	135	489		
	86	Tola Beeja Roy to Takunwash... ...		1,137	3,151	995	5,283	91	225	62	378	89	230	93	412		
14	88	Manjhi to Anundpore		748	1,192	725	2,665	53	95	52	200	55	82	46	183		
	90	Anona Tank		3,010	2,919	2,162	8,091	215	209	154	578	209	266	267	742		
	91	Surkuthah Tank		2,336	4,074	1,435	7,845	167	29	102	298	220	390	105	715		
	92	Village road at Gurkha Factory ...		1,703	1,406	2,166	5,275	121	100	155	376	180	201	259	640		
	93	Nurkurpore Tank		3,850	3,815	2,339	904	275	201	171	647	469	327	317	1,113		
57	94	Madarpore Tank		6,549	4,293	4,254	15,096	468	300	304	172	584	459	459	1,502		
	95	Village roads at Tehili Factory ...		3,994	2,655	572	7,221	285	189	42	516	1,859	1,592	925	4,376		
	96	Ghagaree Bowly Tank		188	114	.....	302	27	16	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	„ of 7 „
	97	Magur Tank No. 1		1,209	1,105	269	2,583	86	79	19	184	132	138	8	278		
	98	Chund Baroah Tank		1,145	1,322	440	2,907	82	94	31	207	80	96	.....	176		
	99	Hossanpoora Tank		1,128	1,637	391	3,156	80	117	28	225	80	128	.....	208		
	100	Rasowlee Tank		2,563	2,957	501	5,961	179	211	36	426	96	173	20	289		
	101	Bansghat Tank		6,215	1,708	1,912	9,835	444	122	136	702	530	100	130	760		
	102	Majhua to Delipchuck road		191	127	53	371	24	16	7	47	22	19	16	57		
	103	Collection of Metal at Rowzah ...		37	6	15	38	12	2	5	19	15	3	6	24		
	104	Bishupora Tank		62	74	39	175	31	37	20	88	51	65	37	153		
	105	Tank at Nakoobarham		663	737	851	2,241	47	52	61	160	58	70	88	216		
	106	Tank at Koohargud		617	826	1,104	2,547	44	59	79	182	40	58	85	192		
	107	Tank at Chayphul		562	538	984	2,084	40	38	70	148	44	65	45	154		
	108	Panapore road		262	82	.....	342	37	11	.....	84	64	22	.....	86	.....	Average of 7 days.
	109	Magur Tank, No. 2		402	340	.....	742	57	48	.....	105	96	40	.....	136	.....	Ditto.
	110	Jujowly Tank		478	656	179	1,313	68	93	27	188	96	110	44	250	.....	Ditto.
	111	Morschee Tank		168	128	19	315	24	18	2	44	64	32	.....	96	.....	Ditto.
	112	Bunscwee Tank, No. 2		609	328	55	1,181	85	75	7	167	80	112	14	205	.....	Ditto.
	113	Dhurrarej Tank		524	346	138	1,008	75	49	19	143	148	80	24	252	.....	Ditto.
	114	Arowah Factory Village Road... ...		1,344	293	748	2,385	96	21	53	170	101	25	32	158	.....	

			493	441	160	2,209	57	31	33	107	125	68	34	260	..... Average of 12 days.
117	Sealpore Tank	...	2,615	555	1,220	1,937	19	23	37	258	160	19	91	230	..... Average of 13 days.
118	Nurrungpore Tank, No. 2	...	2,615	555	.....	3,370	215	42	.....			75	.....		
	Sewan Sub-division.														
1	Sewan to Chuprah	...	31,082	16,079	14,302	62,023	2,220	1,191	1,019	4,430	2,362	1,094	935	4,331	
2	Sewan „ Burrowlee	...	9,535	5,249	4,905	19,689	681	375	353	1,406	551	250	266	1,067	
3	Sewan „ Goothnee	...	10,109	8,208	4,743	23,060	722	586	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	Tajpore „ Goothnee	...	29,467	26,703	15,064	71,234	2,065	1,907	1,076	5,088	2,701	2,362	1,327	6,390	
5	Sewan „ Andor	...	8,328	4,430	2,351	15,109	595	316	239	1,150	538	352	216	1,106	
6	Rasoolpore „ Chalnpore	...	70	.....	.....	70	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	
8	Moharajgunge to Ekma	...	8,806	7,840	3,430	20,077	1,161	980	428	2,569	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Average of 8 days.
10	Durrowly to Myrwa	...	7,106	4,805	3,661	15,572	508	343	261	1,112	528	356	269	1,153	
11	Andor to Durrowly	...	10,892	11,123	5,159	27,774	778	837	369	1,984	805	980	429	2,214	
12	Andor to Nurbun	...	1,242	1,395	774	3,411	89	100	55	244	100	116	32	254	
13	Sewan to Lukri	...	109	137	121	367	8	10	9	27	8	10	10	28	
14	Sewan to Siswan	...	3,360	4,878	4,457	15,692	454	348	318	1,120	507	418	359	1,284	
19	Maharajgunge to Gopalgunge	...	1,884	960	729	3,529	135	65	52	252	119	58	40	217	
21	Bussuntpore to Sewan new road (east)	...	39,803	18,610	1,834	76,447	2,843	1,329	1,288	5,460	321	1,932	1,625	6,578	
22	Sewan Tank	...	1,573	1,149	1,619	4,341	112	82	116	310	136	178	92	406	
23	Chitowlee Tank	...	4,261	3,007	1,598	8,866	304	215	114	633	435	267	139	841	
27	Burhôga Tank	...	6,723	5,405	8,208	20,336	517	416	631	1,564	579	426	671	1,676	..... Average of 13 days.
28	Seisai Tank	...	9,561	5,389	3,157	18,047	649	385	225	1,289	705	386	223	1,314	
34	Sudhowa to Tramway	...	480	.....	.....	480	34	.....	.....	34	28	.....	.....	28	
36	„ „ Sarfra	...	505	580	188	1,273	36	41	13	90	45	126	53	224	
40	Koreepokur Tank	...	10,470	6,099	6,514	23,083	748	436	465	7,649	504	504	462	1,989	
42	Sonapiper „	...	4,434	6,599	4,385	15,418	317	471	313	1,101	318	550	276	1,144	
43	Bhimpore „	...	358	256	312	926	26	28	22	66	31	.....	.....	31	
44	Gopalpore „	...	1,407	1,277	1,128	3,812	101	91	81	263	114	.....	.....	114	
45	Jatour Tank	...	1,639	.....	.....	1,639	117	.....	.....	117	112	.....	.....	112	
50	Bussuntpore to Sewan new road (west)	...	22,693	13,728	17,040	53,461	1,621	1,338	1,217	4,176	267	1,576	144	1,987	
51	Bussuntpore Tank	...	8,544	4,632	3,356	16,532	610	331	240	1,181	674	378	308	1,360	
52	Bunsohee „	...	11,562	4,689	6,129	22,380	826	335	438	1,599	797	312	411	1,520	
55	Repairing roads at Pertabpore factory	...	466	789	36	1,291	33	56	92	181	35	36	.....	71	
56	„ „ Sudhowa „	...	10,571	4,878	2,349	17,798	755	348	168	1,271	813	357	139	309	
58	Seisai to Pokri	...	6,937	2,763	2,989	12,689	495	197	214	906	459	178	199	836	
59	Excavating drain Matuar to Choorma Chour (or Doomoye).	...	10,794	5,315	5,679	21,788	771	389	405	1,556	828	388	433	1,649	
60	Excavating drain Choorma to Gunduki	...	78,114	32,893	24,371	135,382	5,580	2,349	1,741	9,670	5,709	2,339	1,653	9,701	
61	Myrwa Tank	...	1,765	.....	.....	1,765	126	.....	.....	126	133	.....	.....	133	
62	Charowa Tank	...	1,614	3,749	3,686	9,049	115	268	263	646	201	370	119	690	
65	Sewan to Maharajgunge	...	2,293	820	1,347	4,460	164	59	96	319	157	55	85	297	
66	Titira Tank	...	1,772	.....	.....	1,772	127	.....	.....	127	149	.....	.....	149	
67	Jankinuggur Tank	...	15,274	7,461	6,048	28,785	1,091	533	432	256	1,262	630	518	2,410	
68	Tank at Sonda	...	919	2,831	324	4,074	65	202	23	290	72	220	21	315	
69	Repairing roads at Muniarah Factory	...	7,538	1,571	1,324	10,233	524	112	94	730	2,445	291	357	3,093	
71	Chamoka Tank	...	1,940	1,942	3,821	7,703	139	139	273	551	128	173	245	546	
72	Repairing roads at Mahomedpore Factory.	...	1,759	2,328	3,685	7,772	125	175	255	555	167	186	288	641	
73	Repairing roads at Gopalpore Factory	...	6,238	388	1,169	7,795	445	27	83	555	559	6	.....	565	
74	Pachbhiuda Tank	...	1,207	1,395	916	3,518	86	99	65	250	58	100	19	177	
75	Sadhua „	...	2,856	5,563	5,173	10,592	204	183	369	756	250	209	366	825	
79	Dubolia „	...	3,285	4,524	5,326	13,135	469	646	761	1,876	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Ditto of 7 days.
80	Jugdishpore „	...	5,025	4,066	8,208	18,199	339	354	586	1,299	351	362	573	1,286	
83	Bahadurpore „	...	1,875	1,355	388	3,618	134	97	27	258	145	88	29	262	
84	Doomra „	...	332	.....	.....	332	24	.....	.....	24	64	.....	.....	64	
85	Jogapore village road	...	5,773	2,545	798	9,116	412	182	57	651	485	229	61	775	
86	Dubolia „	...	1,236	818	1,669	3,723	177	117	238	532	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Ditto of 7 days.
	Chuprah protective works	...	8,142	14,090	3,780	26,012	582	1,049	270	1,901	572	1,057	282	1,911	
	Grand Total ...	...	1,289,656	776,230	704,482	2,770,368	93,924	56,777	51,571	202,272	91,561	57,099	44,196	192,856	

(Countersigned)
J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

J. MAY, *Captain,*
Executive Engineer, Sarun District.

The 4th June 1874.

C.—*Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the Town of Chuprah, under the Magistrate of Sarun, during the* 14 *days ending Saturday, the* 30*th May* 1874.

Serial No. of work.	Name of Work.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.					Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Rice.	Dál.	Gram.	Maize.	At what distance obtainable from the work.	
		C. Ft.														Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.		
1	Digging seral, serpentine tank, &c.	120,000 making bund, &c.	2,535	4,302	1,162	7,799	107	307	83	557	106	311	89	506	1 month ...						
2	Talempore tank	968,900	1,625	3,481	1,427	6,533	116	249	102	467	121	253	100	474	Ditto ...						
23	Tank near library bungalow ...	300,000	1,216	2,783	654	4,653	87	199	47	333	59	140	36	235	Ditto ...						
23	Ditto in post-office compound ...	300,000	718	1,657	558	2,933	51	118	40	209	53	104	39	196	Ditto ...	12	13	17	15½	Close to the works.	Three-fourths of the number employed belong to the ordinary laboring, and one-fourth to the non-laboring classes. All doing piece-work.
24	Remetalling main city road ...	1 mile ...	547	1,218	246	2,011	39	87	18	144	42	91	20	153	½ month ...						
26	Ditto Mission road ...	½ „ ...	567	1,348	382	2,297	41	96	27	164	44	101	35	180	Ditto ...						
27	Ditto Telpa road	Ditto ...	787	1,300	327	2,414	56	93	23	172	72	103	27	202	Ditto ...						
	Total number employed ...	.....	7,795	16,089	4,756	28,640	557	1,149	340	2,046	557	1,103	346	2,006							

Rate of wages paid for full work—

	As.	P.
To each man	1	6
„ woman	1	0
„ child	0	6

Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 1,983-15-6.

All the coolies are employed on daily wages.

Sarun Collectorate,

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sarun District for the Fortnight ending 30th May, 1874.

NAMES OF THANAS.	Number and names of store-houses in each thana.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored up to date, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE. By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	
Chuprah ...	1. Chuprah ...	10,050	10,050 0 0	.....	48 28 8	.....	1,516 11 0	1,564 39 8	...	One lakh and thirty thousand maunds
	2. Revilgunge ...	12,155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,155	
	3. Gurkha ...	8,070	5,000 0 0	476 28 12	10 0 0	.....	.....	486 28 12	3,070	
	Total ...	30,275	15,050 0 0	476 28 12	58 28 8	.....	1,516 11 0	2,051 28 4	15,225	
Manjhee ...	1. Manjhee ...	15,000	15,000 25 0	450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	450 0 0	...	
	2. Ekma ...	10,000	10,000 15 0	1,150 0 0	.....	32 10 0	.....	1,182 10 0	...	
	Total ...	25,000	25,001 0 0	1,600 0 0	.....	32 10 0	.....	1,632 10 0	...	
Dighwarah ...	1. Dighwarah ...	10,000	10,000 7 12	.....	4 0 0	.....	.....	4 0 0	...	
	2. Sonepore, E ...	10,100	10,100 39 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
	Total ...	20,100	20,101 6 12	.....	4 0 0	.....	.....	4 0 0	...	
Pursa	1. Pursa ...	40,000	40,000 29 4	440 0 0	.....	.....	.....	440 0 0	...	
	2. Amnour ...	15,000	15,000 0 0	220 0 0	10 0 0	159 24 4	.....	389 24 4	...	
	3. Amnour, E ...	10,000	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
	4. Mirzapore ...	20,000	20,000 0 0	420 0 0	159 25 0	86 0 0	.....	665 25 0	...	
	5. Benkerwa, E...	10,000	9,999 23 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
	Total ...	95,000	95,000 13 3	1,080 0 0	169 25 0	245 24 4	.....	1,495 9 4	...	
Mushrukh ...	1. Mushrukh ...	50,000	50,000 19 1	678 12 8	0 10 0	3,951 14 12	.....	4,629 37 4	...	
	2. Baniapore ...	10,000	11,352 0 0	.....	12 0 0	.....	.....	12 0 0	...	
	3. Paigumberpore	10,000	8,650 31 2	10 16 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	25 16 0	...	
	4. Maharanee ...	20,000	20,000 13 1	13 35 0	.....	1,182 0 0	.....	1,195 35 0	...	
	5. Sareya, E ...	10,000	10,000 15 8	412 22 8	.....	.....	.....	412 22 8	...	
	6. Banowlee, E ...	10,000	9,984 21 6	54 6 0	.....	.....	.....	54 6 0	...	
	7. Sarungpore, E	10,000	9,999 26 0	327 30 4	.....	.....	.....	327 30 4	...	
	Total ...	120,000	119,988 6 2	1,497 2 4	27 10 0	5,133 14 12	.....	6,657 27 0	...	
Bussuntpore ...	1. Bussuntpore ...	40,000	40,000 16 0	6,756 21 3	.....	18 2 0	.....	6,774 23 3	...	
	2. Maharajgunge	20,000	20,000 20 12	878 15 12	.....	18 0 0	.....	896 15 12	...	
	3. Syedpoora ...	11,840	9,095 32 5	160 29 13	.....	.....	.....	160 29 13	2,700	
	4. Burhoga ...	10,000	5,795 9 0	650 2 8	.....	.....	.....	650 2 8	4,300	
	5. Bala ...	6,930	1,304 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,626	
	6. Gopalpore ...	10,000	8,480 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,520	
	7. Bagowra ...	8,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,280	
	Total ...	107,050	84,675 38 1	8,445 29 4	.....	36 2 0	.....	8,481 31 4	22,426	
Sewan	1. Sewan ...	45,000	44,927 0 0	1,006 35 4	5 0 0	2,894 3 12	540 31 14	4,446 30 14	...	
	2. Burhurrea ...	10,000	10,000 0 0	35 0 0	.....	480 7 8	.....	515 7 8	...	
	3. Semaria ...	10,000	10,000 0 0	112 22 8	.....	319 0 0	.....	431 22 8	...	
	Total ...	65,000	64,927 0 0	1,154 17 12	5 0 0	3,693 11 4	540 31 14	5,393 20 14	...	
Durrowlee ...	1. Durrowlee ...	20,000	19,999 33 10	.....	.....	.....	58 0 0	58 0 0	...	
	2. Goothnee ...	5,000	4,999 20 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	13 4 0	33 4 0	...	
	3. Siswan ...	5,000	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
	4. Roghonathpore	4,000	4,005 29 9	.....	.....	54 32 0	.....	54 32 0	...	
	5. Mairwa ...	5,000	5,001 0 0	35 0 0	.....	228 0 0	.....	263 0 0	...	
	Total ...	39,000	39,006 3 3	55 0 0	.....	282 32 0	71 4 0	408 36 0	...	
Burrowlee ...	1. Burrowlee ...	25,000	25,000 29 10	15 0 0	10 0 0	4,283 10 0	.....	4,308 10 0	...	
	2. Gopalgunge ...	10,000	10,000 0 0	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	...	
	3. Gopalgunge, E	15,000	15,000 1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
	4. Bijoypore, E ...	2,000	2,000 39 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
	5. Olipore, E ...	3,000	3,001 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
	Total ...	55,000	55,003 1 10	55 0 0	10 0 0	4,283 10 0	.....	4,338 10 0	...	
	Grand Total ...	556,425	518,763 22 9	14,363 38 0	274 23 8	13,706 24 4	2,128 6 14	30,473 12 10	37,651	

E means embankment.

SARUN MAGISTRACY,
The 4th June, 1874.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

No. 299.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Raj Grain in the Sub-Division of Hutwah, District of Sarun, for the Fortnight ending 29th May, 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13
District.	Thana.	Names of Golahs.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Raj grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE. By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
					Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds.	Mds.
SARUN, RAJ HUTWAH.	BURRAGAON.	Hutwah	Upto 29th May, 1874.	150,000 maunds.	(a) 32,127 28 13	2,298 5 0	113 27 0	6,117 31 0	8,529 23 0		
		Bhorey			567 21 0	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Bunjaria			1,530 11 4	.....	53 35 0	.....	53 35 0		
		Dhobowl			2,438 6 6	801 28 8	268 29 0	.....	1,070 17 8		
		Churrookha			1,098 36 0						
		Marur			759 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Sorowhula			2,795 11 2	.....	123 12 0	.....	123 12 0		
		Kultaya			3,165 11 2	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Hajeeapur			207 20 0	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Burragaon			(b) 9,550 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Bejoypore			2,000 39 12	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Wallipore			2,873 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	25,000
		Gopalgunge			(c) 25,000 1 0	.....	16 5 0	.....	16 5 0		
		Manjharia			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Sereepore			23,261 1 0	665 17 0	182 6 0	649 0 0	1,496 23 0		
		Kahala			2,731 14 7	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Jugdishpore			1,783 34 8	.....	125 0 0	.....	125 0 0		
		Muniarah and Suppahia			9,048 6 5	.....	12 0 0	.....	12 0 0		
		Chukkia			2,170 13 6	.....	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0		
		Pertabpore			1,071 10 12	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Total ...	...	...	124,180 0 0	3,765 10 8	914 34 0	6,766 31 0	11,446 35 8		

(a) Includes 3,456 maunds of rice sent by the Collector of Sarun.

(b) Sent by the Collector of Sarun.

(c) Includes 19,904 maunds of Government grain stored at Gopalgunge outpost.

N. B.—Column 6 is exclusive of 6,755 mds. 15srs., 2chs. of Raj grain stored at Burrowlee and Shahp ore, which are not included in the Hutwah Circle.

(Countersigned)

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

J. G. HODGKINSON,
Manager, Court of Wards, Raj Hutwah.

HUTWAH,
The 31*st May*, 1874.

Revised Statement shewing the Storage and Consumption of Raj Grain in the Sub-Division of Hutwah, in the District of Sarun, for the Fortnight ending 29th May 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
						TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.							
DISTRICT.	Thana.	Name of Golah.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Raj grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
				Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.	
Sarun, Raj Hutwah	Buragaon	Hutwah	Up to 29th May 1874.	41,276	(a) 32,127 28 13	2,298 5 0	113 27 0	6,117 31 0	.....	8,529 23 0	.....	.....	(a) Includes 3,456 maunds of rice sent by Collector of Sarun.
		Bhorey		2,500	587 21 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Bunjariah		2,000	1,530 11 4	.....	53 35 0	.....	.....	53 35 0			
		Dhobowl		4,000	2,438 6 0	801 28 8	268 29 0	.....	.....	1,070 13 8			
		Chumookha... ...		4,000	1,098 38 0								
		Marur		1,500	759 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Sinowhula		3,000	2,795 11 2	.....	123 12	.....	.....	123 12 0			
		Kuttuyah		8,000	3,165 11 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Hajeeapore		500	207 20 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Buragaon		10,000	(b) 9,550 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	25,000	(b) Sent by Collector of Sarun.
		Bejoypore		2,000	2,000 39 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Wallipore		2,873	2,873 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Gopalgunge		5,096	(c) 25,000 1 0	.....	16 5 0	.....	.....	16 5 0	.....	.....	(c) Includes 19,904 maunds of Government grain stored at Gopalgunge outpost.
		Munjhariah		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Sevepore		30,000	23,261 1 0	665 17 0	182 6 0	649 0 0	.....	1,496 23 0			
		Kahala		6,000	2,731 14 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Jugdishpore... ...		4,000	1,783 34 8	.....	425 0 0	.....	.....	125 0 0			
		Munniareh ? ...											
		Suppahia) ...		12,000	9,048 6 5	.....	12 0 0	.....	.....	12 0 0			
		Chuckia		3,000	2,179 13 6	.....	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0			
		Pertabpore		1,500	1,071 10 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Khakpore		3,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Burrowlee		3,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Total ...		1,50,000	124,180 0 0	3,765 10 8	914 34 0	6,766 31 0	.....	11,446 35 8	.....	.....	

N. B.—Column 6 is exclusive of 6,755 maunds 15 seers and 2 chattacks of Raj grain stored at Burrowlee and Shahpore, which are not included in the Hutwah circle.

(Countersigned.)

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Sarun.

BHUBANESWOR DUTT,
Supdt., for Manager, Court of Wards,
Raj Hatwah.

HUTWAH,
The 4th June 1874.

No. 1728F, dated Chumparun, the 1st June 1874.

From—H. KEAN, Esq., Collector of Chumparun,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative of scarcity and relief for the fortnight ending the 30th May 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

During the past week (23rd—30th) there has been, I am very glad to be able to report, a most opportune fall of rain, which was more or less general throughout the district. It has been of immense value, enabling the cultivators to prepare their lands and sow paddy, marowa, sathi, and maize. This rain has also saved the grass which was being rapidly burnt up, compelling cattle-owners to feed their animals, on the leaves of trees. The country, which before the rain had assumed a brown and burnt-up appearance, is now becoming green again.

In the Motiharee Sub-division (No. 1), owing to the quantities of Government rice thrown into the market, the state of the bazars seems more favorable than it was a month ago; wheat and maize, which had disappeared as articles of food, are now being offered but find no purchasers. Even the Government stores of these grains are refused, Mr. Oldham says, though offered at one seer less than the current bazar rate. Rice is sought with general eagerness, and has now been issued in quantities sufficient to make it very fairly abundant. Private importations have not yet reached as far as Segowlie.

Regarding grain in stock, Mr. Oldham states "that there are few, even of the persons laboring on the works, who have not some little store of 'ashar' or barley. The zemindars, large farmers, and mahajuns, and most of the well-to-do cultivators, still hold stores; there is not the slightest reason to apprehend a deficiency of seed-rice of which there are large stores in many places. It is thought that the supplies of maize seed are shorter, but nothing like general anxiety on the point is expressed. The mahajuns's stores are still tightly held up, as they acknowledge, till rain gives them a chance of opening them safely and profitably." It had rained in a partial manner all the past week, beginning on the 23rd. The shower, however, had been very partial, and Mr. Oldham states that there is still a large tract of the rice-growing country north of the Sikrawah which has had no rain to speak of. He says. "Generally, however, sowing-rain has fallen and done much good. The millets (cheena and kodo) are now being largely resown in areas not ready for rice or maize. Rice has already been sown in considerable quantities, and there has been enough rain in a few places to give a good hope of its germinating."

On the Nepal border very heavy rain had fallen.

It is the tract immediately south of it that has not had enough. As to the condition of the people, Mr. Oldham says: "The condition of the people continues so far satisfactory, that is, all in want are provided for. The number of recipients of charitable relief is decreasing. The inspectors report that on each successive tour they find fewer and fewer ticket-holders, and that former recipients have recovered sufficiently to join the works. The poor-house inmates are now only 66." No cases of bad distress had been found amongst people of the respectable classes, though diligent enquiries had been made. Cases of emaciation on the works are still fewer than they were, and the work-people are generally thriving. The poorer cultivators are still the class that is feeling the scarcity most. The present position of the people is thus described by Mr. Oldham: "A portion of the population has benefited decidedly and directly by the scarcity. This comprises not only those whose services have had to be sought for in connection with it, but the bunniahs and holders of grain into whose hands the large sums spent on works ultimately come with this portion subtracted, the rest of the population are all feeling the scarcity from the well-to-do cultivator, whom it compels to the utmost frugality, descending through the poorer cultivators, who are so reduced and pinched that the effects of the scarcity have told perceptibly on their persons, down to the pure laborers, full half of whom are working for bare life on the relief works, and who would die by thousands were those works closed for a week; many of these people have had to subsist in years of plenty on one meal a day, and in this exceptionally healthy season, find no difficulty in thriving on it now. Food is their only object, and till rice became procurable in the bazars at its present rate, all but the old amongst them used to grumble loudly at the Sunday dole of pice instead of grain, saying that they had done so long without salt and condiments that they did not want them then."

No further cases of misery and starvation have come to light, but the whole sub-division, Mr. Oldham says, "causes incessant anxiety and needs constant watchfulness. The needs of the northern portion, which I have always regarded as the worst off, and in which most works have been maintained and the greatest attention concentrated, have now been I believe fully gauged, and its condition is improving. In the south Shikrauah tract, on the contrary, in which the "rubbee" crops were fair, and which had not had so much attention paid to it, there has been almost a rush upon the works within the fortnight, and this has been the more unexpected, as there was heavier rain here than in parts of the north section, where the laborers are beginning to leave the works in large numbers."

This account of the condition of the people is on the whole satisfactory. Now that rain has fallen, and there is every prospect of a continuance of moisture, the mahajuns will doubtless commence making advances to the ryots.

In the Dhaka sub-division (No. 2) Mr. Kilby reports that there is no change to chronicle. The bazars continued to be supplied from Revelgunge, Sahibgunge, and Chapra, and as far as he has ascertained, the trade is even more brisk than it was during the previous fortnight. This Mr. Kilby attributes to the fact of many more carts being now available, as the Government importations have ceased. The Titurea and Meerpore circles, which had hitherto been considered the best off, have showed signs of distress, and more relief works have in consequence been started and the difficulty met.

The fact shews, however, as Mr. Kilby says, how dependent the people are on the relief works, and that constant vigilance is necessary. The Government rice has been given to the laborers at the rate of 12 seers per rupee, but the public at 10 to 11½. Arrangements are being made to distribute mixed grain in lieu of rice to the laborers every third day, as it is found to be deteriorating. Small-pox has decreased in this sub-division, and now that rain has fallen, will probably disappear. The health of the people is on the whole remarkably good. The rain had been pretty general; about 1 inch had fallen.

In the Govindgunge sub-division (No. 3) Mr. Weekes reports that rice still continues very scarce, and that in most villages the ryots have now consumed, it is believed, the whole of the rubbee crop. Some of the ticcadars are said to have stores of grain, though much smaller than usual; this they are holding back to pay their laborers for work done in the rains. There had been two heavy showers of rain which had fallen over the greater part of the sub-division. It was greatly wanted; "not only had the millet and indigo been scorched up over an enormous extent of country but shrubs, bushes, mango and even jack-fruit were withering." The condition of the people, Mr. Weekes says, "has visibly changed for the worse, they begin to crowd on the relief works, and village works have been opened in consequence in the worse tracts, and advances of grain made to the cultivators (20 seers per man) pending larger advances" A brisk trade, however, is going on in maize and gram. In a few places, such as Kessariah and one or two other large marts, grain is stored, and this is now finding its way into the markets. Fears are entertained as to the supply of maize-seed, and seed-rice is much wanted.

From the Bettiah sub-division Mr Samuells reports that good accounts have come in from all the circles; there had been two falls of rain, and it was raining when he wrote (31st). He says: "The first fall of rain did not reach Bettiah town, and passed over Lowria without results. At Lowria, however, and at Dokraha Lalseriah, and all down the banks of the river, the fall ranged from 1 to 2 inches. Its effects were perceptible at once in the diminution of the number of kodalee-wallahs on the roads. The fields are being rapidly prepared, and I have heard no complaints of difficulty in procuring labor, nor have I reason to believe that there is any general scarcity of seed-grain. Isolated cases there no doubt are, and it is with regard to these that I should like authority to buy on behalf of the charitable committee, say 100 maunds for distribution through circle officers to the very poorest classes. We are not authorised to buy seed-grain, and the people who have no seed-grain to exchange for food-grain are the very people I wish to assist; to give them money would not mend matters, as they might in some places have a difficulty in buying."

To meet these cases Mr. Samuells has purchased 100 maunds from Mr. Gibbon for immediate distribution, and charged the same to the charitable fund.

The bazars are, Mr. Samuells reports, well supplied through the local trade. The bunniah's stores of rice are failing, Mr. Samuells thinks, but other grains are plentiful.

The general health is reported to be excellent, and the condition of the laborers on the relief works could not be better.

From the Ramnuggur sub-division (No. 5) Mr. Howe reports as follows: "There has been rain during the past week, heavy in the north north-west and central part of the sub-division and comparatively light in the east. A severe storm is also commencing as I write; ploughing has every where commenced" No change in the condition of the people is reported, but there had been a steady increase in the number resorting to the relief works, the daily attendance being now 31,880. The rain had not as yet drawn many from the works, but when once the rains fairly set in, a large decrease may be expected, as most of the laborers who are cultivators also will return to their fields.

The following are the prices at which food-grains have been procurable in the five sub-divisions.

No. 1, Motiharee Sub-division Segowlee.

	Seers.
Rice cheapest (clean)	11
Wheat	12
Barley	16
Cheena	13
Maize	13
Gram	13
Urid	13
Moong	13
Arhur	16
Oats	22
Seed rice	16

No. 2, Dhaka Sub-division.

	Seers.
Rice No. 1	9½ to 10
2	10½ to 11½
Barley	15
Maize	13½ to 15
Wheat	11 to 12
Kodo	15
Gram	15 to 16
Arhur	15 to 16
Peas	17

No. 3, Gobindgunge.

Rice best sort	10
,, common	10½ to 11
Wheat	11½ to 12¼
Maize	15
Gram	14½ to 15

No. 4, Bettiah.

Rice best	9 to 9¼
,, 2nd quality	12 to 13
Maize	14¾
Barley	16
Country wheat	12
Gram (Country)	14

No. 5, Ramnuggur.

Not given.

B.—Relief Works.

The following is the list of relief works and the number of persons employed thereon.

List of relief works in sub-division No. 1.

Name of Work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Road from Motiharee to Kutkenwa	8,702	9,995	3,845	22,542	1,610
Lakhora to Narkatya	8,940	9,586	2,191	19,655	1,403
Segowli to Raxoul	18,259	13,202	6,856	38,317	2,736
Ramgurwa to Adupore	10,600	4,654	4,029	19,283	1,377
Tanks at—					
Bungari	.....	2,130	1,985	251	4,366
Japarha	2,021	2,401	548	4,970	355
Samara	1,388	1,996	715	3,799	271
Sakhara	748	788	83	1,619	115
Leckhawra	1,269	1,513	409	3,191	228
Tootaha	1,469	1,675	249	3,386	242
Pasgachekia	667	914	482	2,069	147
Road from Mootiharee to Bettiah	1,514	1,073	393	2,980	213
Tanks at—					
Segowlee	400	1,045	458	1,903	136
Bungura	499	1,278	495	2,272	162
Chiknata	2,056	5,319	2,426	9,792	699
Semra	547	1,393	596	2,536	181
Puchrukha	432	914	353	1,699	121
Ramgurwa	7,994	5,919	3,753	17,666	1,242
Shakhrar	17,401	9,337	3,871	30,609	2,186
Hardia	613	549	289	1,451	103
Road from Chupra to Phoolawria	12,493	10,178	1,786	24,457	1,747
Tanks at—					
Sunkar Sarya	4,826	6,842	549	12,217	872
Pursarumpore	4,734	5,728	932	11,391	813
Segowlee Cantonment Improvement	4,760	9,752	2,679	17,181	1,227
Road Adapore to Kutkenwa, 3rd section	8,756	1,225	2,309	23,290	1,663
Adapore to Narkatya	3,068	3,465	1,083	7,616	544
Motiharee to Kutkenwa, section No. 1	Work closed.				
Tanks at—					521
Aracya	2,513	4,257	534	7,304	939
Koraiya	3,567	7,655	930	13,152	754
Kutkenwa	3,790	6,431	745	10,566	946
Sripur	4,688	8,434	1,107	13,247	1,829
Narketya	9,910	13,696	1,933	25,608	939
Purushuttampore	5,034	7,383	1,070	13,152	998
Motiharree town works	8,882	4,780	322	13,984	
Tanks at—					864
Pateeura	7,898	3,376	827	12,101	751
Muthiya	6,753	3,033	776	10,522	
Total	1,97,611	1,71,468	47,874	4,16,953	29,782

No. 2, Dhaka Sub-division.

Name of works.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Motechary to Dhaka	41,686	19,161	94,691	70,311	5,022
Dhaka to Poorneya	18,113	13,404	8,610	40,127	2,866
" north-east boundary... ...	10,414	12,296	2,840	25,550	1,825
Pakree to Seeraha	5,896	4,216	2,404	12,606	900
Pareywa to Itwaghut	10,755	7,518	3,979	22,252	1,589
Choita to Seeraha	2,718	3,775	468	6,961	497
Modhubunghut	7,809	5,508	3,047	16,364	1,168
Seeraha Ferry to Pakree	1,499	1,704	618	3,821	273
Ghorashan to Kut Kenwa	34,065	23,616	10,288	67,969	4,854
Poorneya to Tilhara	14,221	7,443	3,621	25,285	1,663
" Dhaka	10,181	6,076	2,820	19,077	1,362
Modhubun to Seeraha	5,373	2,576	2,732	10,681	763
Seeraha to Bara	4,410	3,052	1,640	10,002	714
Modhubun and Pattee	2,813	2,107	1,630	6,550	467
Metsi and Katahaghut	5,656	3,008	2,235	10,899	778
Puttue and Pudum Kair	19,657	11,578	10,898	42,133	3,009
Pattee and Dhaka...	5,253	3,420	2,095	10,768	789
Jamnat and Seeraha	14,224	8,035	4,387	26,646	1,903
Dhaka and Bhelwaghut	18,236	10,419	5,465	34,120	2,437
Choitaghut and Pattee	3,325	2,790	631	6,746	481
Dhaka and Pudum Kair	42,672	13,539	6,091	62,362	4,454
Gunduck crossing	7,680	6,762	4,702	19,144	1,367
Poperia Bridge	2,081	1,052	790	3,923	280
Tanks under the Public Work Department—					
Bandar	1,259	372	359	1,990	142
Tilhara	85	39	.....	124	8
Goomurah	109	6	2	117	8
Misrowli	5,389	2,424	2,751	10,564	754
Barasunkar	1,865	641	757	3,263	233
Raghoopore	391	343	165	899	64
Champapoor	704	422	529	1,655	118
Bhogobutpoor	1,538	593	416	2,547	182
Khanazudnuggur	479	293	150	922	65
Simra	463	166	104	733	52
Sorata	1,997	1,222	483	3,702	264
Sirwa Mungul	475	263	170	908	64
Meerpore tank	637	2,572	1,285	4,494	321
Mohowaha tank	385	2,047	1,025	3,457	247
Golui tank	129	323	165	617	44
Rampoor tank	388	2,046	1,025	3,439	245
Lulchunpore tank	204	2,188	1,096	3,488	249
Lepay tank	312	1,236	613	2,161	154
Tanks at—					
Modhoopore	565	2,850	1,421	4,836	345
Byjnathpore	309	1,870	934	3,113	222
Muttea	209	1,339	666	2,214	158
Bara Joyram	179	2,186	1,093	3,458	247
Kurturree	159	1,708	852	2,719	194
Rampore (Baritolah)	58	313	157	528	37
Huryarah tank	230	140	217	537	38
Rajpore tank	3,512	4,115	1,119	8,746	624
Dhunowji tank	585	326	451	1,362	97
Micklya tank	3,294	3,214	3,181	9,689	692
Taturica tank	680	920	746	2,346	167
Kooah tank	954	684	465	2,103	150
Nukurdewah tank	878	412	341	1,631	116
Bhowara tank	516	165	138	819	58
Nemoia tank	2,809	2,067	696	5,572	398
Senori tank	1,660	691	630	2,981	213
Bhowanipore tank	1,114	399	188	1,701	121
Bhatinia tank	1,562	915	575	3,052	218
Gidowna tank	3,863	927	341	5,131	366
Barsa Kullan tank...	232	9	8	249	17
Jitwalia tank	145	34	40	219	15
Bhugowanpore tank	72	15	27	114	8
Burhurwa	78	51	95	224	16
Kurlumea	269	175	117	561	40
Dewapore	356	186	135	677	48
Bahulabpore	122	179	358	659	47
Nurkuteah	321	268	266	855	61
Petchpukri	210	.....	.....	210	15
Poddomkais	350	.....	.....	350	25
Poddomkais Factory tank	350	.....	.....	350	25
Dhaka tank	1,169	635	795	2,599	185
Parsowni tank	1,377	960	1,815	4,152	296
Boksney Puthee	3,066	1,828	1,162	6,056	432
Phooiwaria tank	3,762	1,805	2,127	7,694	549
Bessunpore—					
Bussuntpore tank	4,078	2,666	1,901	8,645	617
Seria Gopal tank	1,996	957	689	3,642	260
Bessunpore Dulput tank	1,011	495	668	2,174	155
Pakri Doyal	145	9	23	187	13
Modhorapore	396	314	426	1,136	81
Rajeypore	798	491	326	1,565	111
Situlpatty	887	339	224	1,450	103
Jodoopore	641	335	335	1,311	93
Kurseah	1,078	612	432	2,122	151
Jehooley	102	60	144	306	21
Roopohara	600	352	278	1,210	87
Borkaney Kullan	58	40	40	138	9

No. 2, *Dhaka Sub-division.*—(Continued.)

Names of works.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Borkaney Khord	118	40	80	238	17
Pupra Koreemdad	443	268	447	1,158	82
Burhurwa	1,280	345	171	1,796	128
Doomry Bijoo	785	437	540	1,762	126
Harnarina	43	84	48	175	12
Rohempore Ruksa	89	38	10	137	9
Sirowna	366	153	335	844	60
Mongra Baru road	294	27	78	399	28
Faturiah	160	121	144	425	30
Bhugwanpore	25	.....	.....	25	1
Hussanpore Churtra	128	21	34	183	13
Chuklowran to Katahaghat	1,154	1,159	1,090	3,403	243
Employed on golahs	1,687	.....	.....	1,687	120
Total ...	247,682	166,336	94,523	508,541	36,324

No. 3, *Gobindgunge Sub-division.*

Bysukhowa tank	1,050	1,302	652	3,004	207
Bhooputpore ,, ...	1,632	1,736	1,522	4,890	349
Katurea road	1,744	898	1,530	4,172	295
Poorur Chupra road	1,688	1,286	1,342	4,316	308
Sarungpore ,, ...	732	64	.....	796	57
Hossennee ,, ...	836	1,456	444	2,736	195
Ahirwalea tank	382	882	762	2,016	143
Jomoonapore tank	872	558	676	2,106	150
Deomra tank	1,042	368	320	1,730	123
Bettiah Basunt tank	1,058	602	734	2,394	171
Gopee Chupra ,, ...	790	224	480	1,494	106
Kythowlea tank	290	854	74	1,218	87
Sagur Chooramur tank	406	250	262	918	65
Chand Pursa tank	326	962	610	1,898	135
Siswa Patna ,, ...	1,254	528	656	2,438	173
Sungrampore road	6,976	6,940	3,324	17,240	1,231
Rajpore road	5,880	5,624	2,140	13,644	974
Rannee Chupra tank	558	476	584	1,618	115
Mouzah Ahemon Chupra tank	104	236	84	424	30
,, Bukhree Mahawa tank	192	626	406	1,224	87
,, Nowtor tank	860	396	404	1,660	118
,, Muthea ,, ...	756	338	574	1,668	119
Khoojooriah tank	514	550	626	1,690	120
Coergama tank	960	276	274	1,510	108
Bahoowur Mony tank	1,128	280	176	1,584	113
Road from Tirkowlia to Sungrampore ...	2,202	4,430	852	7,544	538
Gunnesh Serssea tank	818	356	383	1,556	111
Burhurwa tank	1,504	1,972	1,374	4,850	346
Road from Sutterghat to Gobindgunge ...	2,844	4,354	4,816	12,014	858
Road in Katooria	2,544	3,024	2,930	8,488	606
Delawarpore road	970	1,641	1,692	4,304	307
Tajpore tank	2,182	.....	.....	2,182	156
Rampoorwa tank	1,060	1,930	1,036	4,026	287
Jessowlee tank	1,240	2,450	1,276	4,966	354
Muckwa bridge to Kattyah	14,746	8,102	2,726	25,574	1,825
Kulleanpore tank	2,982	10,000	872	13,854	989
Serethpore tank	4,056	12,100	1,246	17,402	1,243
Mohazanee tank	1,916	5,300	1,200	8,416	601
Deccaha tank	6,968	22,380	4,354	33,702	2,407
Ramgur ,, ...	2,404	2,314	706	5,424	387
Seetacoond ,, ...	1,300	7,500	564	9,364	669
Kotoa ,, ...	1,514	5,200	1,048	7,762	554
Jomooniah ,, ...	720	152	342	1,214	86
Walha ,, ...	762	610	260	1,632	116
Purree ,, ...	324	264	480	1,068	76
Tulwah ,, ...	1,954	1,012	560	3,526	252
Pakhra ,, ...	756	454	276	1,486	106
Bungrah ,, ...	286	160	344	790	56
Machurgama ,, ...	910	627	436	1,973	140
Barrah ,, ...	5,966	1,327	1,018	8,311	593
Turraneah ,, ...	7,622	1,018	3,244	11,884	848
Simrah ,, ...	7,766	424	614	8,804	628
Coowah ,, ...	4,650	2,706	1,210	8,566	612
Chukea ,, ...	3,282	1,056	652	4,990	356
Nugorgoma ,, ...	2,034	438	316	2,788	199
Boughat ,, ...	2,808	1,654	310	4,772	340
Setulpore ,, ...	4,312	5,088	2,792	12,192	870
Mowhowah ,, ...	4,992	5,848	3,692	14,532	1,038
Siswah Sobe ,, ...	1,326	1,078	480	2,884	206
Quslabelwa ,, ...	5,008	5,188	2,940	13,136	939
Modhoobun ,, ...	1,488	1,234	1,382	4,104	293
Bishoow poorwa tank	4,050	3,090	1,256	8,396	599
Gowandra tank	1,614	1,572	1,430	4,616	329
Siswa Bosunt tank	3,438	2,448	1,514	7,400	528
Burmudeah ,, ...	1,208	80	200	1,488	106
	79,510	86,737	41,135	207,382	14,813

No. 4, Bettiah Sub-division.

NAME OF WORK.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Bettiah tank	455	2,722	870	4,047	367
Banry Putty ,, ...	884	810	124	1,818	128
Muthea ,, ...	1,303	1,542	343	3,188	227
Kuttyah ,, ...	1,960	924	294	6,178	434
Woopadhea Tollah tank	1,874	2,183	769	4,826	344
Lalgurt tank	6,095	6,357	3,275	15,727	435
Tengrahee ,, ...	19,371	22,895	8,914	51,180	3,655
Chand Pursa road	9,339	15,080	3,898	28,317	2,022
Bugaha road	6,681	10,815	4,362	21,858	1,561
Burwant tank	14,433	14,792	2,729	31,954	2,282
Bishun Poora tank					
Doomnugur ,, ...	18,434	32,452	11,250	62,136	4,438
Tamariah ,, ...					
Hurdeeputty ,, ...					
Lowriah and Shikerpore	368	825	203	1,396	99
Lowriah and Ramnuggur	106	193	31	330	23
Lowriah and Churhuree road	213	368	71	652	46
Churhuree and Pursa road	564	1,493	304	2,391	171
	82,090	113,451	37,427	232,968	16,640

No. 5, Ramunggur Sub-division.

Soobeyah road	27,748	28,042	6,930	62,720	4,494
Bugulea ,, ...	16,100	18,760	6,342	41,202	2,943
Chankee ,, ...	9,268	9,366	2,870	21,504	1,536
Ditto ,, ...	9,394	8,456	2,114	19,964	1,426
Semra ,, ...	3,024	3,248	1,162	7,434	531
Mujowra tank	1,092	1,274	364	2,730	195
Jogeea ,, ...	3,598	3,472	1,134	8,204	588
Bulthne road section III	32,972	23,310	7,784	64,064	4,576
Ditto ,, II	7,170	5,824	1,582	14,576	1,041
Ditto ,, I	10,878	9,478	4,536	24,892	1,778
Tharcy road	17,528	17,206	7,910	42,644	3,046
Ditto ,, section II	14,014	12,320	6,482	32,816	2,344
Sowriah ,, ...	22,974	16,884	8,764	48,622	3,473
Dhoobney tank	5,446	3,164	1,036	9,646	689
Soomgur ,, ...	5,166	3,290	1,204	9,660	661
Beegaha to Hurnataur road	3,990	7,854	2,212	14,056	1,004
Mulpoorwah tank	1,582	2,926	.....	4,502	314
Hurnatane road	8,946	6,174	1,680	1,680	1,200
Total ...	196,888	181,048	64,106	442,032	31,573

Upper Gunduck embankment about 5,53,717 persons employed during the fortnight—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Lower Gunduck embankment ..	75,710	717	1,913	78,340	5,696
Therefore the grand total number of persons employed is ..	...	...	...	...	2,439,933
And the daily average number of persons employed is ...	...	...	...	...	174,281

In the Moteeharee Sub-division, the works on the frontier road have been closed in order to leave a reserve for the rains, and the laborers have been diverted into two large tanks in the neighbourhood, which will give full employment till the end of June. In the south of the sub-division, two new reserve works have been opened, and work has also been supplied by the Public Works Department on the Moteeharee to Bettiah road, and on two tanks by its side. It was hoped that the high level canal would have furnished work by this time in this sub-division, but it would seem that there is little prospect of the work being started for some time.

This is much to be regretted, as although sufficient work can be found, it must necessarily be of a less productive character than is expected from the canals, and is certainly not so well supervised. I have addressed the Engineer on the subject, and hope that the work may be commenced soon. Mr. Handcock, the Executive Engineer of East Chumparun, is gradually absorbing all Mr. Oldham's road-work under his supervision, and by the end of the month, will have assumed charge of all the roads except three.

The system of grain payments described in the last narrative, has been introduced on all the works in this sub-division. The only change made is that, instead of the first-class which receives 18 chittacks per head, containing all male adults, only those who bring their tools are assigned to it. All other adults, male or female, are included in the second-class, and get 12 chittacks each. The third as before.

Mr. Oldham's rates thus correspond with the Executive Engineer's rates.

In sub-division No. 2 (Dhaka) the numbers on the works are increasing, as also where payments are made on all works in grain. Nos. 1 and 2 of the three alternatives (Circular No. 2853-S.R., dated 4th May) were tried, and the latter proved the best system as it involved, it was found, less peculation; no difficulty was experienced in getting bunniahs to sell on all the works.

In the Gobindgunge sub-division, the food supplied is all Government grain. The condition of the laborers is said to be 'fairly good.' Payments are made with measures made of bamboo. The rate is generally as below—

15 chittacks per man.
12 ,, ,, woman.
9 to 10½ ,, ,, child.

In the Bettiah sub-division, the system described in the last narrative of supervision through local agency has been largely extended, and Mr. Samuells says with considerable benefit. He is entitled to much credit for working it out; all payments are made in grain. Mr. Samuells speaks very highly of the way he has been assisted by Mr. James the Assistant Engineer in introducing grain payments. He says: "I cannot speak too highly of the untiring energy of Mr. James, to whose efforts it is solely due that payments in grain have been started on all roads under his department in a marvellously short time. I have much pleasure in stating that at this moment all laborers on every road, tank, or village road in this sub-division are paid in grain." Hitherto direct payments in grain were not universal, only because the permission to adopt the alternative of entertaing salaried bunniahs and local subsidised traders on the works, had been taken advantage of. It will thus be seen that the Government orders on this subject were not intentionally overlooked, but on the contrary were carried out to the letter. I notice this, because from the tenor of some telegrams lately received, it would seem that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was under the impression that his orders had not been carried out in this district, and more especially in the Bettiah sub-division. I trust this explanation, and that submitted by Mr. Samuells, will satisfy His Honor that this has not been the case.

From Ramnuggur Mr. Howe reports on this head as follows:—

"Payments in kind have been introduced on almost all works, and to a great extent task labor also. The first alternative (Circular No. 2853), has for some time been in force in this sub-division, but on the whole it does not work satisfactorily; so great is the demand for Government rice that the bunniahs are often tempted to sell before they come to the head of the work, and therefore it was only with the utmost difficulty, and by constant personal supervision, that our laborers could obtain supplies near the work. The second course is I think more complete, as payments can be very rapidly made, and as peculation under that system is almost impossible. I am therefore taking steps to introduce it, and have 20,000 zinc tokens made, as paper tickets are often lost or destroyed. Meantime, in order to give immediate effect to the Government orders, I adopted the third plan named in paragraph 3 of the circular quoted, and this has proved very successful. Payments in kind have been made up to 1,047 maunds during the fortnight. In some few places the ticket system has been introduced. This system is now in force at Harnatar, Bugha, Rampur, and on all the works under the Public Works Department near Ramnuggur. I regret that Colonel Boulderson reports that there are difficulties in the east, and that the people do not readily take to the change, but every effort is being made by Colonel Boulderson, and I trust that very soon the system which has succeeded in every other part of the sub-division, will be found applicable to the east also."

The condition of the laborers, Mr. Howe says, continues good.

C.—Transport of Grain.

The Government consignments have been finally closed. Private importations into the Dhaka sub-division continue to go on briskly, but some of the mahajuns, Mr. Kilby says, seem now to hesitate to import, they say their profits are so small, and that as such large quantities of Government grain are being expended, the demand is not so great as it was a short time ago. The bazars are well supplied with all kinds of grain, and prices have fallen.

D.—Storage of Grain.

All the sub-divisions except Dhaka and Gobindgunge have their full allotments.

These two sub-divisions are short, in consequence of a discrepancy having occurred in the accounts of despatches and receipts of Government grain. This has been reported separately.

The sales of Government grain are shewn below, and a subjoined statement gives the information required in Circular No. 3369—S.R., dated 26th May.

No. 1, *Motiharee Sub-division.*

Up to date of last return. Mds. Srs. Ch.			During the Fortnight. Mds. Srs. Ch.
14,747 34 7	To laborers	...	7,271 25 14
	To public	...	12,018 36 4
	Advances	...	2,540 0 0
	Charity ...	...	212 32 12
	No. 2, *Dhaka Sub-division.*		
16,563 31 14	To laborers	...	8,883 4 14
	To public	...	1,846 1 6½
	Advances	...	*Nil.*
	Charity...	...	279 23 8
	No. 3, *Gobindgunge Sub-division.*		
2,369 5 8	To laborers	...	4,594 36 0
	To public	...	493 9 0
	Advances	...	*Nil.*
	Charity ...	...	534 2 0
	No. 4, *Bettiah Sub-division.*		
6,676 4 8	To laborers	...	2,112 27 0
	To public	...	11,800 26 0
	Advances	...	*Nil.*
	Charity	...	992 39 0
	No. 5, *Ramnuggur Sub-division.*		
36,575 24 11	To laborers	...	1,053 24 4
	To public	...	7,235 9 8
	Advances	...	4,963 38 4
	Charity	...	309 1 0
	To laborers	...	24,915 38 0
Total	To public	...	63,394 2 2½
	Advances	...	8,038 0 4
	Charity..	...	1,794 16 4

Sales to the public are going on briskly in the Motiharee, Bettiah, and Ramnuggur Sub-divisions. In the Gobindgunge and Dhaka Sub-divisions, private importations are taking place; sales of Government grain are therefore more limited. Mr. Oldham reports that he has removed all restrictions on sales, but only by the most peremptory injunctions, the native officials having the greatest objection to the sales, on the ground "that the stores which might serve for another year of famine are being expended." This accounts for the sales at Narkatya and Segowlie, both of which golahs are under Mr. Oldham's immediate supervision, being the largest.

Mr. Oldham explains that his statement of consumption of grain up to date exceeds considerably the grand total of his last statement, and of the weekly returns forwarded to Government, all of which, owing to non-receipt of returns, changes of establishment, and other causes, were more or less erroneous. The statement now submitted shows the expenditure up to date correctly. Sales of Government grain at the two frontier golahs of Adapore and Kutkenwa, which in my last narrative I reported had been deferred, have now, under the orders recently received been opened out, and a consignment of 3,000 maunds have been moved up from the reserve golah at Ramgurwa to replenish the supply at Adapore. In the Ramnuggur district the reallotment of grain directed by the Commissioner has been carried out, and storage room for 25,000 maunds of seed-grain is very nearly ready. This will be apportioned in the following manner :—

	Mds.
Ramnuggur	12,000
Bugha	8,000
Shikarpore	5,000

Sales to the public, Mr. Howe reports, have done much good and are rapidly increasing. During the fortnight 7,235 maunds, or nearly as much as was sold from 12th March to 12th May, have been sold.

Statement shewing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the district of Chumparun in the date nearest to the 30th May, for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Name of Sub-division.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of transport.	Total quantity of Government Grain consumed up to date					Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight	Remarks.
				By sale to public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.	
I.—Motiharee	27th May 1874 ...	1,55,000	1,50,008 0 0	19,352 19 6	1,209 16 10½	2,540 0 0	15,708 38 7	38,810 34 7½	4,000	25,000	
II.—Dhaka	28th „ „ ...	2,10,000	1,10,318 0 0	1,846 1 6½	279 23 8	.....	8,883 4 14	11,008 29 12½	10,000	15,000	
III.—Gobingunge	30th „ „ ...	1,86,300	1,59,260 0 0	493 9 0	534 2 0	.....	4,594 36 0	5,622 7 0	20,000	20,000	
IV.—Bettiah	28th „ „ ...	1,11,000	1,28,476 21 0	14,205 23 0	2,803 39 0	.....	2,160 27 0	19,170 9 0	5,000	25,000	
V.—Ramnuggur	30th „ „ ...	2,50,000	2,25,518 27 12	16,723 15 4	1,263 12 4	16,105 18 6	1,053 24 4	35,145 30 2	25,000	21,300	
	Total ...	9,12,300	7,73,581 8 12	52,620 28 0½	6,090 13 6½	18,645 18 6	32,401 10 9	1,09,757 30 6	64,000	1,06,300	

The Upper and Lower Gunduk Embankment statements have not been received.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

The following sums have been expended under this head during the fortnight:—

		Rs.
I.	For storage of grain	2,000
II.	For assistance of ryots	11,309
III.	For land improvement	11,132

The total amount expended up to date under these heads—

I.	... ...	139 000
II.	... ...	163,739
III.	... ...	66,297

In the Motiharee sub-division, the only advances now being made by the relief officer are made in grain, and for the support of poor cultivators during the season which has now commenced. So far, the amount advanced has only been 2,540 maunds to zemindars on their personal security for distribution among their ryots; but the following arrangements have been made to extend this description of relief.

The sub-division has been apportioned as follows:—

1*st*.—Villages held by the Bettiah Raj, farmed or direct.

2*nd*—Villages similarly held by Babu Durga Persad, zemindar of Modhubun.

3*rd*.—Villages held by the zemindars of Bhooputpore, in the south of the division.

4*th*—By the Motiharee, Tirkalia and Ramgurwa indigo concerns.

5*th*—A very few inconsiderable freeholds, separately settled, and resumed villages, not 5 per cent. of the whole.

Mr. Oldham reports with regard to this distribution as follows:—

"As regards the Bettiah villages, whether held direct or in farm, Mr. Gibbon has given me power to advance up to 10,000 maunds of grain for which the Maharaja will be security. Mr Gibbon, with whom I am altogether in accord, wishes only the poorest cultivators to be advanced to, and those who have property available, to be left to help themselves. This they have made no signs of doing yet. The men who are most clamourous for advances, are those who tender bamboos and trees in security, while they utterly decline to sell them; never have these materials been so dear, and the difficulty in getting them has been invariably the cause of delay in preparing storage room. Cows and calves, though plentiful enough, are most difficult to procure, and a money-lender who had over 1,500 women's ornaments in pledge to him last year, has not received one-fourth of that number this year. I am now advancing in the Bettiah raj by means of the village panchayats already organised (reported in the fortnightly narrative for the fortnight ending the 18th April), and my relief inspectors; and at the same time in villages belonging to petty proprietors by the same agency, and on the proprietors' security, though hitherto this has been difficult to get. The amounts advanced are to be made over in gross to the panchayat members, who will give receipts for them, and undertake their distribution. I have not yet received any returns, but operations on this system have already begun."

The other two large native zemindars are not residents of the sub-division, and have not responded fully to Mr. Oldham's call. Baboo Durga Persad has however done a great deal for the relief of his ryots in an irregular and spasmodic way. He has given large advances.

The three indigo concerns have already given large advances. The Motiharee concern has now taken 1,500 maunds more for distribution to the ryots, and Ramgurwa 1,000, with an intimation that more will be wanted. Over Rs. 17,000 worth of grain has been expended in advances by the Tirkolia concern, and the manager has recommended the proprietors to apply for a further advance from Government for this purpose. Mr. Oldham is making arrangements with the sub-deputy Opium Agent to distribute 10,000 maunds through the Opium agency, and this is also about to be done in the sub-divisions of Dhaka and Gobindgunge; large advances will be made in this way during the ensuing fortnight.

The advances will be made on the joint security of the respectable men and officials of each village, who will be responsible for the return of the amount which they will give to the poorest cultivators.

As the Opium Department have agents in almost every village, this plan will be very effective and easily worked.

In the Bettiah sub-division, although the returns show no grain advanced to ryots, yet this class has received large advances in money and grain both from native and European land-owners. The European residents have received upwards of Rs. 25,000 from Government for this purpose in this sub-division alone, the greater part which has all been distributed. The Bettiah raj has distributed grain in one way and another to the value of Rs. 2,00,000. These advances have been all made on good security, every respectable ryot it may be asserted, has received an advance.

"There remains" (to quote Mr. Samuells) "those who are not respectable, or whose holdings are not sufficiently substantial to admit of loans being made thereon. To expect a landlord to advance to a will-o-the-wisp is scarcely fair. This should be done by the committee, and charged to charitable relief; these men are for the most part now at work on

the roads"—"they come under class 4 Circular No. 48T.F., and the amount advanced to them should be looked on as a charitable advance under heading *d* of the committee's rules." The loss may be estimated, Mr. Samuells says, at 20 per cent. He considers that during the rains the system of charitable relief should be largely extended and strengthened by advances, made merely on a promise to repay, and made without formality. He promises to take this up at once, and would have done so before, but his time and attention has been so entirely taken up by payments in grain.

From Ramnuggur Mr. Howe reports as follows under this head :—

"The benefit derived by the people from advances is now becoming very appparent. I have during the last fortnight visited the north and north-west, and have made very careful enquiries. In tuppehs Rajpur and Sohurgh, Mr. Gibbons' arrangements are excellent, and have done much good. Mr. Gibbon has made large advances, not as tuccavee but as payments for wood, cut and brought from the jungles by the villagers. This has enabled a large number to obtain a livelihood, and when the real strain came, when prices reached famine rates, and severe distress began to show itself, the remedy was comparatively easy. The opening of sales, and enlarging of our works afforded sufficient relief, for the main body of the people had sufficient to fall back upon. There are 10 villages in this tuppeh, where owing to irrigation, a good crop was obtained last year, and in which no relief was given or required. The remainder (36 in number) lost almost their entire crop. The tuppeh may safely, however, be left to itself, as Mr. Gibbons' arrangements, and our relief works appear amply sufficient.

"The people show less anxiety than elsewhere to receive advances, and where the zemindar's provision is sufficient, Government action is not called for. Sales to the general public have restored confidence; our works have supported, and will support for some time, a large number, and Mr. Gibbon is prepared to make advances as loans should this be required. Beyond, therefore, continuing our works, and keeping a careful watch, nothing further need be done in this tuppeh.

"Coming next to the Tharoo tuppehs of Camparun and Dane, the advances made under the Raja of Ramnuggur's security, have amply provided for the former which suffered very much; 1,100 maunds of grain have however been distributed among the assamees, and from local enquiries I find the condition of the people of this tuppeh much improved. I think they will now without difficulty manage to tide over the present season. In tuppeh Dane, advances have been fewer, as there was a better crop owing to irrigation. I have not visited the Raja's khas tuppehs in this circle i.e., Jamoulee and Changaee, during this fortnight, but from reports received from the Tehsildars, the large advances made have considerably improved the condition of the people. In Ramgir also, large advances have been made by Colonel Boulderson under the Raja's security, and I now feel no anxiety for any of these tuppehs. Before the rains fully set in all advances will be completed. It will then be a question whether special advances will have to be made for those ryots who now labor on our works, but I think that our previous advances will benefit a large number of this latter class, and that therefore advances to those who now live by labor, will be comparatively small.

"Enquiries on these points are being made. In tuppeh Batsarah, large advances have been made. Mr. Fiddian (the circle officer who has joined during the fortnight), is now engaged in completing certain enquiries, after which advances for this tuppeh will also be closed.

"The only part of the sub-division where the question of advances remains a little unsatisfactory, is in the south east, i.e., in tuppehs Deorar, Chanki, Gopala Busta, Bulthur, and Sathi.

"In these the procedure under Circular No. 48TF, has been adopted, and considerable advances have been made. These tuppehs have suffered very much, the entire crop almost having been destroyed. Mr. Gibbon has made some advances which proved very timely, and helped the people at a most critical period. But they were insufficient, and now Mr. Gibbon is only prepared to advance to those ryots, who come under clause 4 Circular 48TF. Under these circumstances we are acting under the Circular, and making advances to the other classes of ryots. I trust these advances will soon be completed, and that I shall in my next report, be able to record that these important tuppehs have also been fully provided for.

It will be seen from this review, that the condition of the cultivating classes has greatly improved, owing to the rapid progress made in tuccavee advances, and that the only tuppehs where they have not yet been fully completed, are those in the south-east of the sub-division.

F.—Charitable Relief.

Mr. Oldham reports that Circular No. 3216—S.R., of 19th May only reached him the day before the despatch of his report; he is unable therefore to give the accounts thereby required. All the accounts under this head are being kept distinct and separate, and there will be

eventually no difficulty in collecting them from the different disbursing sources. Mr. Oldham's system is as follows :—

"The whole area of the sub-division is covered by ten relief centres of which two are entirely voluntary, six assisted by paid agents on small salaries as inspectors and clerks, and the remaining two supervised by Government officers, being in fact all the villages not included under the voluntary supervision portioned off into two groups. The two entirely voluntary bodies are the Motiharee town committee, and the Kurmawa committee, which provide for a group of fine villages looked after by their own zemindars. The former works on a throughly efficient system, maintaining a hospital, a poor-house, and the home relief suggested by the Central Committee. The Kurmana Committee consists nearly of the local zemindars who have undertaken, and are actually seeing that none of the inhabitants in the villages under them suffer from want. In the other eight circles relief is administered in a uniform system. The village officers are charged with the duty of reporting all cases of distress, and their action is supervised by the paid officers, as well as at irregular and longer intervals by the committee members and myself. In the cases of people who, from infirmity or other social position cannot move from their homes, grain is sent to their doors, while others are relieved by monthly tickets at the centre itself.

In the Dhaka sub-division, Mr. Kilby reports that the inspectors and sub-inspectors have settled down to their work, and begun to know what is wanted of them. Application for cotton to spin continues to be made, and cotton has been procured from Revelgunge.

Mr. Weekes reports under this head, that the distribution of relief continues to go on smoothly. Rs. 2,322-12 have been expended in cotton relief but difficulty is experienced in getting sufficient cotton. Mr. Weekes has had to send long distances to other districts for it.

From Ramnuggur, Mr. Howe reports that the system of charitable relief described in former narrative continues in force, and no change has been found necessary.

Pauperism is I am glad to say not on the increase. The number receiving gratuitous relief still amounts to about 2,000. Every effort is made to provide for cases under heading *d*, and to carry out the views expressed in circular No. 3153—S.R. paragraph 3. A good deal has been done, and the operations are being extended.

The information called for in Circular No. 3216—S.R. of the 19th May has not been supplied by the relief officers, the circular having reached them too late to enable them to include the figures in their returns. They have been requested to furnish it as soon as possible.

The average number of persons relieved under this head during the fortnight is shewn below :—

Motiharee sub-division	800
Dhaka	3,584
Gobindgunge	2,238
Bettiah	3,375
Ramnuggur	2,000

G.—Financial Result of the Fortnight.

Total expenditure from the district and subordinate treasuries, as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given, Rs. 20,45,933-15-8.

Expenditure during the fortnight under report :—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Relief Works.					
Executive Engineer, East Chumparun			54,426	0	0
Mr. Howe			20,000	0	0
„ Oldham			3,000	0	0
„ Weekes			1,000	0	0
Woodit Sing			1,000	0	0
Total ...			79,426	0	0
Charitable Relief.					
Mr. Weekes	118	5 9			
Dr. Cullen	100	0 0			
			218	5	9
Transporting Arrangements.					
Mr. Gibbon	1,09,138	3 0			
			1,09,138	3	0
Establishment, &c.					
Office Establishment—					
Under Mr. Oldham	323	12 3			
„ „ Weekes	218	2 5			
„ Collector of Champarun	108	8 0			
			713	6	8

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Golah Establishment.		
Under Mr. Oldham	407 7 9	
„ „ Weekes	159 14 10	
		567 6 7
Construction of Golahs.		
Executive Engineer for a temporary bungalow	500 0 0	
Collector of Chumparun	156 13 3	
		656 13 3
Miscellaneous.		
Telegraph stamps for the use of the Collector of Chumparun	437 8 0	
Ditto, Deputy Collector	24 0 0	
Service postage stamps	40 0 0	
Furniture for relief officers	499 12 11	
		1,001 4 11
Assistance to Ryots.		
Mr. Macleod of Peprah	2,000 0 0	
Gooru Tewary	100 0 0	
Gopal Ojah	800 0 0	
Annurd Tewary	500 0 0	
Isrir Dutt	225 0 0	
Sookessur	300 0 0	
Mr. Carter	1,000 0 0	
Imrit Ojah	1,000 0 0	
Nanuck Panday	300 0 0	
Biddaput Gar	84 0 0	
Baboo Soorjoprogash	5,000 0 0	
		11,309 0 0
Importation of Grain.		
Seetaram of Bettiah		... 2,000 0 0
Land improvement		... 11,132 0 0
Total expenditure during the fortnight, including advances		... 2,16,162 8 2
Grand total to end of fortnight		22,62,096 7 10

Fortnightly Narrative of the District of Monghyr for the Fortnight ending the 30th of May 1874.

A.—State of the Country.

Reports from various parts of the district differ considerably. There has been a good fall of rain over the greater part of the district, but unfortunately the rain passed over Bukhtiarpore, the most critical portion. The little intermediate crops from which we expected some temporary relief are completely burnt up with the fierce heat of the sun and wind. Fortunately, the area is a small one, and is thoroughly in hand. The full complement of Government rice is in store; the whole of the 195 villages have been visited; a Village Superintendent appointed to each; a Group Superintendent to every 8 or 10 villages; all the sick and old have been sent back to their houses and provided for; and as no rain has fallen to retard the work, the relief works give employment to all the able-bodied poor.

Should the rains come early, Mr. Manson expects that all his able-bodied laborers will find plentiful work in the fields, and that the sick and old will have to be kept on only till the bhadoi harvest. He says, "There can be little doubt that but for the timely assistance of Government, many thousands of persons would have died of starvation in this circle."

As it is, I consider this to be a model circle, where famine, in its worst form, has been successfully combated by the Government arrangements, energetically and conscientiously carried out by Mr. Manson.

The Begoo Serai sub-division, which up to last fortnightly report was not considered a distressed tract, is now feeling some temporary pressure. It perhaps could hardly be expected that it would be otherwise, as the sub-division borders on some of the most distressed parts of Tirhoot. A few well-placed relief works have been opened, and Mr. Wilkins has begun to

sell his Government grain to bunneahs and advance it to cultivators. I am sending him up 20,000 maunds from surplus golahs, and it is believed that that will be sufficient to tide over the next six weeks, before the end of which we may expect the pressure to have ceased. There will be no necessity for grouping within this sub-division.

The condition of the special famine sub-division of Luckee Serai has changed very much for the better. It was originally divided into three circles, under Messrs. Baillie, Wight, and Money, with Mr. Currie as their Special Sub-Divisional Officer, and it was expected to be one of the worst of the distressed tracts. Happily, however, there has been a good rubbee crop, a good opium yield, and now an unusually good mohwa crop over a great portion of these three circles; so that the distressed area is now reduced to the triangle contained by (1) the Luckee Serai and Sheikpoora road, (2) the Sheikpoora and Jamooee road, and (3) the railway.

Mr. Currie, with one Native Assistant, has got this triangle well in hand. He has abundant stores of Government grain deposited in convenient places, enough relief works to supply the able-bodied with labor, and a large number of infirm supplied with 15 days' rations at their homes.

Mr. Currie reports that during the early part of the fortnight under review, destitution was increasing within this triangle; but on Monday, 25th May, there was a thunderstorm with heavy rain, and the next morning the ploughs were out all over the lands.

Khurruckpore continues flourishing; in fact, the great irrigation works there begun before any famine was expected, have provided the people with plentiful means of subsistence, and prevented them ever getting out of condition.

In the sudder sub-division, the numbers on Dhobey's tank and the Government gardens, have fallen off very much since the rains. The numbers at the poor-house keep low; indeed, all the lepers and persons suffering from loathsome diseases who were segregated in a temporary hospital, have taken themselves off, apparently preferring to run the risk of starving rather than submit any longer to cleanliness and order.

Altogether, I consider that the prospects of the district are much brighter. Distress has centred itself at two places, and there the machinery for relief is in perfect working order. The grain stored in parts, now considered safe from famine, can be transferred to the distressed parts as their stores are consumed. We have already had a fall of rain, and now a thickly clouded sky and a warm, moist, easterly wind give us every promise of a due setting in of the rainy season. A good bhadoi crop should pretty well erase this district from the list of distressed ones.

I believe the people are fully alive to the great efforts which have been made for them, and of the signal success which has attended those efforts. As an instance of the good feeling which has been thereby generated, I may mention the case of the fire at Sheikpoora. The fire broke out in the daytime, when a fierce westerly wind was blowing, and the whole village was wrecked. But the zemindar and his men, and even villagers whose own houses were utterly destroyed, manned the Government rice golah with ghurras of water in their hands, tore off the thatched roofs of houses dangerously near to the golah, and effectually prevented the flames from reaching the Government grain.

B.—Relief Works.

The road in continuation of the Bukhtiarpore road to Chakai Ghât was opened as a relief work on the 20th instant, and gives work to all the laborers to the south-west of the Bukhtiarpore circle. Tank-digging is progressing in other parts of the circle.

The Tirhoot road in the Begoo Serai sub-division is finished, and the tank at Begoo Serai is near completion. The Munjhoul and Doulutpore tanks are progressing favorably, and another tank has been started at Gurpurah. It is considered that it would be too late to commence the road from Mouji to Shadpore, as by the time it had been surveyed the rain would stop the work.

The orders of Government contained in No. 3230—SR, of the 20th May, have been fully impressed upon all Relief Officers, and the fortnight under review is the transition period from one system to the other. The paid salesman (plan 1) arrangement seems to suit the people best in Begoo Serai, whereas in Bukhtiarpore the actual payment in grain seems most acceptable; whilst at Luckee Serai, the effect of the grain payment seems to be the one most desirable, viz., that it sent away those who were making a good thing out of piece-work, but has retained those for whom relief works are intended. The system has been extended all along the roads under the Department Public Works as fast as the cashiers could be relieved of their cash and given grain instead.

C.—Private Trade in Grain.

There has been a little revival of private trade in Bukhtiarpore, small importations having taken place from Khagarria. In other places it is much the same as reported last fortnight.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

The Bukhtiarpore golahs have been completed, and the full complement (49,593 maunds) of rice stored. The overhauling and sorting of the bags has been going on, 5,160 bags having already been so dealt with.

The grain stored at Begoo Serai having been badly attacked by weevils, is being sold off through the bunneahs. I am sending 20,000 maunds from the surplus golah of Sheikpoora to supply its place.

I have brought 500 maunds from Burheya station (that neighbourhood having been saved by a plentiful rubbee crop) to Burriarpore, for transmission to Khurruckpore, for the use of the relief centre there, and another 500 maunds to be substituted for cash payment at the Khagarria works; and in this way all the grain in the golahs situated in places I now consider safe will be brought by degrees to the two foci of distress.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

In the Bukhtiarpore circle Rs. 3,850 in cash had been advanced to 13 zemindars and jagirdars before the orders about grain advances were received, and since then 258 maunds of grain have been advanced to 17 zemindars, and 200 maunds to 119 ryots.

In Begoo Serai the zemindars are holding back from taking advances, but the ryots are only too glad of them. Mr. Wilkins is working this well, and I hope before the posting of this report to have some figures to submit showing how he has progressed. Mr. Currie is, I know, making these advances in large numbers every day, and I hope also to receive his figures before closing this report.

In the sudder station I have advanced 600 maunds to six landowners.

F.—Caritable Relief.

Mr. Manson has, during this fortnight, closed the Chupraun poor-house, and drafted off the deserving objects to their homes, supplying them with village-relief tickets.

The relief centres in Begoo Serai are working well. There is a large increase in the numbers relieved at Begoo Serai itself, which the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the centre reports to be caused by the pressure beginning to be felt by the lower classes of the town and neighbourhood, and also by an influx of distressed Tirhootees. These latter must be fed up and sent back to their homes as soon as practicable.

The following information is in accordance with Government letter No. 1250:—

Committees.

Monghyr, Jamooee, and Begoo Serai.

Sub-Committees.

Luckee Serai, Sheikpoora, and Bukhtiarpore.

(2) Special Sub-Division opened and officered—

Jamooee.

(3) Luckee Serai, Sheikpoora, and Bukhtiarpore.

(4)

Jamalpore	,,	Native gentlemen connected with the Railway.
Chumparun	,,	Mr. H. Christian.
Bassoni	,,	,, J. Christian.
Gurpurah	,,	,, Hooley.

(5) The annexed statement will give the information required.

Daily Average Number of Persons relieved at the Relief Centres and Poor-houses in the District of Monghyr for the Week ending the 30th May, 1874.

Names of Relief Centres and Poor-houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Monghyr	96	204	95	395
Sondhi	19	17	22	58
Secundra	140	442	138	720
Luckee Serai	74	77	51	202
Choarah	19	32	5	56
Berbegha	19	19	5	43
Sheikpoora	14	25	11	50
Begoo Serai	44	50	33	127
Tegrah	21	45	19	85
Birpore	22	18	18	58
Bukhtiarpore	1	1	6	8
Chupraun	45	44	7	96
Jamooee	3	7	3	13
Bassoni	34	75	98	207
Gungta	16	25	92	133
Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	2,251

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in last narrative ..	6,50,888	11	6

Details of the Above.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Placed to credit of Public Works Department ..	1,66,175	0	0
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	35,649	7	2
Advanced to Captain Grant for transport of Bhagulpore grain	2,707	14	6
Advanced to Mr. C. D. Fletcher for transport of Tirhoot grain	2,037	9	6
Advanced to Captain Conolly	300	0	0
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, Contractor	3,06,920	5	0
Construction of golahs	2,154	6	4
Payment of golah establishment	1,673	13	0
Miscellaneous charges	75	0	0
Purchase of anchors	22	4	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	76,450	0	0
To municipalities	5,000	0	0
To zemindars for land improvement	44,740	0	0
Tuccavee advances	56,983	0	0
	6,50,888	11	6

Expenditure during the Fortnight.

Placed to credit of Public Works Department ..	Nil.				
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, Contractor	83,065	12	7		
Ditto trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	Nil.				
Payment of golah establishment	1,321	0	6		
Advances to zemindars for land improvement ..	Nil.				
Tuccavee advances	3,746	8	3		
				88,133	5	4
Grand Total ...				7,39,022	0	10
Final payments	Nil.				
Advances recoverable	1,86,919	8	3		

Statement of Cases from 15th to 28th May, 1874, and corresponding dates of 1873, 1872, and 1871.

		Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false, and never to have occurred.	Column IV of AI, minus column IXA.
Robbery—			
Heads 32 and 33 of Crime Return AI, ...	1874	4 ...	0
Theft—			
Heading 43 of Crime Return AI, excluding cattle-theft ...	1874	28 ...	5
	1873	20 ...	9
	1872	15 ...	4
	1871	13 ...	3
House-breaking, or House-trespass in order to commit theft	1874	27 ...	10
	1873	12 ...	4
	1872	10 ...	1
	1871	49 ...	12
Total ...	1874	59 ...	15
	1873	32 ...	13
	1872	25 ...	5
	1871	62 ...	15

Monghyr,
The 1st June, 1874.

H. Waller, *Major*,
District Supdt. of Police.

Return called for as per Government No. 3127—S.R., of the 14th May, 1874.

Grain disposed of up to date of last return.	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.
(1) By sale to laborers	637	907	1,544
(2) By sale to public	9,589	6,410	15,999
(3) In charitable relief	3,547	488	4,035
(4) Advanced to ryots	...	2,349	2,349
Total ...	13,773	10,154	23,927

Price-current of Principal Food-grains in the District of Monghyr for Fortnight ending the 30th May, 1874.

Names of Places.	Rice, common.	Wheat.	Gram.	Indian-corn.
	Seers.	Srs.	Seers.	Seers.
Monghyr	10	15	17	15
Begoo Serai	15	13½	16½	15
Jamooee	11	14	15	....
Luckee Serai	12	14	17½	17½
Tegrah	12	12½	17	....
Bullia	12	15	20	....
Bukhtiarpore	....	12½	13	....

H. J. Newberry,
Offg. Collector.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Monghyr for the date nearest the 25th May, 1874.

Name of Sub-Division.	Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Allotment.	Total allotment.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of the grains transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.				Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
						By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	
			Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds.
Sudder sub-division, excluding Bukhtiarpore	.....	25th May, 1874	11,326 36 0	100,326 36 0	11,326 36 0	1,874 8 0 719 21 0	852 31 8	.....	.....	3,437 20 8	Nil
	Bukhtiarpore	Ditto ...	89,000 0 0		59,417 20 0	9,777 20 13 480 32 1	2,933 19 9	466 33 0	.....	13,658 25 7	
Begoo Serai ...	There is no circle here.	10th May, 1874	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	24,974 0 0	565 25 4	.....	393 20 0	.....	565 25 4	20,000 maunds will be transferred from Sheikpoora here.
Jamooee sub-division, excluding three circles.	.....	Ditto ...	10,490 0 0	136,308 32 0	10,490 0 0	1,425 14 0 155 33 4	9 29 0	.....	.....	1,590 17 4	Nil
	Luckee Serai...	Ditto ...	32,116 0 0		32,294 15 0	788 37 0 50 0 0	262 0 0	.....	.....	1,100 37 0	
	Secundra ...	Ditto ...	29,495 0 0		33,692 4 15½	497 35 8 48 24 14	89 0 0	.....	.....	637 12 10	
	Sheikpoora ...	Ditto ...	64,107 32 0		64,107 32 0	1,069 2 12 98 0 0	88 0 0	.....	.....	1,255 2 12	
		Total ...	261,535 28 0	261,535 28 0	236,302 27 15½	17,544 6 8	4,234 31 1	860 13 0	.....	22,639 0 13	

40,000, including the advance to Begoo Serai.

H. J. NEWBERY,
Offg. Collector.

Progress Report of Relief Works actually open during the Fortnight ending 30th May, 1874.

Names of Roads.	Progress in marking out.	Progress in opening relief work.	Number of laborers on the 30th May.	Supply of food thereat, or quantity of grain sold for past week.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the fortnight.
Monghyr Sub-Division—									Rs. A. P.
Patna road	19th to 20th mile	In 13 places ...	427	Burma rice, mds. 74-2-8 for Rs. 197-8.	Good	Daily laborers daily, and every second day to contract-men.	Earth-work from 1-9 to 1-11 per 1,000 cubic feet. Masonry ... ... 2 4 0 Plaster ... ... 0 12 0 Pointing ... ... 0 8 0 Daily coolies ... ... 0 1 6 Women ... ... 0 1 0 Masons ... ... 0 3 0 Guramis 0 2 0	Supplied by Government.	562 11 4
Bhagulpore road	5 miles ...	In 1 place ...	Not received...	Nil	Ditto	Ditto, and twice a week to contract-men.	Earth-work 1-9 per 1,000 c. ft. Men at ... ... 0 1 6 Women ... ... 0 1 0 Children 0 0 6	Ditto ...	172 3 0
Bukhtiarpore to Bhootia ...	8 miles ...	Ditto ...	312	Burma rice, mds. 67-19 for Rs. 185-7-6.	Look better; new-comers are wretched-looking, and some of them are hardly able to use a spade.	Daily laborers and task-workmen daily and contract-men twice a week.	Re. 1-9 per 1,000 c. ft.; task-workmen at 2 annas, women at 1 anna 6 pie, children at 1 anna 3 pie; daily-labor men at 1 anna, women at 9 pie, children at 6 pie.	Ditto ...	478 1 3
Bulkur to Rosrah ...	6 miles ...	In 3 places ...	136	Nil	Good	Daily laborers daily, and twice a week to contract-men.	Men at 2 annas, women at 1 anna 3 pie, children at 9 pie.	Ditto ...	336 12 9
Burriarpore road ...	Repairs to earth-work and metalling		53	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 14 9
Kujrah road ...	Petty repairs being done only.								
Begoo Serai Sub-Division—									
Tirhoot road ...	27 miles ...	In 9 places ...	358	Burma rice, mds. 30 for Rs. 75.	Good	Daily laborers daily, and contract-men every second day.	Daily laborers 2 annas, task-work 2 annas 6 pie, and somewhere more according to distance.	Supplied by Government.	1,062 7 9
Jamooee Sub-Division—									
Gyriak road, 1st section ...	4 & 5 miles ...	In 2 places ...	80	Burma rice, mds. 1-6½ for Rs. 2-14-9.	Ditto ...	Daily laborers daily, and contract-men twice a week.	Daily men at 2 annas; Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Ditto ...	266 4 9
Ditto, 2nd ditto ...	9 miles ...		216						
Sheikpoora to Secundra ...	8 miles ...	In 3 places ...	75	Burma rice, mds. 77-6-4 for Rs. 20-5-12.	Condition of laborers poorly, and state of country needy.	Daily to daily laborers, and once a week to task-workmen.	Taskwork at Rs. 2 per 1,000 Men ... at As. 1-6 each. Women ... at „ 1-9 „ Children ... at „ 0-9 „	Ditto ...	884 1 3
Chareebaree Ghaut... ...	1 mile ...		150	Cleaned rice, mds. 3-10-8 for Rs. 11-13-9.					101 8 0
Secundra to Jamooee	12 miles ...	In 2 places ...	397	Nil	Good	Contract twice a week, and daily labor daily.	Earth-work, Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Ditto ...	251 2 6
Mullepore to ditto	2 miles ...	In 1 place ...	6						151 4 6
Ditto to Gungta	24 miles ...	In 3 places ...	206						684 4 9

Jamoosee to Luckee Serai ...	4, 5, 6, 8, and 9 miles	In 5 places ...	19	Burma rice, mds. 120 for Rs. 360.	Ditto	Daily laborers daily, twice a week to contract-men.	Daily laborers, men daily 2 annas; contract-men, daily Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Ditto ...	115 13 9	
Secundra to ditto	7 and 8 miles ...	In 2 places ...	1,159	57 maunds for Rs. 142-8 ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	2,381 5 0	
Ditto to Nowadah ...	5 miles ...	Ditto ...	673	Nil	Ditto	Daily laborers daily, and contract-men twice a week.	Daily laborers, men at 2 annas, women at 1 anna, children at 9 pie; earth-work at Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Ditto ...	1,300 5 9	
Transport road	.....	.....	267	Burma rice, mds. 2-13-8 for Rs. 5-13-6.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	772 14 6	
Petty works	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89 2 0	
			4,534					Total ...	9,613 5 7	
								Establishment	1,877 13 5	
								Tools and plant	126 2 3	
								Contingencies	129 1 6	
								Grand Total ...	11,736 6 9	

N.B.—Nearly 4 per cent. belonging to the non-laboring classes, of which the rest are all laboring classes.

RAM RUTTUN MOJOOMDAR,
Assistant Engineer, in Executive charge,
Monghyr District.

No. 522—S.R., dated Bhagulpore, the 3rd June 1874.

From—F. H. Barrow, Esq., Assistant Collector and District Grain Officer, Bhagulpore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I have the honor to submit this the fourteenth Fortnightly Narrative of the Bhagulpore District. The Collector himself is away at Soopool and has directed me to write the Narrative in his absence.

A.—State of the Country.

2. At head-quarters and over a large tract of country, on the 25th May, we had a rainfall of 1·48, and during the past week ·58. Soopool and Narridiggur had falls of ·38 and ·50, respectively, on the 23rd and thereabouts; there was also a heavy rain at Bhuttaneah, but Soopool had no rain five miles to the west. A good shower fell also at Birpoor and Bheemnuggur in the north. Throughout the fortnight rain has fallen all over the Soopool Sub-division, and Mr. Smith writes that "there has been quite enough for all current agricultural operations."

3. The Banka Deputy Collector writes very favorably of his sub-division. They still want rain, but in the north and west it has fallen plentifully and the ryots are hard at work. With the exception of a few cases of cholera at Kutooria the health is good. There is no charitable relief worth speaking of.

4. Mr. Martin from Muddehpoora reports the condition of the people good. Prices remain stationary. They have had slight rain, and ploughing has commenced. The "Moong" (dall) will soon be ready, and the low land paddy is promising. As the bullocks of the country are wanted for ploughing, the carriage of grain is very difficult. In Muddehpoora itself all the allotment is stored, *viz.*, 1,68,000 maunds; of this up to the present, 9,534 maunds only have been sold or disposed of.

5. The people, he says, are now beginning to require advances in order that they may be able to go on with their cultivation. The Group Superintendents are making the necessary inquiries. The present works seem sufficient to keep off all distress.

6. The Soopool Sub-divisional Officer reports the condition of the people to be good, having much improved. Of prospects he cannot speak decisively. Some think the crisis is over, while others assert the worst is to come. But in the worse case he believes the preparations to be ample. There are no cases of starvation, and the very poor have been sufficiently relieved.

7. Rice is only quoted at nominal prices, but murwa and other grain is plentiful from 12 to 14½ seers. Whether the people have stocks in hand seems still an open question.

8. In Simrahi Circle Baboo Ram Shunker Sen reports the bhadoi crops to promise well, but the aghani to be not much sown. The cultivators want seed, and he has managed to purchase 100 maunds. Moong is ripening, and other crops are in a fair condition.

9. Of the seed-grain for Soopool, 9,000 maunds had arrived; the people refused to buy 10 seers the rupee, but Mr. Smith expects a rapid sale at 15 seers as now sanctioned.

10. The head-quarters price current shews—

	Sr.	Ch.
Common rice	10	11
Wheat	13	14
Maize	15	2
Gram	15	12

11. The statement of cases against property for the month of May last cannot be given as the returns are not to hand.

B.—Relief Works.

12. I annex a statement of relief works under the Public Works Department, and also one shewing the works done by the Durbhunga Court of Wards, exclusive of road from Durbhunga to Singhessur, on which about 2,000 people are employed as reported by Mr. Smith, but we have no returns. There has been a large falling off in the number of laborers employed on the latter works, probably owing to the work being done by contract during the last week or so. The average for the whole fortnight is over 7,000, whereas the number on the last day was but 4,419.

13. With reference to Government Circular No. 144T.F., dated 5th May, I give a list of all roads and other relief works by sub-divisions and circles as far as we have got information as below :—

SOOPOOL SUB-DIVISION.

Soopool and Ekar Circles.

Works under Public Works Department.

	Average daily No. of Laborers.
Soopool and Bhootia Road	252
Bella and Burwary Road	226
Nowhutta Road	1,494
Peeprah to Soopool	2,158
Singhessur to Soopool	693
Rajunpoor Bund	320
Sohagpoor Tank	899
Barrasser Tank	1,318
Nowhutta Tank	1,914
Ekar Tank	2,102
Telne Tank	899
Soopool Tank	2,000
Chandail Tank	2,000
	16,275

Under Circle Officers.

Twelve works, chiefly clearing old tanks, are in progress, employing about 3,200 ; but the particulars have not yet arrived ; those employed on them are old men, women, and children.

Under the Court of Wards.

	Average daily No. of Laborers.
Durbhunga to Singhessur Road about	2000

Simrahi Circle.

Works under Department Public Works.

Pertabgunge to Beerpoor Road...	990
Singhessur to Nathpoor, 2 sections	1,767
	2,757

Under Circle Officers.

Pertabgunge Tank...	748
Bheemnuggur Tank	187
Bhutnia Tank	300
Khubda Tank	558
	1,793

Naridiggur Circle.

No works under the Department Public Works.

No information received for circle works.

Under the Court of Wards.

	Average daily No. of Laborers.
Dugmurra Road	320
Noorya Road	356
Chupkee Tank	264
Chowhutta Tank	121
Nowabakur Tank	1,195
Mullar Tank	1,965
Nundipoor Tank	112
Kundowli Tank	981
Bhoolia Tank	109
Moorli Tank	189
Chandpeeper Tank	283
Soriegurh Tank	713
Bissenpoor Tank	302
Girdhary Tank	237
	7,147

MUDDEHPOORAH SUB-DIVISION.

Kamp Circle.

Under Department Public Works.

Muddehpoora Road, 3rd section	610
Shahpoor Road	490
	1,100

Under Circle Officers.

Muddehpoora and Patterghat Road	700 including those employed on tanks in the Bhowanipore Circle.
Ruhna Tank	
Byjnathpoor Tank	
Rampoor Tank	
Julsima Tank	

Bhowanipore Circle.

Gumhuria Road under P. W. D.—No return.

Under Circle Officers.

Bunchoolha Tank ... ...
Bhatrinda Tank ... ...
Belloa Tank ... ...
Rampoor ... ...

SUDDER SUB-DIVISION.

Works under Public Works Department.

Milkee Road	692
Muddehpoora Road, 1st Section	5
Peerpointee to Barahat	265
	962

BANKA SUB-DIVISION.

Kutooria to Seemultulla	477
Banka to Kutooria	464
Dhoorya to Bowsee	392
Ditto to Mohiama	332
..	1,665

Abstract.

		Soopool Sub-division.	Muddeh-poora Sub-division.	Sudder Sub-division.	Banka Sub-division.
(a).—The number of Public Works Department laborers.	On piece work ...	19,032	1,100	962	1,600
	On daily wages ...	.....	.....	.....	65
(b).—The number of laborers under Circle Officers.	On piece work ...	4,435	233	Nil.	Nil.
	On daily wages ..	558	467	Nil.	Nil.
(c).—The number of Court of Wards laborers.	On piece work ...	7,147	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	On daily wages ...	2,000	.....	.....	.....
(d).—Grand Total	On piece work ...	30,614	1,333	962	1,600
	On daily wages ...	2,558	467	.....	65

14. In almost all the works under the Department Public Works and the Circle Officers the piece work system is now in force. In some of them the laborers are paid entirely in grain, and others partly in grain and partly in cash, and on others again (I suppose a few) wholly in cash.

C.—Transport of Grain.

15. Of the Bhagulpore station (which is the only important one in the district) the imports of the last fortnight are 15,578 maunds, and the exports 11,957. Nearly all the exports were wheat and oats for Howrah, and the imports, except about 2,000 maunds of rice from Bengal, were wheat and grain from up-country.

16. Nearly the whole of the grain for this district has been transported. Mr. Hennessy has engaged all our carts he can get to carry seed-grain up to Tirhoot, but this has become a difficult task as all the cattle are wanted for ploughing.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

17. The annexed statement will shew that nearly all our grain is stored—seven lakhs out of 7,33,000 of our allotment. We have only about 20,000 maunds more to store which I expect has been already done.

18. In Soopool 18,000 maunds are being removed into group villages and will be under Group Superintendent.

19. In the Soopool Sub-division 1,00,447 maunds have been disposed of up to the 23rd May, 82,180 being sold to the public and laborers.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

20. No advances have been made to private parties. Rs. 500 have been sanctioned for helping ryots and ordered to be paid in grain.

F.—Charitable Relief.

21. Of the 23 centres opened in Soopool, 16 have been closed, and the few persons attending therein have been put on house-to-house relief. In the remaining 7 centres, 456 people are in receipt of cooked food. Of the circles for which figures are given, 1,237 persons are on the house-to-house register of the Bongong Circle; on that of Ekar Circle, 5,194 persons, to whom 1,268 maunds are issued monthly; and 3,513 on that of Soopool, who receive 1,017 maunds monthly. Weaving and spinning relief very popular, but no figures are given.

22. Baboo Ram Shunker Sen reports that the relief houses are shunned, people thinking there is a design on their caste, but the "Sirkar" is in great favor, as it is believed that money may be had on the mere asking.

23. The average number relieved daily at 5 centres in the Simrahi Circles with cooked and uncooked food is 404. The number relieved under the house-to-house-ticket system is 324, that by cotton spining 921, and by weaving 34.

24. In Muddehpoora spinning and weaving relief is in full operation; large numbers of persons avail themselves of this kind of industry. About 700 people have been helped by house-to-house relief.

25. We are still unable to give all the accounts prescribed in Government letter No. 3216—S.R., dated the 19th May last.

26. The Soopool ones will be prepared immediately under the personal orders of the Collector.

27. Muddehpoora was sent 5,000 out of the 20,000 received from the Central Committee. Their accounts up to the present stand thus:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
(*b*)	"No expenditure has as yet been incurred under this head except that for distribution of rice at centres. The rice locally bought and distributed in the way of food cooked or uncooked, costs ...	368	5	3
	"Contingent expenses for cooks, &c.	107	6	6
(*c*)	"Price of cotton bought for spinning, &c.	981	10	6
	"For light works in tanks, &c.	1,950	4	0
	"Hospital comforts	102	5	0
(*d*)	"Of this class of persons but few require help. I have not heard of "any one having been so helped. I wrote to Mr. Kirkwood asking "him to let me know if persons helped under the house-to-house "rules come under this head; he said they did not he thought. "Some ryots were helped and received from the Subscription Fund	72	0	0

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury as shewn in last Narrative	5,76,851	13	8

Detail of the above total—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
On disbursement to the District Engineer for relief works	98,000	0	0			
To Deputy Collector of Muddehpoora	1,000	0	0			
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	2,83,326	13	8*			
On disbursement to Deputy Collector of Muddehpoora for construction of golas	6,000	0	0			
On account of advances made to trustworthy residents for purchase of food-grain	70,400	0	0			
Ditto to traders for purchase of grain	1,600	0	0			
To Bhagulpore Municipality	5,000	0	0			
Advances made to zemindars and others for land improvement	7,625	0	0			
Advances to ditto for helping their ryots	1,03,900	0	0			
				5,76,851	13	8

	Rs.	A.	P.			
* Through Nazir	13,974	3	11			
,, Deputy Collector of Banka ...	678	7	0			
,, ,, ,, Muddehpoora	11,958	1	0			
,, ,, ,, Soopool ...	17,900	0	0			
,, Mr. Hennessy	5,665	15	6			
,, Ditto as contractor ...	1,73,568	3	0			
,, H. M. Durand	13,150	0	0			
,, Ditto Casters ...	177	2	6			
,, Mr. Hensley	5,000	0	0			
,, Baboo Puran Chunder Neogee, Deputy Collector ...	19,084	15	3			
,, Major Gordon, District Superintendent of Police for Contractor, Baboo Radha Churn Gangooly	15,000	0	0			
,, Captain Conoly	463	3	0			
,, Mr. Meridith	109	10	0			
,, ,, Inman, Government grain Agent, Jugdischuk ...	155	0	0			
,, ,, H. Bull, contractor ...	3,000	0	0			
Paid railway freight for packages of weights and scales sent from Calcutta	37	11	0			
Paid for 28 bales of small bags sent from Alipore	70	2	0			
Paid for 100 bags of rice re-booked to Pointee	112	15	0			
Cost of 50 oiled tarpaulins purchased of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Company	3,221	4	6			
				2,83,326	13	8
Expenditure during the fortnight under report—						
On disbursement to the District Engineer for relief works				90,000	0	0
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements				16,580	14	6½*
Through Nazir Collectorate ...	1,012	1	5			
,, Messrs. J. Hennessy, Contractor	15,568	13	1½			
	16,580	14	6½			
To zemindars for helping their ryots						Nil
Total of the fortnight Expenditure.						
(*b*) Advances repayable						Nil
Grand total to end of fortnight ...						6,83,432 12 2½

F. H. BARROW,

Asst. Collector and District Grain Officer.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the

Name of road and number on map.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of Laborers thereon.								
			Percentage of		Class I.		Class II A.		Class II B.		Total.
			Laboring class.	Non-laboring class.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	
Soopool Sub-Division.											
Soopool to Bhootia, No. 16 N	All done ...	In three places ...	.....	.....	207	70·	89	30·	.....	.....	296
Bella to Moiha, No. 20 N	Ditto ...	In four places ...	.....	.....	649	70·	278	30·	.....	.....	927
Nowhatta to Naharwarghat Road, No. 27 N	Ditto ...	5 places	.....	.....	1,025	60·	683	40·	.....	.....	1,708
Rajimpore Bund B	.....	3½ miles in one continuous length	.....	.....	254	80·	64	20·	.....	.....	318
Clearing tank at Barassur, No. 28 N ...	Silt being cleared up ...		.....	.....	1,232	100·	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,232
Tank at Ekar, No. 29 N	New tank 1,000 × 500 feet ...		.....	.....	2,039	100·	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,039
Nowhatta Tank	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	2,514	100·	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,514
Sohagpore Tank	Silt being cleared up	.....	.....	.....	1,009	100·	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,009
Seemani or Teelak Tank	1,000 to 500 feet ...	.....	.....	.....	1,421	100·	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,421
Soopool Tank	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,473	100·	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,473
Chundail Tank	No information received...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,891
Singhessur to Nathpore, 1st Sec., No. 10 N	All done ...	2,000 running feet	.....	.....	241	47·	134	26·	139	27·	514
Ditto ditto 2nd Sec., No. 10 N	Ditto ...	3,000 running feet	.....	.....	1,155	92·	96	7·2	3	·2	1,254
Singhessur to Soopool, No. 15 N	Ditto ...	2,000 running feet	.....	.....	553	95·	29	5·	.....	.....	582
Peepra to Soopool, No. 15 N	Ditto ...	15,000 running feet	.....	.....	1,644	83·	159	8·	178	9·	1,981
Pertabgunge to Beerpore, No. 11 N ...	Returns not received	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	608
Muddehpoora Sub-Division.											
Muddehpoora Road, 3rd Section, ...	Not necessary ...	1 mile in different places.	.....	.....	611	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	611
Muddehpoora and Shahpore Road ...	.....	2,000 feet in three different places.	.....	.....	402	100·	.....	.....	.....	.....	402
Muddehpoora, Sookasun, and Pathurghat	Information not received.										
Bongaon to Phoolout	Not yet commenced.										
Sudder Sub-Division.											
Muddehpoora Road, 1st Sec., No. 1 N ...	Not necessary ...	Repairs ...	.....	.....	14	100·	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Milkee Road, No. 5 N	5 miles ...	2½ miles in two places.	.....	.....	598	86·	95	14·	.....	.....	693
Narsinpore to Narkatia and Soneburea.	No information received.										
Peerpointee to Baraluat	5½ miles ...	2 miles ...	.....	.....	106	40·	158	60	.....	.....	264
Ghoga and Mohanwan Road	Works stopped till further orders.										
Banka Sub-Division.											
Bowsee Road, No. 1 S	Work stopped.	Repairs complete.									

fortnight ending Saturday, the 30th May 1874.

Supply of Food thereat			Condition of the laboring class, and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the fortnight ending 30th May 1874.
From Bazar.	From Government moodie's shop.	Mds. S. C.					
60 per cent....	40 per cent ...	51 0 0	The condition of the laboring class is better than in ordinary years. Grains of sorts are available from local bazars. Laborers come from an average distance of two miles; very few remain at sites of work either in huts or mango topes, the rest return to their homes. Their general occupation last year was ploughing, cultivating, and reaping. Piece-work is in force throughout all the works. No deaths occurred during the period under report. Water is not sufficient. Paddy, moong, and other rubbee crops have been in expectation of rains. There was no rain during the week; the low land is partially moist for ploughing. The rumour afloat is that should there be no rain during June, the prospects of the crop will be unfavorable. No respectable classes have joined the work yet.	.....	Re. 1-14 to Rs. 2-3 per 1,000 c. ft.	From Govt. store ...	335
Nil ...	All ...	243 23 0		.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	597
40 per cent....	40 per cent ...	287 28 0		.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,208
Nil ...	All ...	603 37 0		.....	Rs. 2-8 per 1,000 c. ft. ...	Ditto ...	439
60 per cent. ...	40 per cent ...	150 0 0		.....	As. 4-6 to As. 6 per 100 c. ft.	Ditto ...	1,642
60 ditto ...	60 ditto ...	426 23 0		.....	As. 4-6 to As. 7-9 per 100 c. ft.	Ditto ...	2,177
60 ditto ...	40 ditto ...	811 2 0		.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3,120
Nil ...	All ...	All supplied from the shop on Rajimpore Bund.		.....	As. 4-6 to As. 6 per 100 c. ft.	Ditto ...	1, 327
60 per cent ...	40 per cent ...	275 18 0		.....	As. 4-6 to As. 7-9 per 100 c. ft.	Ditto ...	1,784
Nil ...	All ...	348 23 0	Condition of laborers on this work is good and not worse than any previous year. The feature of the country is favorable as it rained there on the 25th May. A great number of the cultivators are ploughing their lands.	Every day or every second day.	As. 4-6 to As. 6-3 per 100 c. ft.	Village people are supplied from Government store.	1,082
.....	.....	.....					
Nil ...	All ...	224 6 5½	Condition of the laborers is better since working on the relief works, but not better than the last year. General features of the country fair. The poorer classes of the cultivators disheartened for want of seed and capital to cultivate the land.	Class No. I every second or third day. Class IIA and IIB every day.	Class IIA task work ... Ditto IIB daily laborers... Ditto I contract work ... At Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2-4 per 1,000 c. ft. *Daily laborers.* Men ... at As. 1-6 to 2 Women ... „ „ 1 to 1-3 Children ... „ „ 0-6 to 1 Mates ... „ „ 2 to 3	Supplied from Government store.	759
Nil ...	All ..	354 28 11½					1,247
Nil ...	All ...	190 5 0					831
Nil ...	All ...	518 22 6½					2,207
Mostly ...	Few ...	2 25 0	Condition of the laboring class is good. Some of them have built their huts on the road side. Some live in the neighbouring villages; the fields on both sides of the road have been ploughed and seeds sown. Paddy and other crops germinated to 9 inches in height, but the water is not sufficient. If there be early rains, an outturn of good produce is expected.	Twice in the week.	Rs. 2-4 and 2-8 per 1,000 c. ft.	Ditto ...	767
Nil ...	All ...	54 19 8	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Re. 1-14 per 1,000 c. ft. ...	Ditto ...	444
...	.....	.....	Condition generally good; work closed on this road as no people come to it.	Every day ...	Men ... at As. 2-0 Women ... „ „ 1-3 Children ... „ „ 1-0	Ditto ...	12
per cent. ...	50 per cent....	99 35 3	Ditto ditto 15 cases of small-pox occurred among the coolies.	Class I paid twice in a week, Class II almost every day.	Contract work at Re. 1-14 to Rs. 2-2 per 1,000 c. ft. Task work. Men ... at As. 2-0 Women ... „ „ 1-3 Children ... „ „ 1-0	Greater part of the beldars have their own tools and the rest are supplied from Government store.	835
...	.....	.....	Condition of the laborers and general features of the country are good.	Task laborers every second day, daily laborers every day.	Piece-work at Rs. 2-8 per 1,000 c. ft. as the soil is very hard.	Some have their own tools, the rest are supplied from Government store.	382

Name of road and number on map.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of Laborers thereon.								Total.
			Percentage of		Class I.		Class IIA.		Class IIB.		
			Laboring class.	Non-laboring class.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	
Dhooria to Bowsee, No. 9 S...	14 miles up to date	.....	.....	.....	256	72·	99	28	.....	.....	355
Dhooria to Mohianwan, No. 11 S	Nil	.....	.....	.....	248	72·5	94	27·5	.....	.....	342
Kutooria to Simultollah, No. 27 S	Completed ...	Earthwork ½ mile, dressing ¾ mile.	.....	.....	62	13·	51	12·	358	75	477
Banka to Kutooria, No. 26 S	¼ mile nicked out...	Earthwork ¼ mile	.....	.....	452	100·	.....	.....	.....	.....	452
Bhagulpore to Umerpoor	Repairs through the whole length of the road-work done by contractor from whom no return as to the										
									Total ...		23,357

BHAGULPORE,
The 3rd June 1874.

Supply of Food thereat			Condition of the laboring class, and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the fortnight ending 30th May 1874.
From Bazar.	From Government modie's shop.						
		Mds. S. C.					
60 per cent. ...	40 per cent. ...	Government Indian-corn at 16 seers per rupee is sold here by the Police; and daily return of the quantity sold and amount realized is submitted direct to sub-divisional officer.	Condition of laborers seems to improve somewhat. Half of the work people continue on to work regularly and the rest sometimes work and sometimes go to cultivate land. General feature of the country not bad.	Class I paid every second day class IA, daily.	Contract work at As. 3 per 100 cubic feet Task work. Men at As. 1-6 to 2 Women „ „ 1-3 Children „ „ 1-0	Supplied from Government store.	521
50 ditto ...	50 ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	450
All ...	Nil ...	.....	Condition of laborers on road is good.	Class I, weekly; class IIA and IIB daily.	Class IIB— Men ... ... at As. 1-6 Women ... „ „ 1-0 Children ... „ „ 0-6 Class IIA are task-work— Men ... at As. 2-0 Women ... „ „ 1-3 Children ... „ „ 1-0 Piece-work at Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2-10-6 per 1,000 c. ft.	The village people are supplied from Government stores.	407
All ...	Nil ...	.....	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet of earth-work.	Ditto ...	281
Numbers employed have been received ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ...	129
		4,651 16 2½				Total ...	23,953

F. H. Barrow,
Asst. Collector and District Grain Officer.

Statement shewing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bhagulpore on the dates nearest to the 30th May 1874 for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other district.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date. By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated expenditure of ensuing fortnight.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.	
Sudder Sub-Division.										
Peerpointee	30th May 1874 ...	1,520	1,520	873 0 0	.....	.....	873 0 0	Nil	300	
Purmashurpore	26th ditto ...	1,000	1,000	860 0 0	.....	.....	860 0 0	Nil	140	
		2,520	2,520	1,733 0 0	.....	.....	1,733 0 0	.....	440	
Banka Sub-Division.										
Kutoriah	29th ditto ...	4,727	4,727	2,220 30 0	.....	.....	2,220 30 0	Nil	500	
Dhorya		2,250	2,250	757 0 0	.....	.....	757 0 0	Nil	500	
		6,977	6,977	2,977 30 0	.....	.....	2,977 30 0	.....	1,000	
Muddehpoora Sub-Division.										
Camp Circle.										
Kamp	23rd ditto ...	50,000	50,000	1,276 37 7	321 26 8	192 7 2	1,790 31 1	Nil	3,000*	
Soneburra		12,385	12,385							
Patturghat		2,614	2,614							
Byjnauthpore		15,000	15,000							
Bhowanipore Circle.										
Bhowanipore	23rd ditto ...	25,000	25,000	7,298 29 0	160 5 0	344 21 8	7,743 15 8	Nil	2,000*	
Muddehpoora		50,000	50,001							
Lalpoor		10,000	10,000							
Total	....	1,64,999	1,68,000	8,575 26 7	421 31 8	536 28 10	9,534 6 9	.....	5,000	
Grand total for Muddehpoorah, Banka, and Sudder ...		1,74,496	1,77,497	13,286 16 7	421 31 8	536 28 10	14,244 36 9	.....	6,440	

* Estimated by Sub-Divisional Officers.

F. H. Barrow,
Asst. Collector and District Grain Officer.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government grain in the District of Bhagulpore on the date nearest to the 30th May 1874 for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date. By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.
SOOPOOL SUB-DIVISION.		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Soopool Circle.										
Soopool	23rd May 1874.	1,21,970	1,20,699	19,461	1,042	108	942	21,553	.....	13,000
Chundail		10,000	10,212							
Rotowli		8,000	8,000							
Hurdee		10,000	10,000							
Naradeegur Circle.										
Nowalakur	Ditto.	30,000	30,000	27,064	2,999	.....	8,655	38,718	.....	15,000
Deegmurrah		30,000	30,170							
Roshwar		40,000	40,000							
Nurgo		20,000	20,000							
Simrahi and Bhulooa Circle.										
Peepra	Ditto.	20,000	20,000	12,424	842	268	455	13,989	.....	10,000
Pertabgunge		30,000	30,000							
Bhulooa		20,000	20,000							
Simrahi		40,000	40,000							
Nathpore		10,000	10,000							
Bheemnuggur		5,000	5,052							
Arjulli Dungaon ...		8,000	8,000							
Ekar and Bongaon Circle.										
Ekar	Ditto.	60,000	45,556	23,231	1,746	.....	1,210	26,187	40,443	20,000
Simani		20,000	15,647							
Netha		10,000	10,250							
Bongaon		30,000	29,962							
Burgong		5,000	4,732							
Patchgachia		20,000	14,281							
Mohashi		10,000	10,059							
		5,57,970	5,32,620	82,180	6,629	376	11,262	1,00,447	40,443*	58,000*
COURT OF WARDS' SUB-DIVISION.										
Court of Wards' and Naradeegu Circle.										
Chandpeepra	Ditto.	12,000	32,000	The consumption of Court of Wards is included in the 38,718 of the Naradeegur Circle, but no separate figures are yet given.						
Chuptoahee		12,000								
Durbura		6,000								
		5,87,970	5,64,620							

* These figures are entered by the Sub-divisional Officer.

F. H. BARROW,
Asst. Collr. and District Grain Officer.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Raj-Durbhunga in the District of Bhagulpore during the 14 *days ending Saturday, the* 30*th May* 1874.

Name of Work.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				Remarks.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Noorya Road	1,578	1,633	.....	3,211	175	181	.....	356	76	102	.....	178	
Chapkee Tank	1,944	935	556	3,435	149	72	43	264	95	58	48	201	
Chowhutta ,, ...	738	323	35	1,096	82	36	3	121	55	47	4	106	
Nosbakhur ,, ...	6,001	4,963	3,379	14,343	500	413	282	1,195	312	170	97	579	
Mullar ,, ...	10,450	6,926	2,279	19,655	1,045	692	228	1,965	400	287	88	775	
Nundeepore ,, ...	253	197	.....	450	63	49	.....	112	38	4	.....	42	
Kunowlee ,, ...	7,161	4,130	1,465	12,756	550	318	113	981	461	161	76	698	
Bhoolia ,, ...	445	318	2	765	64	45	.....	109	110	62	.....	172	
Moorlia ,, ...	1,144	754	.....	1,898	114	75	.....	189	111	77	.....	188	
Chandpeeper ,, ...	1,257	1,172	403	2,832	126	117	40	283	26	47	9	82	
Soriegurh ,, ...	3,295	2,853	2,408	8,556	275	238	200	713	236	215	168	619	
Bissenpore ,, ...	1,264	1,896	474	3,634	105	158	39	302	30	45	25	100	
Girdhary ,, ...	1,370	1,243	.....	2,613	124	113	.....	237	16	.....	.....	16	
Dugmurra Road	1,298	1,388	284	2,880	134	154	32	320	252	358	53	663	
Total number employed	38,108	28,731	11,285	78,124	3,506	2,661	980	7,147	2,218	1,633	568	4,419	

Rate of wages paid for full work—

	As.	P.
To each man	1	6
,, woman	1	0
,, child	0	9

Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs.

F. H. Barrow,
For Collector.

No. 1943F, dated Purneah, 3rd June 1874.

From—W. KEMBLE, Esq., Magistrate and Collector, Purneah,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith the fortnightly narrative for the period ending 30th May 1874.

A.

I have, during the past ten days, visited myself every relief circle in the district. Everywhere the crops are looking well, particularly in the north, where there has been a most beneficial fall of rain. In a few villages near Kushba Amour, the hail and wind has done considerable damage to the kauni and the mangoes. In every thana it has been brought to my notice, and I have myself seen, that a much larger area than in other years has been planted with bhadoi rice. The late rains have enabled people to hoe and weed their fields. As evidence of the distress in Kushba Amour, Dengrah, and South Kishengunge, I may mention that in some villages complaints were made to me that the ordinary laboring class were obliged to go on our works because the owners of fields could not afford to pay hired laborers, and had to weed and hoe and plough their own fields.

SUPPLY OF FOOD IN THE BAZARS.

Notwithstanding the large sales of Government grain, there has, in my opinion, been no falling off of private trade. I am constantly in the town, and at every visit find the traders as busy as ever. In my last narrative I said that Mr. Rattray had reported that "private importations were rapidly ceasing, making way for Government rice." I added that his impressions were formed from what he saw in the neighbourhood of his golahs, as I was satisfied that private trade could go on side by side with Government sales. I thought then that he was wrong in this opinion, and what I have since seen confirms my view of the question in that sub-division.

I have this fortnight seen in Kudbah as many pack-cattle as ever bringing grain up from Sahebgunge, and I have seen it sold in the hâts. I was at Dengrah ghât a few days back, and learnt that about 250 maunds of rice had been taken by private traders northwards across the ferry on that day. Since prices have risen at Kishengunge, complaints have been made by residents in Purneah, that the traders of that sub-division were buying in Purneah bazar.

Lieutenant Coles, relief superintendent of the Sudder, reports that at Mathour hât, 10 miles from Purneah, up the Ganges and Darjeeling road, he found a number of petty traders selling rice at 10 seers for the rupee; he reports the same of other hâts. On Saturday, on my way from Kudbah, I met traders going to and coming from market with private grain. In order to prevent any clashing with private trade, an arrangement, first commenced at Kushba Amour, has been made to sell at centres on days other than hât days, is being carried out throughout the district Government grain, however, finds its way to nearly every market.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The condition of the people has improved in every circle except in Kishengunge and Bahadoorgunge, where, up to within the last month, importations from the Morung and Julpigoree kept the markets plentifully supplied. After the supply from the north began to fail, the people were in great distress, and there was a rush to get employment upon our works, and to buy grain from our stores; the people seemed seized with a panic; dacoities and grain-robberies were numerous. I visited Kishengunge and Bahadoorgunge myself, and directed that the sales from the Government golahs should be made by paid moodies at the different minor golahs; the traders in the bazars were encouraged to turn their attention to importing from Purneah, and advances, which some of them took, were offered to them.

Baboo Ramchund Setya, agent for Rae Dhunput Singh, who has done much for his ryots in Kudbah, has bought some Government grain in Purneah, which he will send to Bahadoorgunge for sale to his ryots. Mr. Craven, the sub-divisional officer, has arrested a large number of dacoits and rioters, many of whom he has convicted and punished. Captain Knyvett, the District Superintendent of Police, has gone up with some extra constables, and reports that the country is now quieter, and that the robberies had all been committed by hale and hearty men, and that in no case did the offenders appear to be in want. Kishengunge has alway been notorious for the lawless character of its inhabitants. and a number of bad characters have been recently released from jail. I have called upon all these to furnish security for their good behaviour.

Lieutenant Carnac has arrived to take charge of the sub-division as relief sub-divisional officer, this will leave Mr. Craven time to look after its criminal administration, and to restore, soon I hope, complete order.

The annexed memorandum shows the increase in crime.

B.

Mr. Cordner's return is attached; it shows a daily average of 17,404 laborers, being 1,406 less than were reported last fortnight.

The decrease is principally on the lower Koosi road No. 1, where the laborers have gone off to their fields.

On roads Nos. 5, 9, and 16, where the old and infirm have, since the last report was sent up, been drafted on to the petty relief works, and on road No. 7, where a few cases of cholera appeared, which caused all the work-people to disperse to their homes, the native doctor and relief officer went out and administered relief, rain fell and the disease soon disappeared, and the District Engineer now reports that the number of laborers is again increasing.

On the big north road the number of laborers has increased from an average of 6,058 to 8,044 per diem. Except on the north road, to which, under special orders, the system has not yet been extended, all the laborers are paid in grain. A full review on the working of the system, which, so far as I have seen, is very satisfactory, will be submitted with the next report. The number of laborers on the relief officers' works amounts to a daily average of 24,758, being an increase of 11,490 over last fortnight's number. A copy of return C is annexed.

In the Sudder circle, the principal work is the Bishenpore tank, which, in the middle of the most distressed villages in this part of the country, affords work to 1,987 persons daily, mostly women and children. In Kushba Amour, Mr. Gouldsbury has 36 works, affording employment to 8,355 persons. I reported in my last narrative that women were working here with the hoe; from the last report, and from what I have seen myself, I find that they continue to work satisfactorily and willingly. In consequence of the near approach of the rains petty repairs to village roads are being planned, such as can be carried on in any weather.

In Bahadoorgunge and Kishengunge there has been a great demand for work. Mr. Bertelsen has eight roads in hand running all through his circles, besides a few tanks. Baboo Rajanee Nath has more tanks than roads. Work being opened at 30 villages, two most useful tanks have been nearly finished by the light labor ticket-holders on the Ganges and Darjeeling road.

Mr. Rattray has all along had ample work in hand. In Kishengunge sub-division, 6,360, and in Arrareah 6,990 persons are employed. On every one of our relief works payments are made in grain. I have seen them made in the Kishengunge and Kushba Amour circles: the people are all made to sit down according to their villages in gangs, and if their tasks have been done they get their daily dole served out. The task imposed is in all cases light, and it is only the incorrigibly idle who cannot get through it. Eight women do 100 cubic feet of earth-work in Kushba Amour; in Kishengunge, a little more.

C.

In consequence of the demand for grain for Julpigoree and Kishengunge, transport operations have been got in full work again. To supply the 50,000 maunds to Julpigoree maunds have been sent off from Dengrah; 10,000 maunds are now *en route* from Purneah; 5,000 have been sent from Kaleeagunge, and an order for 6,000 sent to the Naib of Boda on Gowalpokhur which is close to his frontier, and 5,000 maunds are to go on from Bishengunge, which will be replenished from Kudbah.

In consequence probably of bad weather, the Maldah boats have not been arriving very fast lately. I have heard of two boats having been lost, but the contents were in each case recovered. We have been working pack-ponies in the Sudder circle to fill the minor golahs.

The following table shows the number employed and engaged:—

	Employed.	Engaged.	Total.
Sudder	750	500	1,250
Kishengunge	400	281	681
Bulrampore	...	84	84
Total ...			2,015

No returns have been received from Dengrah or Kushba Amour where I have seen pack-ponies working in large numbers, and it was reported to me that Mr. Thornton had despatched grain by their means to Bahadoorgunge.

D.

The stocking of minor golahs has been going on satisfactorily.

Mr. Gouldsbury has in this been most energetic; he has not only got his 17 minor golahs stocked, but he has distributed a few maunds to nearly every village in his circle, where it is kept in the custody of the headman.

The quantity stocked is as follows :—

	Mds.
Sudder	5,792
Kusba Amour	7,454
Dengrah	9,500
Bulrampore, about	8,950
Kudbah	Not stated.
Kishengunge	10,791
Bahadoorgunge	Not stated.
Arrareah	Ditto.

Though in Kudbah, Bahadoorgunge and Arrareah the actual quantity stored is not reported, I know that the golahs are ready and transport work going on.

E.

The only advances made have been in grain, viz —

1,000 maunds to Mr. Shillingford.
500 „ „ Cave.

Bonds have been taken from these gentlemen to sell the grain at the Government rate, viz., 15 seers for Burmah and 12 seers for cleaned rice.

The advances made to villages by relief officers will be noted under the next head.

F.

I annex a copy of my district relief return for the month, which shows a daily average of 21,000 persons relieved, after deducting those shown as relieved by sale of grain.

In the Sudder circle Mr. Coles has included in the persons relieved by uncooked food those who came to his centres for relief under the ticket system.

Mr. Rattray has not yet fully introduced relief by ticket or by spinning and weaving, but he has been so very liberal in his general advances, that the necessity for this more special kind of relief has not been felt.

The system of advancing to village communities on their joint bonds has been worked chiefly in the Sudder, Arrareah, Dengrah, and Kushba Amour circles. In Bulrampore, acting on my order that so long as he found the village people ready and able to buy grain he should not advance to them, Mr. Meiklejohn has not taken any bonds, but a few have been taken in Kishengunge and Bahadoorgunge. Last week I ascertained that in Kusbah Amour and Dengrah, where there had been the greatest failure in the crop, the people had nearly all been supplied with an advance, with which they could, without having to consume their seed-grain, keep themselves and their field-laborers in tolerable comfort. I also saw that there was too great a rush for advances, that many persons applied for them, and in many cases got them, who ought not to have had them; and that the time of the relief officer, who ought to be more actively engaged in looking after real relief work, was too much taken up in listening to exorbitant demands and in settling disputes among villagers as to who should be and who should not be entitled to share in the village allotment.

I also began to fear lest our stock of grain, for which there was a daily increasing demand for wages on our relief works and for purchase, should fall short; I therefore ordered that no more advances should be given, and that sales in small and limited quantities by salaried moodies, scattered in greater numbers over the country, should be increased. The annexed table shows the quantity of grain sold and advanced during the fortnight. The village grouping has now been in a way finished all over the district in Dengrah; and in Kushba Amour it has been very completely carried out. In Kissengunge circle the arrangements appear good, and will no doubt be soon placed in working order by Mr. Carnac, who proceeds to-morrow to take charge of the sub-division. In Bahadoorgunge Mr. Bertlesen has arranged to have 17 groups, but has not been able, owing to press of work in such a large circle, where distress has been more severely felt than was anticipated, to allot to each by name the proper number of villages, and to instruct the Superintendents in their duty. In Arrareah Mr. Rattray has arranged all the villages in his sub-division, viz, 746 in 89 groups; these groups I have divided into four circles, under the assistant relief officers, Gown Chunder Mookerjee, the Sub-Deputy Collector, and Gour Sahai, whom I have nominated as inspector.

The groups are in charge of the headmen of the villages, whose principal business will be to attend to the distribution of grain according to tickets given by the relief officer's assistants.

The total number of circles completed and officered is as follows:—

Sudder	13	
Kushba Amour	17	
Dengrah	12	
Bulrampore	8	more to be appointed.
Kudbah	12	
Kissengunge	12	to be revised by Mr. Carnac.
Bahadoorgunge	17	
Arrareah	89	

All these, except those in Arrareah, are minor golahs and relief centres.

If to the number of persons who according to the abstract from the daily relief return referred to in the first part of this section, which shows a daily average of 21,000 persons in receipt of charitable relief, be added 14,209, the number employed on the Department Public Works roads, we have a total of 35,209.

The total quantity of grain disposed of by the sale to the public and advances during the fortnight is 63,707 maunds.

It is hard to say how many persons relieved are represented by this; Mr. Rattray estimates that the quantity of grain which he has advanced, viz., 39,536 maunds, will be divided among 18,768 households—taking 5 persons to a household, this will give relief to 93,840 persons.

The annexed table shows the working of the native doctors. Dr. Picachy, the Civil Medical Officer, is now making a round of the circles. He visited Kudbah with me on Saturday, and found everything working well; he is now going up north.

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

The expenditure reported last fortnight amounted to Rs. 7,17,939-9-0+12,604-11-5= 7,30,544-4-5.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Village roads	10,468	0	0
District Engineer	1,80,000	0	0
Planters and others for district road repairs ...	8,915	2	0
Purchase of tools and plant	5,351	2	6
Transport of grain	3,98,087	3	9
Construction of golas	25,847	0	6
Construction of goladar's house	48	14	0
Advance to residents for purchase of grain ...	67,225	0	0
Advance to zemindars to assist their ryots ...	26,500	0	0
Advance to Lieutenant Coles on account of pay ...	150	0	0
Office establishment	857	10	7
Office contingencies	1,753	1	2
Gola establishment	1,269	13	8
Advance for purchase of fodder	2,014	2	0
Advance for clearing cart tracks	1,500	0	0
Deputation allowance of Mr. Baker	557	2	3
Total ...	7,30,554	4	5

Expenditure during the fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Transport of grain—						
Advance to Mr. Money	10,000	0	0			
,, to ,, Gouldsbury	1,000	0	0			
,, to ,, Perry	1,000	0	0			
,, to ,, Munroe	4,000	0	0			
,, to ,, Craven	1,800	8	0			
Payments to ticcadars for cart-hire and commission	834	1	0			
				18,634	9	0
Construction of golas	.....			113	8	0
Gola establishment	.....			306	5	5
Office contingencies	.....			283	0	6
Amount transferred from Imperial to Purneah District relief fund on account of advances made to the following traders for purchase of grain:—						
Bholarum	1,000	0	0			
Babulall Bhagat	1,000	0	0			
Ramchurn Saha	1,000	0	0			
				3,000	0	0

				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To zemindars to assist their ryots—					
Sheik Jogun	...	...	...	400 0 0	
Mehuroonissa Begum		...	...	200 0 0	
Ameerooddeen	...	...	...	100 0 0	
Giriomnarain	...	...	...	400 0 0	
Mahomed Ezza	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	
Madunlall	...	...	...	2,000 0 0	
Gowani Begum	...	...	...	500 0 0	
Mirza Mahomed Hossein		...	...	1,500 0 0	
					6,100 0 0
		Total	.....		28,437 6 11

Purneah District.

Statement of Dacoities, Robberies, &c., reported to have occurred from the 17th to 30th May 1874.

Thanas.	Detail of crimes from 17th to 30th May 1874.					
	Dacoities.	Robberies.	Thefts.	House breaking and thefts.	Unlawful assemblies for plundering dhan.	Total.
Sudder	.....	2	12	9	.....	23
Kushbah Amour	.....	.....	8	6	.....	14
Kudbah	1	.....	2	2	.....	5
Bulrampore	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Munhiary	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Gondwarah	.....	.....	4	2	.....	6
Dhamdaha	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Kissengunge	.....	.....	10	3	.....	13
Kalleeagunge	6	.....	5	.....	17	28
Bahadoorgunge	1	.....	8	1	1	11
Arrariah	.....	.....	5	1	.....	6
Ranigunj	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Muttiaree	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total ...	8	2	59	28	18	115

Statement shewing theft of grain reported on the District of Purneah from 17th to 30th May 1874.

Names of police stations.	No. of cases occurred.	Worth of grain stolen.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	
Kushbah Amour	5	36 4 6	
Muttearee	1	0 0 0	Value not given.
Gondwarrah	2	31 0 0	
Bahadoorgunge	5	34 15 0	Value of one case not given.
Arrareah	6	8 6 0	Ditto ditto
Kissengunge	7	59 8 0	
Sudder	3	15 0 0	
Ranigunge	3	4 5 6	
Kalleeagunge	24	1,643 9 0	In three cases value not given
Kudbah	1	0 0 0	Value not given.
Dhamdaha	1	1 9 6	
Total ...	58	1,834 9 6	

Name of Poor-house.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.
Khajancheehat	30	12	42	...	13	...	1	28
Bulrampore	6	41	47	25	5	10	...	7
Sunkurpore	18	122	140	123	...	2	...	15
Kushba Amour	13	5	18	5	...	...	...	13
Total ...	67	180	247	153	18	12	1	63

A Daily register of persons relieved each month in each Relief Circle for the month beginning 25th April, and ending 24th May 1874 *(inclusive).*

N. B.—1. This is to be kept by each superintendent. It should show results from the 25th of one month to the 25th of the following month. One copy should be sent by the superintendent direct to his immediate superior, another to the Collector, and another to the Commissioner. These last two should be posted so that they will reach the addressees not later than the first of the following month.

2. Each Collector is also required to send on the 1st of each month for the whole of his district, a Statement of relief in the above form.

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name of Circle.	At Centres.		In poor-houses.	By village relief tickets.	By light labor tickets.	By spinning.	By weaving.	By sales of grain under column 9, para. 3 of relief instructions.	By other means.	Total.
	By cooked food.	By uncooked food.								
Sudder..	1,993	19,335	420	.....	59,610	50	...	.....	...	81,408
Dengrah	232	826	171	2,610	11,592	695	299	1,080	2,076	19,581
Kushba Amour ...	.. ...	3,149	305	1,241	146,122	2,199	701	.....	2,403	156,120
Bulrampore	1,396	4,020	7	949	4,211	234	147	.....	190	11,127
Kudbah	116	8,731	120	1,317	7,761	239	112	5,715	849	24,960
Bahadoorgunge ...	2	85	448	9,871	56,748	2,302	876	412	311	71,055
Kissengunge	.....	5,848	...	2,182	109,127	1,091	316	.....	799	119,363
Arrareah	10,549	12,796	...	3,239	147,890	...	...	.....	109	174,583
Total ...	14,261	54,790	1,471	21,409	540,061	6,810	2,451	7,207	6,737	598,587

Cash Abstract.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance in hand last report				8,651	7	7½
Received during the month				32,665	11	3½
Expended during the month				12,497	0	3
(a) Charitable relief in cash	55	9	9			
(b) Expended on light labor works ...	1,113	15	0			
(c) Other cash expenditure	10,506	11	6			

Grain transactions during the month.

	Bags.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
(a) Grain given away	.....	9,352	3	14

	Bags.	Mds.	S.	C.	*Amount realised.* Rs.	A.	P.	*Amount remitted to Treasury.* Rs.	A.	P.
(b) Grain sold ...	53,165	11	11		107,781	6	10½	44,423	15	7½

	Bags.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
(c) Grain given away in exchange for labor ...	.....	24,739	20	15

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Purneah for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 30th May 1874.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of Circle.		Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of grain consumed up to date. By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sudder	As per last return	71,000	38,214	1,356	898	8,690	2,632	13,776
	During the fortnight	.....	.....	2,892	392	2,844	1,438	7,566
Dengra	As per last return	80,000	51,519	7,691	1,278	11,814	705	21,488
	During the fortnight	.....	.....	2,540	Nil	Nil	154	2,694
Kushbah Amour	As per last return	38,000	7,748	3,852	1,011	7,420	2,479	14,762
	During the fortnight	.....	.....	2,740	224	Nil	400	3,364
Bulrampore	As per last return	57,500	32,034	7,494	823	30	700	9,047
	During the fortnight	.....	.....	10,944	207	Nil	149	11,300
Kudbah	As per last return	62,000	45,297	992	213	8,626	1,355	11,184
	During the fortnight	.....	.....	1,896	92	8,484	304	10,776
Kissengunge	As per last return	64,600	57,296	3,748	57	598	1,178	5,581
	During the fortnight	.....	.....	3,842	29	712	2,313	6,896
Bahadoorgunge	As per last return	40,400	15,931	3,064	641	1,057	58	4,820
	During the fortnight	.....	.....	4,394	294	Nil	3,511	8,199
Arrareah	As per last return	86,500	37,117	2,607	15,059	5,570	1,848	25,084
	During the fortnight	.....	.....	6,228	8,113	16,191	7,938	38,470
Total		5,00,000	2,65,156	30,804	19,980	44,005	10,953	1,05,742
		.....	.....	35,476	9,351	28,231	16,207	89,265

The figures in column 3 shew the actual stock in the government Golahs on the 25th May 1874, as per goladars' returns, exclusive of the grain in the minor golahs as reported in the body of the fortnightly report. The figures in columns 4 to 8 will not generally tally with the last return, as the circle officers have submitted more accurate returns this time.

W. Kemble,
Magistrate-Collector.

PURNEAH DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday, 23rd May 1874.

Names of roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening works.	Number of laborers thereon.				Supply of food thereat.		Condition of the laborers and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	Disbursement during the week.
			Class I.	Class II A.	Class II B.	Total.	Amount of Government grain sold to laborers.	Proceeds of sale.					
							Mds. Sr.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.
No. 1, Purneah to Koolgama.	All line has been laid out, and a portion levelled; estimate in progress.	5 parties at work.	1,601	.....	411	2,012	130 28	348 8 6	There is a further decrease in the number of laborers on this road to that stated in last week's report. I was under the impression that probably a large number might be employed on 2nd class relief works, but on visiting them I found very few able-bodied men employed. This road does not run through a highly populated country, and a great many of the cultivating community are now employed in the fields. The class IIB people were only employed in the early portion of the week, and have now been handed over to the relief officer. Rain is very much required in this part of the country, as there has not been any for some time. The country is high and sandy, so that it can't remain so long without rain as the lower lands. Condition of laborers is very good.	All payments are made to the laborers by sub-cashiers, the number of whom depends on its length. A sub-cashier generally pays two or three parties, if they are not too far apart. He is himself situated between two parties on either side; and as he is allowed two cash jemadars, he sends them out to each of the parties every day. These cash jemadars receive pay orders from the sircars, and the money is given to the duffadars of the various gangs for distribution to his men. He then brings back the pay orders signed by the duffadars, thereby making them receipts, and hands them over to the sub-cashier, who makes the necessary entries in his cash-book, a copy of which is sent in weekly to Executive Engineer for recoupment accompanied by the vouchers.	The contract rates are as follow for class No. I:— Ordinary earth-work in banks up to 5 feet in height at 3 annas per 100 c. ft. Ditto in banks above 5 feet, 3¼ annas. Earth-work in hard ground banks up to 5 feet, 4 annas per 100 c. ft. Ditto in banks above 5 feet, 4¼ annas. In exceptionally hard ground rates up to 6 annas may be granted at the discretion of the Executive Engineer. The task-work rates for Class II, Division A, are as follow:— Annas. Men ... ... 2 Women ... ... 1¼ Children ... ... 1 In order to earn the above rates, each man must excavate 50 c. ft. in ordinary ground for banks up to 5 ft., and 45 c. ft. in banks above that height. In hard soil a man must do 40 c. ft., in banks up to 5 feet, and 35 c. ft. in banks above that height. Except in the case of beldars' women, who work with their husbands at contract rates in Class I, it is very difficult to lay down a task, as in most cases they refuse to carry earth; we have therefore but few women in Class II A. In laying down each man's task I have been guided by the fact that a non-professional laborer, after he has been at work for some time, can earn from 2 annas to 3 annas per day at our present contract rates by working really hard.	Every effort has been made to induce the laborers to bring their own tools, but it is to be regretted that this has not been attended with any very great success, and especially since we began to issue large quantities of Government tools to each of the works. When the works were first started but very few Government tools were issued, and most of the laborers who came to our work brought their own. It was feared, however, that villagers were beginning to think that it was no use applying for work unless they brought kodals, so that, after a consultation with the Magistrate, tools were issued to each work, and now, as a rule, the laborers work with Government tools. These remarks only apply to the unprofessional laborers, as they and others, as a rule, have their own tools and bring them to the work.	415 12 0
No. 2, Nathpore to Alwaree.	The whole line, 82 miles in length, laid out and levelled; estimate in progress.	13 parties at work.	50,653	3,083	2,577	56,313	1,716 5	4,663 0 0	There has been an increase in the numbers this week as the works have been opened out in some new places. From the latter end of the week *all* the class IIB laborers have been handed over to 2nd class relief works. When these people come to us we just give them work until arrangements can be made concerning them, as we refuse work to no one until we are certain of 2nd class work being ready for them. Rain is very much wanted up in the north. As yet the crops look well, but they can't stand much longer without a good shower; clouds have been hanging about, and rain is daily expected. Condition of the laborers is everywhere very good.				5,111 7 3
No. 4, Kissengunge to Nekmurd.	The whole line laid out and levelled; estimate submitted.	3 parties at work.	6,997	73	.....	6,080	146 30	388 10 8	There has been a slight increase in the number of laborers since last week. There are no class IIB people employed on this road, as there are plenty of 2nd class relief works in the neighbourhood.	.....		.....	468 0 0

									There are signs of distress towards the eastern end of the road, but as far as the Public Works Department laborers are concerned they are all in good condition. The crops are looking well, but rain is much wanted in this part of the country. A slight shower fell at Kissenganze on the 20th. The number of laborers are gradually increasing, but we have not yet got back as many as we ought to have of the able-bodied class. A great many people are now employed in the fields at weeding and other works.		It may be observed that the rate per 100 c. ft. for task-work is in excess of that for contract, but then it must be remembered that a man can never earn more than 2 annas as long as he elects to do task-work, and he can at any time join the contract gangs, where by real hard work he may get up to 3 annas a day. All able-bodied men must now join either the contract or task-work gangs, and subsistence allowance will only be granted to such as are really unable to do earth-work.		
No. 5, Dengrah Ghat to Toorkali.	Whole line has been laid out, levelled, and estimate submitted.	4 parties at work.	8,478	.....	.....	8,478	558 0	1,382 6 3	We have no class IIB laborers, as the relief officers have taken all of them off our hands. The crops are looking well, but rain is much wanted. The condition of the laborers is everywhere good. There is a decrease in the number of laborers this week, as some left the road for field work. All the laborers are employed on piece and task-work.	.....	They will be chiefly employed in breaking clods, dressing slopes and surfaces of roads. The pay for this class, is— A. P. Men ... ... 1 6 Women ... ... 1 0 Children 0 6	.....	1,923 11 3
No. 6, Dengrah Ghat to Bhopla Tajpore.	Whole line laid out and levelled, and estimate submitted.	Ditto ...	8,499	490	.....	8,989	385 23	1,037 13 8	Rain is much wanted in this part of the country, and the bhadoi crop is not looking so well as it was. I am happy to state that cholera is fast disappearing in this part of the country, though our numbers are still reduced in consequence of the panic, and those who left the work between the 16th and 18th miles have not as yet returned. This has thrown the work back a great deal, but I trust that in a few days all will be as before. It was unfortunately one of our largest parties of class I laborers that were dispersed, so that our number in this class are much reduced in this week's report.	.....	.....	.....	1,119 12 3
No. 7, Bulrampore to Tarapore.	The whole line has been laid out and levelled, and estimate submitted.	4 parties, distributed in gangs over the roads.	6,659	278	8,994	15,931	400 0	1,065 0 0	This is the last week that we will show such a number of class II B people on this work, as Mr. Meiklejohn has informed me that he is now prepared to take them over from us. The crops are looking well, as the heavy rain that fell on the 12th instant did a great deal of good. The condition of the laborers is good.	.....	.....	.....	2,645 15 1
No. 8, Hurinkhoree to Maldah.	Work surveyed and levelled, and estimate submitted for sanction.	Work can be taken in hand as soon as it is considered advisable to do so.							The number have decreased on this road, as many of our class IIB people has been taken over by the relief officer, and also some have left the road for field work.	.....	.....	.....	.....

Names of roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening work.	Number of laborers thereon.				Supply of food thereat.		Condition of the laborers and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the week.
			Class I.	Class II A.	Class II B.	Total.	Amount of Government grain sold to laborers.	Proceeds of sale.					
							Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.					Rs. As. P.
No. 9, Kudbah to Barsoe.	The whole line has been laid out and estimate submitted.	3 parties at work.	8,305	700	2,581	11,386	200 0	753 0 0	The earth-work on the road had very nearly been completed and only the dressing and grassing of slopes remain. The crops are looking well, as heavy rain fell over this part of the country on the 12th instant. The condition of the laborers is good.	.....	.....	.....	1,482 2 6
No. 16, Purneah to Kudbah.	The whole line has been laid out.	2 parties at work.	1,768	272	568	2,608	32 5	85 11 0	There is a decrease in the number of laborers since last report, owing to 2nd class works having been opened and some having left for field work. The crops are looking well, but rain is wanted. Condition of laborers good.	.....	.....	.....	613 1 11
No. 22, Kissengunge to Bahadoorgunge.	Repairs ...	This work is only repairs to district road, and is being carried on by a contractor.											
No. 25, Kissengunge to Bahadoorgunge.	Line laid out and estimate submitted.	2 parties at work.	2,126	.....	.....	2,126	33 30	90 0 0	The number of laborers on this road have decreased very considerably since last week, and Mr. Kenyon, who is in charge, informs me that a great number have left for work in the fields. The crops as yet are looking well but more rain is much wanted. Laborers in good condition.	.....	.....	.....	267 0 0
No. 24 Titalya to Dinagepore frontier.	Repairs.	1 party at work.	320	.....	.....	320	.....	.....	This work only repairing ... ... District road by contractor. Conditon of laborers good.	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0
No. 35, Mohendarpore to Saifgunge.	Repairing and embanking old road.	1 party at work.	254	.....	106	360	.....	.....	The crops are looking well, but rain is wanted. Condition of laborers good. There is a slight increase in this number of laborers on the work, and nearly all of them are doing piece-work.	.....	.....	.....	175 5 0
No. 36-6, Chownagra to Bulrampore.	The whole of the line has been laid and levelled.	2 parties at work.	2,548	509	.....	305	106 19	288 14 8	The crops are not looking well along this road, as rain has not fallen for some time; as yet they have not suffered much, but timely rain will benefit them greatly. The condition of the laborers is good.	.....	.....	.....	316 9 3
R. Bahadoorgunge.	Line laid out and estimate submitted.	1 party at work.	4,172	.....	.....	4,172	110 21	294 12 0	The numbers on this road are increasing, and distress appears to be on the increase in this part of the district. The crops are looking well but more rain is required. The condition of the laborers is good.	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0

W. KEMBLE,

R. A. CORDNER,

No. 349—S. R., dated Doomka, the 2nd June 1874.

From—JOHN BOXWELL, ESQ., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit a narrative for the fortnight ending May 31st.

I have received reports from Deoghur, Rajmehal, Jamtara, Kundahit, Hendua, Benagarhia, and Godda. The last only came in to-day. I have not heard directly from Sultanabad.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Grain has absolutely failed nowhere, but it is quite clear that in many places we have been barely in time with Government aid to save failure.

Sahebgunge is well supplied; plenty of food can be had at a fair price. In Rajmehal the price of rice went up to 7 seers. Mr. Stewart brought the price down to 9 seers by importing and selling from a Government store.

Rice is said to be very hard to get down the bank of the Ganges from Rajmehal. The reports are from Englishmen who ought to be able to import, at all events for their own coolies. Some traders in the Daman have imported from Sahebgunge maize, which they previously exported from Bario. It is plain enough that this export of grain was pure waste.

Mr. Stewart says about Rajmehal:—"The real cause of the deficiency was the inability of private traders to import rice with any chance of being able to sell it at remunerative rates." This is an obscure sentence, and the matter wants enquiry.

In Godda prices are high, and rice is very high, but among five markets quoted by Mr. Grant, the following is the line of cheapest food:—

(1.)	Belbadda	... Barley	... 13	seers.
(2.)	Perozepore	... ,,	... 14	,,
(3.)	Murrow	... ,,	... 15	,,
		... Rice	... 11	,,
(4.)	Godda	... Barley	... 15	,,
		... Rice	... 12	,,
(5.)	Pathargawa	... Barley	... 15	,,
		... Gram	... 13	,,
		... Janara	... 12	,,

This cannot be called bad for a distressed district.

Both in Rajmehal and Godda people are said to be looking well. Mr. Stewart does not wish to start charitable relief; Mr. Grant has already begun. Mr. Grant believes that as the native store of food lessens day by day the people are being pinched more and more, and that they are now suffering great distress. I shall give some reasons later on to show that the facts reported by Mr. Grant would support a more hopeful lookout than his.

Mr. Wilmot says food is getting scarcer in Deoghur. He has searched out so-called cases of half-starvation with great care; he has reported them minutely, and I agree with him in thinking them all rather favorable signs than otherwise. If nothing worse than the worst of them has occurred, the sub-division is well off for the times.

Prices are rising, and people are becoming very anxious. There, as in the district generally, there is an inclination to cry out to the Government to give help. This feeling is very infectious; it has come across our border from Manbhoom chiefly.

In the south of the district prospects now are a good deal worse than anywhere else. I have already described this tract; it is about cut in equal parts by the Ajay river, and one-third of it lies west, and two-thirds east of the chord-line at Jamtara. As I have already said, it has been neglected by everybody. In October the Jamtara officer was removed to settlement work. The police were left there against orders, because I was afraid to remove them suddenly in the face of scarcity difficulties, with no superior officer on the spot.

The farthest parts of Pabia are more than 50 miles from Doomka by a bird's-flight across the Ajay, and the more, with no road.

A fortnight ago Mr. Smith went to Jamtara, giving up all other work to manage relief. His report shows a bad state of affairs: people are thin and wretched, none are said to have died of actual want of food, but the poor people are all very badly off. Mr. Smith says—"the appearance of a great many people who flock to our works is very bad indeed; the signs of want of food show plainly on them,—men, women, and children are equally emaciated, some so much so that I have made them over to the native doctor for sick diet. Again, one day it was reported by a chowkeedar that two persons were dying; I sent off the native doctor at once, and found that two children, aged 10 and 2½, were suffering greatly from want of food, but they had been relieved by the village mustajir before he arrived."

Mr. Smith has been giving charitable relief in Jamtara.

Within the last fortnight we have an immense accession of strength in officers. Mr. Hand has taken charge of relief operations in Jamtara; sub-deputies are at work in Nala and Kundahit, and a canoongo in Jamjuri; I have also turned the Deputy Inspector of Schools into a relief officer.

The distances are—

Jamtara	to Nala	...	15 miles	S. E.
„	to Kundahit ...	...	23 „	E.
„	to Jamjuri ...	...	15 „	N. E.
„	to boundary of district ...	...	23 „	W.
Doomka	to Jamtara ...	...	40 „	S. W.

We have lately got a supply of 13,000 maunds of rice to Jamtara, which has been distributed between Jamtara, Kundahit, and Nala. Useful clearing of old tanks has been started; the poorest people are being relieved gratuitously; while work is given to all who can and will work. This part of the district has thus been caught not a moment too soon. There is now breathing time to settle on the next step, which I shall do under orders of the Commissioner.

Nearly the whole of the past fortnight I have been in Doomka. I went to Noni for two days, and then sent Mr. Birch there. The zemindar of Nagwan has promised to obey orders in everything, and has engaged to take Rs. 5,000 advance from the Government to help his tenants,—they are mostly Sonthals, and are averse to dealing with him. Mr. Birch reports badly of the ryots' prospects, but neither he nor I saw any signs of present want anywhere; they are noisy and clamorous for help, and say if they don't get it they must eat their seed-corn. The eastern part of Hendua belongs to Rajah Nilanund Singh; his naib has sent a message that he wishes all the ryots to be left to him, but he wants to borrow Rs. 20,000 from the Government. I am in doubt whether the strict order to made future advances only in grain applies to advances for the improvement of estates or not: I expect an answer daily from the Commissioner. The west of Hendua belongs to Baboo Udit Narayan Singh, of Nagwan; beyond saying he would like to borrow, he has done nothing yet to help his people, he says they won't let him. I have heard no bad news from the Daman, and all the people who come from that side look comfortable; in fact, there are no miserable people coming into Doomka yet from any quarter.

The chowkeedars of Mohammadabad came in yesterday. The pergunnah is 20 miles long and 10 wide in the widest place; it lies immediately south of the Ranibahal hills, north of Beerbhoom, and east of Kundahit. The chowkeedars all looked well and hearty; some of them who had been dispossessed of their land this sowing time were loud in complaint, but there was not a word of anybody starving. There had been rain in the east about Rajbundh, and ploughing was going on, and a little dhan had been sown. In the west they were still waiting for rain.

This pergunnah of Mohammadabad I had always classed with Kundahit and Dari Malleshwar. In Benagarhia I was told Mohammadabad was in a worse plight than Dari Malleshwar, and Mr. Dawson said the Mohammadabad crops were as bad as any in his beat. I know the hard times must be felt there, but nothing like the cry has come up that has come from Kundahit. I have had no special report from Sultanabad; but I have heard incidentally that things are looking better there than was feared some time ago.

The weather has changed all over the district. The change was long in coming, and is slow now, but undoubted. We had very few storms and very little rain in April and May, though lightning was unusually fatal. Ploughing was long delayed. At Doomka for the last ten days clouds have been gathering and clearing; thunder is frequent; some good showers have fallen. The hot westerly winds have long ceased, and now the sky is black with clouds, and it has just stopped raining. In Rajmehal Mr. Stewart thinks the rains have set in steadily. There has been a little rain in Deoghur; none yet in Godda.

Small-pox is bad in many places, and cholera has broken out often in widely distant prts, sometimes very fatal over a small area, but never settling down badly on any one considerable tract, or lasting long anywhere. I hear of no fever except among Bengali clerks and our servants.

Food-thefts are not increasing, they seem more numerous in and about Doomka than anywhere else; but we have had three dacoities at the two ends of Mohammadabad.

Beggars are wonderfully few. Lepers, cripples, and blind men come for copper or rice, generally on Sunday; but I can safely say that, judging from the bodies of the people I have seen, I should never have dreamed of scarcity. The short crops we saw in November and December, the cessation of rain, and what I hear, are the sole grounds for believing in the scarcity.

I know now that in Kundahit and Jamtara there are many people whose bodies show signs of want of food, though I have not seen them. But this fact remains, that Manihari, North Rajmehal, Sultanabad, and Benagarhia cried out long before Kundahit and Jamtara, and that Jamtara alone up to this shows actual signs of want. This proves that cries are not to be trusted. I suppose everyone knows this, but there is no harm in saying it.

I have heard of about 30,000 maunds of grain stored privately. I can only repeat that I think the information useless. There must be so much more than we shall ever know of, and so many lies are told when questions are asked, that I think the heading might very well be struck out.

The crops on the ground are now hardly anything,—a little sugarcane is about all.

B.—Relief Works.

The list of work is given separately with the daily average. Piece-work and grain-payments have been introduced wherever there is grain to pay, that is, in Rajmehal,* Godda, and Jamtara.*

In Benagarhia payment must be made in cash because the grain there in store belongs not to the Government, but to a merchant who has bought it for cash from the Government; we could not give coolies orders on stores not our own.

The new road from Doomka to Mullarpore has been lined out. The Commissioner has stopped work on it. The small Daman bunds are going on well enough.

Payment in grain has been begun so lately that it has not been found possible to discuss the system at length in this report.

On one of our largest works, the Jamtara and Doomka road, grain had not been stored till within the last fortnight, and even now only to the extent of 2,000 maunds.

At Katikoond we have no grain, and there never was any proposal to store there. I perfectly understand that we must pay in grain wherever we have it, but I have not understood so far that we are to indent for such additions to our original estimates as will enable us to pay in grain everywhere.

C.—Transport.

Our transport difficulties may possibly be beginning, up to this we have had none; we had plenty of carriage, and generally short distances. We shall have to import more grain than was expected, partly on account of the orders to pay laborers in grain, and partly on account of the unexpected distress in Kundahit and Pabia. No part of the southern distressed tract is more than 25 miles from a railway, loop or chord-line. The Ajay is between the chord-line and Kundahit; from Saintia the More and another river are between the loop-line and Muhammadabad. From Mallarpore there is no river in the way, but there is no road.

From Saintia there is a good road to Soory and on through Nagar to Kundahit. Carts will now be dear and hard to get, a Sonthal who owns 15 refused to hire out one because tillage time is coming on. But there will be no very great difficulty in carrying what rice we want. My first batch of 30 Doomka carts left this to-day. We have already got 4,000 maunds of rice across the Ajay from Jamtara and into store at Nala. There is nothing to say about carriage in the north and east.

D.—Storage.

The Rajmehal rice has all been received and stored. Some of the Taljhari rice is at Patna, waiting for a wagon to carry it on, and the Patna rice is in the bungalow. I believe the Godda rice is all stored; the report is not clear. I have heard nothing of storage at Sultanabad. In Jamtara there is room now for 5,000 maunds, golahs for 4,000 more are being made; the zemindar could give room for 6,000 if required. At Nala a golah for 2,000 maunds is nearly ready.

Golahs are being made at Kundahit. 4,000 maunds have been sent to Nala; 2,000 have been delivered to the Public Works Department for the Jamtara road; and 1,000 have been advanced to the zemindar of Jamtara.

E.—Advances.

There is nothing to report.

F.—Charitable Relief.

About 100 persons a day are receiving charitable relief. The officer at Nala is also giving relief; particulars have not been received. Mr. Grant has expended in charitable relief over 6 maunds of rice. Charitable relief is only just begun; in the next narrative I shall have results to give.

G.—Financial Statement.

The information is given in a separate sheet.

---

* Not accounted for in detail.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sonthal Pergunnahs for the fortnight ending 30th May 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	8	9	10	11	12
Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of transferred to other districts.	By sale to public or to laborers.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds.	Mds.	
Rajmehal	27th May	1,33,000	28,676 0 0	4,630 32 0¾	.....	4,630 32 0¾	7,060	2,308	
Godda	30th May		63,344 10 0*	183 8 15	4,329 10 6	4,512 19 5	.....	6,000	* Received from beginning.
Jamtara	25th May		5,743 0 0	.....	.....†	2,620 0 11¾	.....	.....	† Return not received.
		Total ...	97,763 10 0	4,814 0 15¾	4,329 10 6	11,763 12 1¼	7,060	8,308	

Memo.—I beg to say that I think this table contains a very serious error, which there is no time to correct. There is no column for expenditure up to the fortnight under review. One officer has given in the storage column his total receipts; the others have given the quantity in store at the beginning of the fortnight.—J. B.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Quantity of grain disposed of up to 30th May 1874 :—						
(*a*) By sale to laborers	...	...	...	8,203	10	11½
(*b*) ,, public	...	...	...	438	37	11
(*c*) ,, charitable relief	...	...	...	6	34	0
Paid to laborers as wages	...	...	...	4,329	10	6
		Total	...	12,978	12	12½
Quantity up to the last report	...	...	...	5,661	34	15¼
,, during fortnight	...	...	...	7,316	17	13¼
		Total	...	12,978	12	12½

List showing the Relief Works in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the average of daily laborers on each.

No.	Works.	Daily average.
	RAJMEHAL.	
1	Sahebgunge to Barahat road	1,908·5
2	Madan Shaye tank	105·9
3	Panchgurah bund	130·5
4	Bolio or Dhamooni bund	87·
5	Simaljore bund	546·
6	Hudduf road	600·
7	Tinpahr ,, ...	261·
8	Doodkob bund	771·7
9	Shahabad ,, ...	73·2
10	Khorosole ,, ...	671·
11	Futtehpore ,, ...	975·
12	Kurunpore ,, ...	210·9
13	Sahband ,, ...	62·2
14	Baromosia ,, ...	(Not given.)
	Total ..	6,403·
	DEOGHUR.	
1	Rohinee to Jesidi road	98
2	Potherale to Mudhopore feeder road	83·
3	Repairing and constructing 36 bunds at Robinee estate ..	1,162
4	Ditto ditto 11 bunds at Sarown estate.. ..	190
5	Ditto ditto 7 bunds at Narainpore ..	326
	Total ..	1,859
	DOOMKA.	
Koondohit ..	Koondohit tank	1,700
	Bunkati ,, ...	
Jamtara ..	Gaichand ,, ...	472
	Jamtara ,, ...	185
	Muchigaria ,, ...	459
Nala ..	Nala ,, ...	509
	Doleberia ,, ...	189
	Chokoonde	115
	Deojore	59
	Benagarhia	695
	Thakoorontola	361
	Two small tanks in Benagarhia	313
	Total ..	5,057
	GODDA.	
1	Godda and Burhait road	2,498
2	Doee tank, task-work..	193·5
3	Hatbanda, ,, ...	347
4	Murrow tank, ,, ...	339
5	Mohespore tank, ,, ...	371·7
6	Simra tank, daily labor and task-work	230·9
7	Lahoria tank, daily labor and task-work	855
8	Garubaria tank, task-work	412
9	Pathorgama tank, ,, ...	1,465
10	Dhomsai tank, ,, ...	291
11	Godda tank, task-work and daily labor	1,650
12	Baboopore tank, task-work	526
13	Ghutia tank, ,, ...	596
14	Kabore bund	96
15	Dakatia bund, task-work	99
16	Lalatari bund, ,, ...	166

No.	Works.	Daly average.
	GODDA.—*(Continued.)*	
17	Simra bund, task-work	133
18	Jamoa tank, „	209·5
19	Belari bund, „	52
20	Telaband bund, „	227·7
21	Mardiha tank, „	32·5
22	Umurpore bund, „	216
23	Kasba tank, „	105
	Total ..	12,035·3
	As per Executive Engineer's progress report ending 16th May 1874 4,664	4,454
	Ditto ditto, 23rd May 4,244	
	Total .. 8,908	
	MEMO.	
	Rajmehal	6,403
	Deoghur	1,859
	Doomka	5,057
	As per Executive Engineer's statement	4,454
	Godda	12,035
	Total ..	29,808

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Details of charges.	Amount. Rs. As. P.	Total. Rs. As. P.	Grand Total. Rs. As. P.
Expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries up to the last narrative	....	....	71,149 8 2

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

Executive Engineer, as per progress report ending 16th and 23rd May 1874, as follows :—			
No. 1. Doomka to Jamtara road..	1,360 5 3		
„ 3. Jarmondee to Deogurh road ..	283 5 0		
„ 4. Hansdiha to Godda road..	105 13 9		
„ 6. Teenpahar to Borio road..	1,072 0 0		
„ 7. Borio to Manihari road ..	1,445 0 0		
„ 10. Metalling of the Bhagulpore and Soory road ..	222 2 3		
„ 13. Repairing Bhagulpore and Soory road ..	54 1 6		
„ 14. Repairs to Bahawa and Barahait road ..	(No information received.)		
„ 17. Doomka station road, (repairs) ..	13 13 3		
„ 29. Moheshpore to Doomka road ..	699 0 0		
„ 30. Constructing a bund at Katikoond ..	191 4 3		
„ 26. Brinda tank ..	2 4 6		
		5,449 1 9	
Mr. Stewart, as per fortnightly narrative :—			
To Engineer in charge of Public Works Department ..	5,469 7 11		
To cashiers, Civil Department ..	3,989 8 0		
Cost of transport of grain from Bahawa to Teenpahar ..	200 0 0		
On account of establishment and contingencies at Sahebgunge golah	407 8 9		
		10,065 8 8	

Details of charges.	Amount. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.	Grand total. Rs. A. P.
Brought forward ..	....	....	71,149 8 2
Mr. C. W. Wilmot, as per fortnightly narrative—			
Modhoopore feeder road ..	585 7 0	585 7 0	
Court of Wards' Funds.			
Rohinee bund	3,180 0 0		
Ditto road	510 3 0		
Sarwan bund	1,025 0 0		
Narainpore	635 0 0	5,350 3 0	
Rev. H. P. Boerresen, as per labor statement ending 16th and 23rd May 1874 :—			
For excavating No. I tank at Benagarhia	903 12 0		
For excavating No. III tank at Thacoortolla	535 0 0		
For excavating No. IV tank at Springinlargu	90 0 0		
For excavating No. V, two small tanks at Benagarhia ..	186 0 0	1,714 12 0	
Mr. W. M. Smith, as per his weekly labor return ending 16th and 23rd May 1874 :—			
No. I.—Gorchand tank at Jamtara	446 9 9	446 9 9	
Transport of Government grain to Rajmehal	1,137 0 0		
Transport of Government grain at Jamtara	292 9 3		
For constructing golah at Rajmehal	36 0 0		
Deputy Commissioner's and golah establishment	60 7 4	1,526 0 7	
Mr. Grant, of Godda, as per fortnightly narrative :—			
1. Godda and Barahait road ..	3,155 15 0		
2. Doee tank ..	227 3 3		
3. Hatbanda tank ..	426 8 0		
4. Murrow ,, ..	431 12 3		
5. Moheshpore ,, ..	532 13 0		
6. Simra ,, ..	349 11 6		
7. Kendwa ,, ..	1,117 11 6		
8. Lohandia ,, ..	873 12 6		
9. Guhamaria ,, ..	295 12 0		
10. Pathargama ,, ..	1,499 9 6		
11. Dhanisi ,, ..	504 7 0		
12. Godda ,, ..	2,744 10 0		
13. Baboopore ,, ..	512 15 0		
14. Ghutia ,, ..	876 2 3		
15. Kabra bund ..	370 0 7½		
16. Bakaitia ,, ..	90 0 0		
17. Lilatari ,, ..	121 1 0		
18. Simri ,, ..	113 15 3		
19. Jamoa tank ..	....		
20. Bilari bund ..	21 7 0		
21. Tilabad Banga bund ..	166 7 0		
22. Murdiha tank ..	11 4 0		
23. Amurpore bund ..	51 0 0		
24. Kasba tank ..	12 10 0	14,506 11 7½	
			34,645 6 4½
Grand Total			1,05,794 14 6½

Improvement of Government Estates Fund.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Advances to ryots for making bunds, &c.	150	0	0
Advances to Mr. Stewart, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rajmehal, for relief work	15,000	0	0
Advances to Mr. B. Wood, Deputy Commissioner, Settlement Officer, for relief work	5,000	0	0
Advances to Mr. C. W. Wilmot, at Deoghur, for repairs of Civil buildings	169	3	0
Advances to Revd. H. P. Boerresen, at Benagarhia, for relief works	1,000	0	0
Advances to Mr. Hand, at Jamtara, for relief works ..	2,000	0	0
Advances to Baboo Chandra Narain Gupto, Sub-Deputy Collector at Kundahit, for relief works	500	0	0
Total advances ..	23,669	3	0

Price Current for the week ending 30th May 1874.

	Wheat.	Common rice.	Bajra.	Maize.	Grain.
Doomka	11	10	13	13	12
Kunkabad	11	10	..	14	12
Nonihat	12	10	..	14	12
Abjulpore	14	12½	..	14	14
Pakour	12	11	..	..	16½
Deoghur	12½	11½	..	14	16
Rajmehal	14	9	..	..	16½
Sahebgunge	14½	12	18	..	17
Burhait	..	10	16	16	..
Godda	..	10	..	..	..

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday, the 16th May 1874.

No.	Name of Work.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.	Supply of food thereat.	Percentage of classes of laborers.	Condition of the laborers and the general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	Disbursement during the week.
											Rs. A. P.
1	Doomka to Jamtara road.	Estimate being prepared; levelling and surveying completed.	Works opened on the 10th, 15th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 27th, 30th, 31st, and 40th miles.	Class I. Men ... 5,802 Women ... 2,134 Children... 936 Class IIB. Men ... 6 Women ... 12 Children ... 24	Nil ...	Task-work 99·996, and daily labor 0·004	The laborers employed on this road are generally strong and healthy. Scarcity is felt on almost all the localities over which the road runs.	On alternate days to task-work laborers, and daily to day laborers by cash jemadars in the presence of sircars.	Task-work from 3 as. to 4 as. per 100 c. ft. Subsistence wages— A. P. Men ... 1 6 Women ... 1 0 Children ... 0 6	Supplied partly by department, and partly by the laborers themselves.	620 1 9
2	Katikoond to Amrapara road.	Line chosen ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	.....	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.
3	Jurmoondee to Deoghur road.	No progress made made during the week.	Earthwork 60,065 c. ft.	Class I. Men ... 1,837 Women ... 304 Children... 285	Rice and other food-grains are still procurable in the country.	Cent. per cent. ...	The laborers employed on this road seem to be strong and able-bodied men. The poorer classes of people in the country seem generally distressed.	Daily by sub-cashier.	Earthwork, hard soil at 3 as. 6 p. to 4 as. per 100 c. ft., and soft soil at 3 as. per 100 c. ft.	Supplied partly by Government and partly by the laborers themselves.	127 5 6
4	Hansdia to Godda road.	Laying out complete.	10 chains in 1st mile, 9 chains in 8th and 9th miles, and 6 chains in 19th mile.	Class I. Men ... 305 Women ... 126 Children... 46	Food-grains easily procurable from the markets.	Ditto ...	Condition of the laboring class is very poor and miserable. General features of the country hilly and jungly. Soil hard in most parts.	Made every day, partly by the head sircar and partly by sub-cashier.	3 as. per 100 c. ft. on light soil, and 4 as. to 6 as. on hard soil.	Ditto ...	41 7 6
5	Godda to Burhait road.	The work is going on under the Civil Officer.									
6	Tinpahar to Borio road.	Complete project...	Completely opened.	Class I. Men ... 2,660 Women ... 2,280 Children... 209 Class II. Men ... 66 Women ... 35 Children... 64	No information received this week from the overseer in charge of the work. Explanation called for.						598 0 0
7	Borio to Monihari road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Class I. Men ... 3,271 Women ... 1,540 Children... 724 Class II. Men ... 288 Women ... 311 Children... 150	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto				684 0 0

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday, the 16th May 1874.—(Continued.)

No.	Name of Work.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.	Supply of food thereat.	Percentage of classes of laborers.	Condition of the laborers and the general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	Disbursement during the week
8	Burhait to Sahebgunge road.	Complete project...	Completely opened.	CLASS I. Men ... 5,992 Women ... 6,256 Children... 2,263 CLASS II. Children .. 76	The work is going on under the Civil Officers.						
10	Metalling Bhagulpore and Soory road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	CLASS I. Men ... 891 Women ... 373 Children 128	Up to this time difficulty has not been felt by the laboring class in obtaining food-grains from the hatias and bazars. The stock of the country is enough for ⅔ of the inhabitants till the next harvest.	Task-work, cent. per cent.	The condition of the people has not become very miserable yet; food grains are still available, but their value is gradually enhancing; so it seems that distress will be soon felt.	Twice a week by sub-cashier and overseer in charge of work.	Digging kunkur at 4 as. per 100 cubic feet.	Supplied by department.	26 5 9
13	Repairs to Bhagulpore and Soory road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	CLASS I. Men ... 154 Women ... 5	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Twice a week by overseer in charge and sircars.	Ditto and carting metal at 8 as. per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto ...	30 12 6
14	Repairs to Bahawa and Burhait road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	CLASS I. Men ... 800 Women ... 659 CLASS II. Men ... 22 Women ... 38	No information received this week from the Superintendent in charge of the work. Explanation called for.						
15	Repairs to Mooraroe and Amrapara road.	Repairs nearly complete. The work is stopped at present, as it cannot be carried on until the rains set in.									
16	Repairs to Pakour and Heeranpore road.	Complete project.	Completely opened.	CLASS I. Men 515 Women 150 Children 14	No information received this week from the Superintendent in charge of the work. Explanation called for.						
17	Repairs to Doomka station roads.	Complete project...	Ditto ...	CLASS I. Men ... 59 Women ... 12	Same as in No. 10 ...	Task-work, cent. per cent.	Same as in No. 10 ...	Twice a week by overseer in charge and sircars.	Digging kunkur at 3 as. 6 p. per 100 c.ft. and carting at 7 as. per 100 c. ft.	Supplied by department.	6 8 9

20	Burhait to Godda road.	.....	.....	CLASS I. Men ... 1,328 Women ... 407 Children... 89 CLASS II. Men ... 285 Women ... 315 Children .. 167	No information received this week from the Superintendent in charge of the work. Explanation called for.							
26	Brinda tank ...	.....	.....	CLASS I. Men ... 2 Women ... 14 Children.. 6	No information received from the overseer in charge of work.							
29	Moheshpore to Doomka road.	10 miles of road nicked out, and the centre line of 5 miles laid out, —total 15 miles.	6 miles ...	CLASS I. Men ... 933 Women ... 699 Children... 4	Nothing ...	.....	On local enquiry it was found that the Sonthals of the villages between Narangur and Soondreessal had not rice for their food for the last three months. They lived chiefly on roots of certain indigenous plants, green leaves of peepul trees, mohwa and seeds of sál trees. They appeared somewhat reduced in health, owing to want of proper nourishment. Relief works should be commenced at this quarter at once, in order that the people may recruit sufficient strength to work during the rains, when it is apprehended sickness will prevail over the half-starved people. The country between Narangur and Bissonpore presents an undulated surface, with hardly any intervening plains.	Daily payments in copper and silver coins are made to the laborers by the civil authorities.	Men ... A. 2 P. 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 0 9	The laborers bring their own tools.	699 0 0 The work is going on under the Civil Officers.
31	Constructing a bund at Katikoond.	Plan ready ...	.....	CLASS I. Men ... 599 Women ... 439 Children.. 29	Same as in No. 10 ...	Task-work 90, and daily labor 10 per cent.	Same as in No. 10.	Daily by sircars.	Men ... 1 9 Women ... 1 3 Children ... 1 0	Supplied by department.	81 9 0	
											2,915 2 9	

No high-caste coolies have yet appeared; they generally belong to the lower classes, such as Sonthals, Dhangers, Baoories, Koots, &c.

DENO NATH MOOKERJEE,
Accountant, for Offg. Executive Engineer, on tour.